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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

La Revolución de México

Y EL IMPERIALISMO YANQUI

POR

GONZALO G. TRAVESÍ

ESCRITOR MEXICANO

DE LA «ASOCIACIÓN DE PERIODISTAS METROPOLITANOS»

DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

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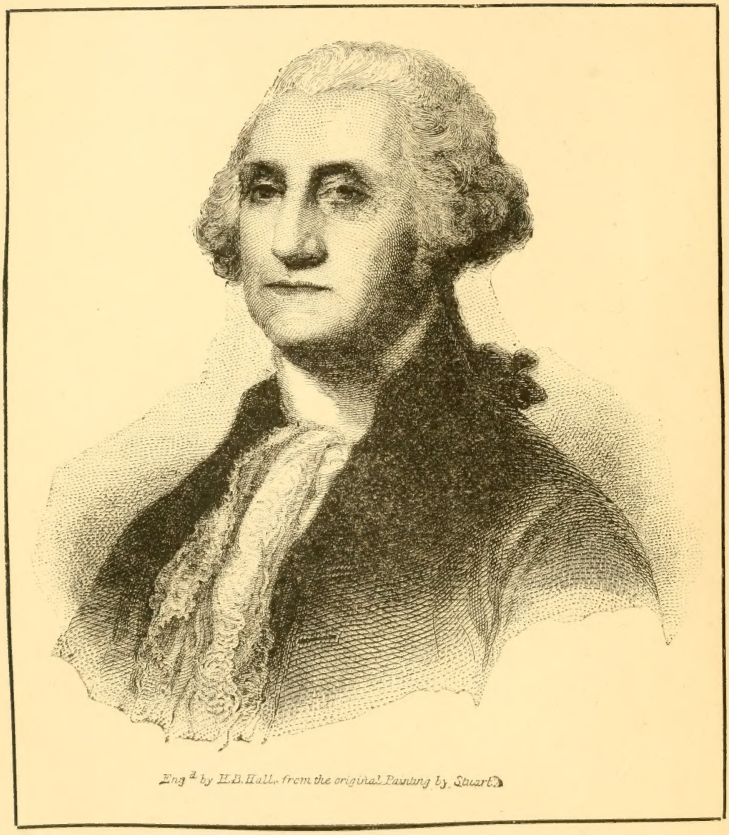

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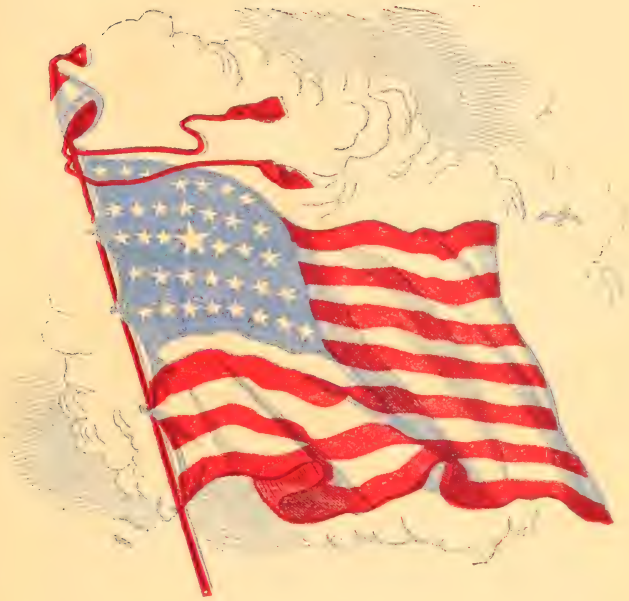
AMERICAN PROGRESS

"It still waves."



"Forever float that standard sheet"

THE

NATIONAL HAND-BOOK

OF

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

A NON-PARTISAN REFERENCE MANUAL

OF

FACTS AND FIGURES,

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL,
STATISTICAL,
DOCUMENTARY,
FINANCIAL,
POLITICAL.

EDITED BY E. O. HAVEN, D.D., LL.D.,

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ENLARGED AND REVISED BY

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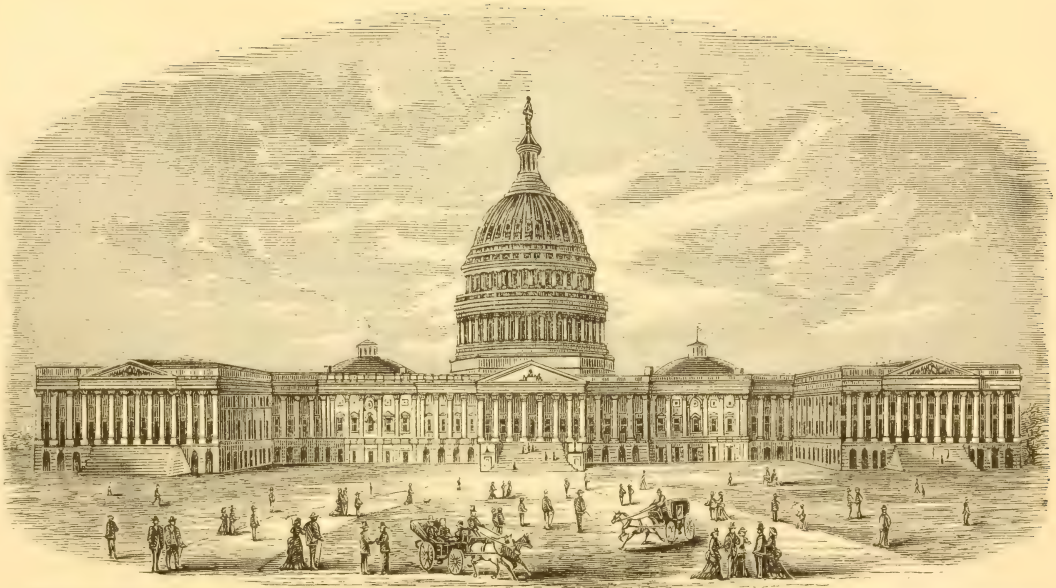
INTRODUCTION.

We present in this volume a collection of the most important facts in American history—just the facts that every intelligent citizen desires to have at ready command. As a fitting introduction to it we give a brief memoir of the "Father of his Country," "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," the immortal Washington; using that as a kind of thread on which to string some facts and thoughts that tend to show the magnitude and magnificence of the wondrous revolution in the politics of the world, of which, what we call the American Revolution was the centre, and George Washington the most conspicuous figure.

E. O. Haven.



The Capitol at Washington, D. C.—Corner-stone laid by George Washington, September 18th, 1793; opened to Congress, November 17th, 1800; destroyed by the British, August 24th, 1814; present building commenced, 1818; wing extensions, 1851; dome completed, 1863; entire length, 750 feet 4 inches, entire depth, 324; height, 287½ feet; surmounted by the Statue of Liberty, 19½ feet; diameter of rotunda, 96 feet; building covers over 3½ acres; cost, $13,000,000.

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WASHINGTON RE-CROSSING THE DELAWARE TO TRENTON, DEC. 25, 1776.

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

Birth of Washington.

ON the 22d of February, 1732, or, as it was then designated, the 11th of February, in a small, but comfortable farm-house on the shore of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, was born the oldest child of Mary and Augustine Washington.

Little did the parents imagine that the name which they should select for this boy would become celebrated in history, oratory, and poetry, and be a household word in many lands and in many languages. There was nothing in the outward appearance to indicate such a glory. The Washingtons were, indeed, a respectable family of the English aristocracy. The great-grandfather of the little boy was an English knight, who, however, made no use of his title after coming to the wilds of Virginia. They possessed large estates and a plenty of servants, and commanded all the comforts that could well be secured in the new province so far away from the

centres of civilized life. But there was no prospect that this little American infant would inherit a title of nobility, and the prophecy of his achieving a distinction that should leap over national boundaries, and command the eulogies of the best minds in all countries, would have been regarded as the foolish fancying of a necromancer unworthy of a moment's hearing.

Benjamin Franklin.

But at this time there was a notable American who was soon to be regarded as the foremost philosopher of his generation, Benjamin Franklin. Already he had struggled up through great difficulties and made himself an accomplished scholar. His "Poor Richard's Almanac" was in thousands of homes. He was improving the fire department and the government of Philadelphia. He was planning for the foundation of a university. He was just about to enter upon some investigations of that mysterious force which attracts light bodies to amber and glass when rubbed, then repels them, and was soon to succeed in quietly drawing down Jove's thunderbolt from heaven, and thus write his name in the sky, to be read of all men. But the little infant, whom we have left, as yet unnamed, knew nothing of all that. Like other babies, he was passing through the first of the Seven Ages of man:

"Mewling and puking in his nurse's arms."

We leave him there for the present, and will take a rapid survey, first of the shadowy unorganized land or lands subsequently to become the United States of America, and then glance at Europe, where the influence of this young Washington and his associates will yet be almost as great as in their own land. North America at that time did exist. It had been lifted from the ocean, but for want of the woodman's axe and the shovel, directed by the engineer, a much larger part of it, than now, was an unbroken wilderness. It was an almost impenetrable forest. Wild beasts roamed over the most of it, occasionally chased by a few straggling Indians, who divided their time between hunting the beasts and hunting each other. The French held what there was then of Canada and Michigan, and also Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi, and claimed the whole of that river, and all west of it, although no one knew how much or what was the nature of the territory claimed. Florida was held by the Spaniards. South America had a larger population of European origin than North America. Mexico was stronger than New York.

North America in the XVIIIth Century.

The English flag floated over thirteen surviving North-American colonies, several having already perished, and all of the thirteen having been more than once on the verge of extinction. All New Eng-

land, embracing the four colonies, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut had about 375,000 inhabitants; New York had only 100,000, a majority of whom were Dutch; Pennsylvania 250,000; all the rest about 300,000; all together had about one million,—less than the population of New York city in 1876; less than one twentieth of the population of the United States in the year 1850; less than one fortieth of the population of the United States in the centennial year of their history, 1876. America was then contemptible in the eyes of the world. Glowing pictures of its future greatness were sometimes imagined, but in present resources it was too feeble to tempt the robber or even the tax-gatherer. The collection of any revenue from America would have cost more than the income. Had it been a nation it would have held about the same rank among the nations as Greenland, Iceland or the Sandwich Islands to-day.

Condition of the pioneer Americans.

The one million of people in the thirteen colonies were gathered into a few villages, or scattered in rural settlements along the ocean shore, widely separated. The colonies were not even connected by passable roads. Glance at them! There are no regular postal or mail arrangements. It were a voyage longer and more perilous to go from Massachusetts to Georgia, than now to

circumnavigate the globe! Wild beasts roam over most of the great region afterwards to be known as the State of New York. There are only three colleges in America, and these not equal to a modern village high school. There is not a school in all the thirteen colonies where a girl can receive a good English education. There is not a machine factory in America superior to a country blacksmith's shop. Foreign commerce is almost unknown. Coasting commerce is trivial. There are no woollen mills. The cotton plant is not yet cultivated in America, and cotton cloth is almost as expensive as silk—and both are practically unknown. The little paper used is brought from England. There are only six newspapers published in all North America. The whole number of subscribers for the six is probably not more than twelve thousand. The men are mostly clad in linsey-woolsey, spun and woven by their wives and mothers, dyed with different colors extracted from the leaves and roots of certain vegetables found in the forest, and the women are largely clad in the same material; and every family has a dye pot, as common as a water pail. Many families partake of their daily mush or Indian pudding out of one common dish in the centre of the table. What few dishes they have are wooden or pewter. The ploughs are wooden. Shovels and hoes, heavy and

scanty, are all the other agricultural implements. The men have flint-lock muskets to hunt with, which act so slowly that a wild duck has time to dive and dodge the shot after hearing the click of the lock. Wheeled vehicles are scarce, and the wheels are solid, sawn from the end of logs. Log houses are the common habitations. The Indians are about as numerous as the whites.

A peculiar people.

But if we look at this people more carefully, we shall find some gleams of light that startle us with their flashing promise of brilliancy, if only this diamond can be freed without breaking from the rough coating about it. "Of what use," inquired a blockhead, sometimes called a practical man, of Franklin, "is your new discovery?" "Of what use," said Franklin in reply, "is a new born baby?" The American colonies were then a babe. Born in the wilderness, to be strengthened by toil, if by a favoring Providence it survives the dangers of infancy. These Americans were then an anomaly in the world. In all history there had never been a phenomenon like this. The world was never prepared before for such a growth.

Rome was founded in like manner, but Romulus and Remus, fabled to have been suckled by a wolf, and their companions, were pagan fugitives from justice, and not Christians, desiring liberty to worship

and obey God according to their own sense of right. Greece had been settled by adventurers, but both Greek and Roman pioneers hastened to declare themselves masters and to reduce to slavery the large mass of the population around them. These early Americans were free simply because they were neglected. The mother country seldom interfered with them, usually for injury, never for protection or benefit. Some of the colonies chose their own governors and all their magistrates; others were partially governed or embarrassed by foreign officers. They regulated their own churches. They made their own internal improvements. They established their own schools. They imposed taxes upon themselves. They were the outgrowth of the most advanced parties in Europe. They had inherited the thought and culture of ages. They were sifted out of England and other nations to try an experiment on a virgin soil. They had left the privileged classes, the aristocracy, behind. They were a band of workingmen, with well educated, Christian leaders.

By consequence they were disciplined. They were educated. They were democratic republicans. They never had a real war with each other. Some little disputes arose, but the magistrates and ministers usually settled them without bloodshed. They were compelled to fight often with the wily savages around

them. The mother country forced them into a war with their sister French colonies, but they had no heart for it, and had the dispute been left to those who lived on this continent, it would have been settled without bloodshed. They were at that very time, though poor, yet the freest people in the world.

Let us leave then the infant Washington to grow up amid the peculiar strifes and ambitions and toils of the little colony of less than a hundred thousand people a while longer, and now extend a glance over the continent of Europe.

No Republics in Europe.

At this time, from 1732, Washington's birth year, to 1776, the great American Republic's birth year, there was no great Republic on the soil of Europe, or nation, in which the whole people governed themselves.

Switzerland had a population of about one million mountaineers, like the North American Indians, divided into about twenty tribes, partially confederated, often at war with each other, consisting of nobles and peasantry, the people not voters—and only a republic in the sense that it was not a monarchy. It is now a republic, and some historians falsely say it was then a republic.

The little republic of Andorra, now so-called, was about equal to an average American township, and

was really an aristocracy; while San Marino was another little township, governed by a self-elected council, who held office for life.

European Wars.

All the rest of the continent of Europe—practically all of Europe—was divided into hostile nations, over each of which presided a monarch. The nobles had some privileges; the people were practically slaves. The great business of the men of Europe was to fight. They fought, and then rested long enough to take breath, and to let a new crop of boys grow up to be soldiers, and then fought again. Well might Hobbes, the eccentric English philosopher, picture human society as a huge leviathan, and promulgate the theory that the natural state of man is war. The monarchs were contending with the nobles, and every nation with every other nation. Treaties broke like rotten withes. The promises of a prince were empty air. Diplomacy was synonymous with deception. Talleyrand's maxim was but an embodiment of actual practice: "The great object of speech is to conceal thought." Macchiavelli was the most popular political authority, whose book, entitled "The Prince," is such an awful embodiment of diabolism that men of the XIXth century are inclined to regard it as ironical, but in that age princes subscribed to it as true. One of his maxims was: "Providence is

always favorable to the powerful, who possess neither shame nor conscience, and withholds its protection from the weak." "Might makes right" was the law of European monarchs. Especially in the XVIIIth century despotism touched bottom in Europe. It was equally base with ancient Roman and later Oriental tyranny.

The late invention of the art of printing, the gradual increase of the relative number of readers, the discussion of religious questions in which an appeal was made to the Bible, did, however, gradually put the despots on the defensive, and tended to arouse a growing active party, who were inclined, in the disputes between the monarchs and the nobles, to make the best terms possible with one or the other, and so a new and strange contest for liberty arose. In the meantime, in many nations the prisons were full, and the most of the prisoners died of jail fever. In Russia, nine-tenths of the people were slaves; in Denmark and Germany, and Prussia and Austria, and Italy and Spain, and France, it was but little better. Nor were these slaves well cared for. Their food was coarse and scanty; their comforts embraced but little above the common animal gratifications; and the average length of life was not two-thirds as great as it is now in England and the United States.

To this dark picture England formed the greatest exception. Though corruption prevailed in her politics; though she was then uselessly laying the foundation of her great national debt; though her Parliament was but an imperfect representation of the public opinion; yet speech was more free, law was more impartial, religion was less restrained, and the government was more sensitive to the wishes of all classes of the people, than in any other great nation. She was then, as always, the freest nation in Europe—but very far behind what she is to-day. Now, how many centuries will roll away before right shall triumph over wrong, the divine right of tyrants shall be denied, the serfs of Russia shall be emancipated, the monarchies shall be shaken, written constitutions shall be wrested from the monarchs, and some of the largest nations of Europe shall be republics? But for America this could not have been accomplished in five hundred years, perhaps never. But under the leadership of America it was to be accomplished in one hundred years, and the greatest name in all this stupendous revolution was to be the name given to that infant born in a Virginia farm-house in 1732, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

England takes the lead in Europe.

Once more, then, let us return to him, and see how wonderfully Providence prepared a man for so stupendous a work. Of the childhood and youth

Childhood and Education of Washington.

of Washington little is known. Every American boy has heard the story of the hatchet and the cherry tree, which by some is supposed to be a lie told in the interest of truth, reminding us of Mark Twain's interesting remark that in one respect he was superior to George Washington. Washington could not tell a lie,—but, said Twain, "I can, but won't!" In that he half represents nearly all Americans. "They can," but we fear, like Twain, would tell the greatest lie when they say "I won't."

Washington was, however, truthful, bold, modest, chaste, temperate. His whole life, after he became a conspicuous object to the people, was never stained by a known immorality. It has been said of him traditionally that in two instances he swore vigorously, both times on the battle field, and Wendell Phillips expresses his gratification that Washington showed the common frailty of human nature in this way. Edward Everett, however, examines all the evidences and circumstances of the traditions, and pronounces the traditions unreasonable and untrue. It would seem strange that a man not accustomed to profanity should begin to practise it under such difficult circumstances, but even if he had cursed some, we agree with Phillips in excusing him, but do not regard it as a wrong. It would not detract from our

estimation of the man, for if ever a man could ever use properly strong Scriptural language in the full sense of the words, it would be when a battle was about to be lost by the cowardice or imbecility of an under officer. Still we doubt if Washington, even in such a temptation, swore. He was undoubtedly a man capable of wrath, and would have been a feeble man without it. But in a time of wrath he probably spoke as he was accustomed at other times to do. His education was accurate, but not extensive. He did not go to William and Mary College, the only one in the colony, probably because his father not living, he was needed at home, and he had good private tutors fully equal to the faculty of that young college. He had the advantage of the society of his uncle, a graduate of Oxford, and he gives evidence of having studied the English language carefully, and so much of mathematics as to make him an accomplished practical surveyor.

At the early age of thirteen he had written out a series of rules on the conduct and character of a gentleman, and to this day it is not known whether they were original or compiled. In either case they show remarkable accuracy and forethought. Indeed, his system and adherence to strict propriety amounted to genius in that respect; in that respect it was evidently supernormal.

Three of the years that he might have spent in college he spent under equally severe discipline in the fields as a surveyor, keeping accurate notes of his work, and writing a journal of his proceedings. As soon as he arrived at manhood he had some severe discipline as a military officer against the Indians and the French, all of which we pass by, supposing that Americans are familiar with the story.

Who has not heard of the Indian chief who met him after he had become famous, but before he was President, and exclaiming: "The Great Spirit must have saved you! Three times I and my men aimed directly at your heart and fired, but the balls were turned aside."

Washington, after attaining his majority, was elected and several times reëlected to the Legislature of Virginia, till the American revolution broke out, and thus enjoyed the advantages of legislative education, than which we know of nothing better calculated to drill and develope a man's mental powers, especially if he be studious and industrious. In this way Washington obtained a thorough education.

The American Revolution.

The great story of the American revolution cannot be condensed into a paragraph. How all the colonies demurred at being required to give up their ancient privileges;

how they remonstrated at paying taxes to the mother country without being represented in her councils; how calmly they protested; how they insisted upon it that they desired only their ancient liberties, nothing additional, nothing new, and not separation from the old country; how, finally, they were driven to arms by the rebellion of England, not by their own rebellion; how, then, hired soldiers from other lands were sent to drive them into submission; how they called upon Washington to be their commander; and how reluctantly he accepted the post; but how wonderfully he persevered for seven long years, the very embodiment of cool and unflinching energy; and how, finally, the British arms being humbled and the greater part of their forces being annihilated, the wishes of the most liberal minority of her people were regarded, and America was declared independent, we shall not further describe.

Condition of America after the Revolution.

America had by this time nearly three million of people, but at the close of the war their movable property was nearly all destroyed, nearly every family had lost a member in battle, in many families all the men had perished, the different colonies were loaded with debts that it seemed they could never pay; the soldiers went home half-clad and with only paper money in their pockets, which was soon not worth five cents on a

dollar; and to complete their sorrows, not yet consolidated into a nation, but dissevered, and perhaps soon to be discordant states, without even a common dependence or a common government to hold them together.

When the noble fifty-six signed the Declaration of Independence, one of them who sat next to Franklin turned to him and said: "Mr. Franklin, we must hang together now." "Yes," said Franklin, we must hang together, or we will hang separately!" It seemed after the Revolutionary war that the states who had so nobly hung together during the war, were doomed to hang separately in the time of peace. We doubt whether an eminent statesman in Europe then thought it possible that these struggling states, notwithstanding England had withdrawn its forces, would ever crystallize into a nation; or if so it would be a monarchy. Indeed Washington was besought to declare himself a dictator and assume the place of a king. The army was ready to obey him. The offer was deliberately and formally made.

Washington refused to be King.

Here was exhibited that trait of character in Washington which has most astonished the world, and which has seemed to some almost supernatural and has placed the name of Washington highest on the roll of fame. Washington refused to be a monarch! Not from fear of

trouble; not from a want of the appreciation of the luxury of power, but from pure principle. In this he was the highest and noblest embodiment of the true American idea.

Refused a third term of the Presidency.

In perfect keeping with this same principle, he was reluctant to be President when the Constitution was adopted and such an officer was required. He was more reluctant to serve the second four years, and no amount of solicitation could induce him to serve a third term. This example is ten fold more sacred than any words in the written Constitution! He was American enough to perceive that the nation that can select only one man for its chief officer, is not a true Republic, and he gracefully retired to private life. So let it be forever with all our Presidents. At this time he was the most honored man in the world. But had he been President for life, his name would have sunk to a level with ordinary successful chiefs. His name is now known not only in America and Europe, but throughout the vast empires of the Orient and in the wilderness of Africa. The public opinion of the world has been well summed up by one of England's most eloquent orators, Lord Brougham, in these words:

"This is the consummate glory of Washington; a triumphant warrior, where the most sanguine had

a right to despair; a successful ruler in all the difficulties of a course wholly untried; but a warrior whose sword only left its sheath when the first law of our nature commanded it to be drawn; and a ruler who, having tasted of supreme power, gently and unostentatiously desired that the cup might pass from him, nor would suffer more to wet his lips than the most solemn and sacred duty to his country and his God required." "It will be the duty of the Historian and the Sage in all ages to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more, a test of the progress our race has made in wisdom and virtue will be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Lord Brougham's eulogy on Washington.

What a tribute is this for one of England's most celebrated statesmen to pay to the leader of the nation that won its independence of England by arms!

If now it be asked what renders Washington so great, much discrimination is needed to frame a reply.

Intellectually he was not preëminent. He was careful, methodical, accurate in his observation of men and things, and familiarized himself with the sources of power in the kinds of employments to which he was called. He was a skilful farmer, perhaps the best at that time in

Washington's character.

America. He was a shrewd legislator, especially in the committee room. He was decided in his convictions, but courteous in their enforcement. His letters and state papers show a correctness of expression, characteristic of an accurate thinker.

As a military officer, though sometimes defeated, and seldom winning decisive victories, he confessedly displayed wonderful power in organizing his forces, small or large, and in baffling the purposes of the enemy.

But his chief excellences were rather moral than intellectual. His transparent integrity, his self-abnegation, his unyielding firmness, his conciliatory manner, his power to select good advisers, and to repel the turbulent and ambitious, showed him fitted by Providence to fulfil the demands of America in the most momentous hour of her destiny. He stands alone, the most conspicuous and the most honored leader of the XVIIIth century, and unsurpassed in any century or any nation of the world.

Washington should not be worshipped.

And yet it is possible to regard Washington idolatrously and foolishly and most unworthily for an American. Washington's great mission was to lead a revolution which was to break down the foolish practice of man-worship, which culminates in voluntary submission to despotism. We dishonor him most when we worship

him or unduly clothe him with a splendor woven by our own fancy. Washington did not make this country, nor alone did he save it. He performed his part, a noble part, but others also did theirs. We are not the worthy citizens of a republic if we worship Washington.

Republicans should worship only God.

It should be remembered that our Revolutionary War was not a rebellion on our part, but a war to maintain old privileges, and if a rebellion at all, it was on the part of England. England it was that broke the compact. Freedom was planted here in the early part of the XVIIth century. Washington was not the first to rise in defence of endangered liberties. Others arose and debated and pleaded and finally called upon him to be the military leader in defence of ancient rights. Others did the legislation and furnished the sinews of war and aided in the actual contest. Others framed the Constitution and organized the nation, he, indeed, giving them the aid of his counsel and influence. It was America that conquered and rose before the world in her majesty—not Washington. He was too honest to claim more than belonged to him, and we honor him most when we accord to him all, and only all, of his high desert.

A great modern statesman has said that we should do better to imitate the patriotic fathers than to

eulogize them. Imitate their good qualities indeed we should, but the greatest incentive to imitation is healthy commendation; indiscriminate eulogy and fulsome flattery are both characteristic of weakness and senility, but a clear admiration of the good stimulates to like goodness. There have been and are many Americans as pure and patriotic as Washington, Franklin, and Otis, and Henry and Lee, the Adamses, Jefferson, Jackson, Taylor and Lincoln, and many who have acted as judges and legislators, and thousands not permitted to make their names familiar as household words, have been as devoted to justice and liberty as he. His greatest glory is that he is the best and finest impersonation of the typical American idea of manhood!

His day was not free from contentions and party spirit, and corruption and selfishness and the necessary resistance to evil. Nor is our day free from these; but now, as then, right is triumphing over wrong, and hope rather than despair takes the helm of State.

Happy was it for the world that when this continent was opened to civilized men, a people were ready to be organized out of the leading nations of Europe, not to repeat the failures of the past, but to embody in concrete form the ripest results of Statesmanship and Christianity. Crudely it may be, feebly,

and to some extent falsely, the experiment began; but the good predominated over the evil, and the result was a new growth. There was never a Republic in the modern sense before. Greece was an aristocracy or bundle of aristocracies,—the great mass of the people of the same color and race being slaves. Rome and the republics of mediæval times were simply free cities governed by aristocracies. America is a confederation of republics into one sovereign Republic. It could not have been born till Christianity had raised up a proper people.

It has now completed the first century after its consolidation, actually it has had a history of more than two centuries and a half, for there has never been anything but a republican form of government among the whites of North America. During the whole of these two centuries and a half it has had but one foreign war for conquest, and then gracefully gave up the most it had won, and has never been overcome in any contest.

European wars and American wars in one hundred years.

In this century Great Britain has had eight foreign wars, France nine, Russia thirteen, Prussia six, and all the great nations of Europe about as many, the United States of America has had only two. The most of the States of Europe have been engaged in foreign war from twenty to fifty years in this century; the United

States only six years. Every nation in Europe has been defeated at least once in this century and lost territory by war, the United States has never been defeated and never lost territory by war or in any other way. She has gained, mostly by purchase, far more than half of the territory over which her flag now floats. All the nations of Europe have had rebellions during this last hundred years, some as many as eight or nine;—the United States has, indeed had one,—a stupendous rebellion, which perhaps could not have been avoided, but the result of which is to enlarge the domain of freedom and to demonstrate that the strongest of all governments is that which but expresses the will of the people.

Riots are comparatively unknown, revolutions are not attempted; there is nothing to fight for when all imaginary improvements may be tested constitutionally so soon as a respectably large portion of the people desire the experiment.

A Civil Service Reform needed.

We do not deny that there are many evils among us,—but we do deny that the form of government is responsible for them. They are the evils of ignorance, of intemperance, of licentiousness, of a greed for wealth and honor,—all of which exist in all nations, whatever the form of government. Republicanism, resting on the choice of the people, tends to develop responsi

bility and self-control and ability to contend against these evils. Americans have been nearly over-flooded with immigrants who have been attracted to the plenty and license of the land. Many of the evils of assimilation are temporary. Free speech and party spirit, as when some liquids are purified by boiling, bring all the corruption to the surface. Those who only look at the outside are appalled at the appearance. Some evils have so sweet a taste that it is hard to give them up—like our present system of appointing the incumbents of many civil offices, but a Civil Service Reform will yet prevail.

Education and art are not cultivated as rapidly and as thoroughly as their devotees desire, but where on the round earth to-day more than in America? Religious teachers are sometimes discouraged, but where are they more respectfully listened to than here? And can they not see that compulsory religion is not religion, compulsory morality is immorality? God himself seems to ask nothing higher and better than the impartial presentation of good and evil, and then let men choose and receive the consequences! This is the quintessence of freedom! This is the central idea of Republicanism.

Let then the celebration of this centennial of the great republic deepen our faith in liberty, and intensify our devotion to the common welfare of man.

Julius Cæsar, at the head of conquering hosts carried the Roman eagle to far off lands, writing a glowing history of his own exploits, and returning, crossed the Rubicon, planted his victorious standards on their native soil, and debauched his country's liberty, and when the crown was offered him by his foolish flatterers would not decidedly resist the temptation, and justly fell, stabbed by the desperate defenders of their country's rights. Cromwell relieved his country of despotism, but dispersed a Parliament, made himself a perpetual Protector or despot, and sought to transmit his power to an imbecile son. Napoleon, in spite of the example of Washington, having astonished the world by supernatural military and executive genius, vainly endeavored to resist the envious combination of abler despotisms against his new empire, and justly fell, and ended his days in exile. But Washington alone resisted the seductive temptation of absolutism, appreciating the rights of a people, carried out the teaching of the highest authority: "He that loseth his life for my sake" for the sake of truth and right, shall find it.

Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon, and Washington compared.

He has found it. Highest on the pyramid of fame his name is chiselled, by his grateful countrymen, and confirmed by universal applause; and a century hence, yes, a thousand centuries hence, no name will be found above the name of Washington.

A century's experiment of a free government, confirms the wisdom of the founders of the Republic, and sets at naught the predictions of its founders; having emerged from every struggle with a record untarnished, and won the confidence and respect of the civilized world.

In growth, we may say unparalleled, its population at the organization of the government in 1789, was 3,929,827. By the census of 1870, it had increased to 38,547,229.

Our territorial area has increased since the nation's birth from thirteen original states, bordering on the Atlantic, embracing 815,615 square miles, until it has spanned the Continent, forming a mighty Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now embraces thirty-eight states and ten territories, with an area of 3,678,392 square miles, and includes territory formerly belonging to the dominions of England, France, Spain, Sweden, Holland, and Russia.

Equally rapid strides have been made in extending our commercial relations at home and abroad. The first successful application of steam to navigation in 1807, has so multiplied that palatial steamers may be seen upon every important river and bay. The first steamer to make the trans-Atlantic voyage was in 1819, and they are now numbered by hundreds.

The commerce of the United States stands second among the nations of the world. Our imports in

1870 reached upwards of $315,000,000, and exports for the same year amounted to more than $254,000,000.

The first steam railway went into operation in 1827, and have since extended their lines until they span the continent from shore to shore with a total length of 72,623 miles. The electric telegraph was first introduced in 1844, and there are now 75,137 miles in use.

The resources of the country in agricultural products, and the mechanical arts, stimulated by the inventive talent and genius of its people, have wonderfully developed.

In referring to the inventive genius of America, Mr. Charles Reade, a writer of whom England may be justly proud, says: "Europe teems with the material products of American genius. American patents print English newspapers, and sew Englishmen's shirts. A Briton goes to his work by American clocks, and is warmed by American stoves. . . . In a word, America is the leading nation in all matters of material invention and construction, and no other nation rivals or approaches her."

In 1836, Congress authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Patents, which with one assistant was all the help necessary to meet the requirements of the Patent Office. Now a force of nearly 400 are employed, and issue nearly 20,000 patents annually, while the accumulation of models is so great as to

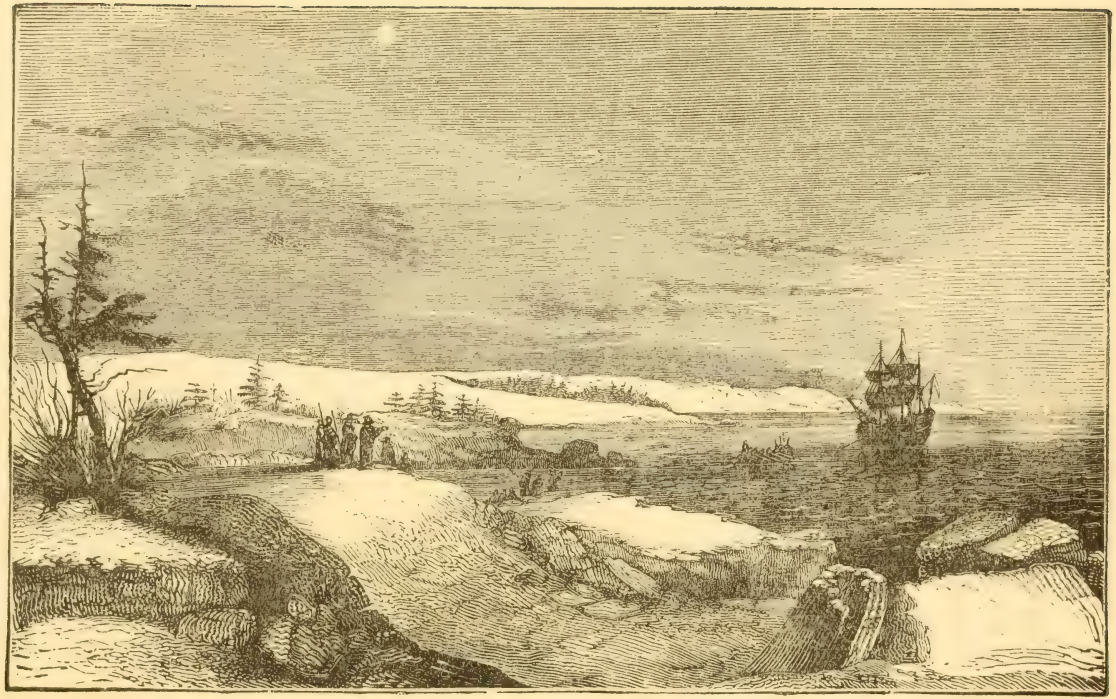
demand for their accommodation one of the largest public buildings in the world.

We may justly point with pride to our educational, religious, charitable, and humane institutions. It is not the design of this article to enter into details, and while we recapitulate some of these great triumphs in the past, we are not content much of the time to look backward. America is still one of the youngest nations of the world. We have no fellowship with those countries whose chief glory is exhumed from the ruins of centuries and milleniums that are past. Our motto is Onward! We welcome other nations that are rapidly adopting our principles of popular liberty, public education and political equality. We bid them welcome to the peaceful contest for the highest honors of the centuries to come.

The past is secure. What shall be the future? In 1976 the custom of hereditary office holding will be obsolete, and all civilized nations will be practically republics. All will be confederated, and wars will be infrequent. Temptations to crime will be lessened, but criminals will be more surely if less severely punished. The English language will prevail over all North America, as well as in other large portions of the world. Many new editions of this book, or of others of the same kind, will have been published; and there will even then, as now, be

croakers complaining that the present days are not as good as the former, and also men of faith and hope and enthusiasm, looking for better days to come. Read, then, and be happy, for intelligence is an essential element of genuine American citizenship.

E. O. H.



THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS; PLYMOUTH, MASS., 1620.

PASSENGERS ON THE MAYFLOWER.

LIST OF THE NAMES AND FAMILIES OF THE PILGRIMS WHO CAME OVER FIRST IN 1620.

One hundred and one passengers left Plymouth, England, in the Mayflower, September 6th, 1620, and landed at Plymouth Rock, Mass., December 22d, 1620. (December 11th old style.)

The names here given are in the order Governor Bradford placed them in his History of Plymouth Colony, which was first given to the public in 1856.*

MR. JOHN CARVER; who was chosen the first Governor on their arrival at Cape Cod. He died the first spring. Katherine, his wife; she died a few weeks after her husband.

DESIRE MINTER; afterwards returned in poor health, and died in England.

JOHN HOWLAND; man-servant, afterwards married the daughter of John Tillie, and had ten children.

ROGER WILLIAMS; man-servant, died in the first sickness.

WILLIAM LATHAM; a boy, after more than twenty years visited England, and died at the Bahama Islands.

A MAID SERVANT; who married, and died one or two years after.

JASPER MOORE; who died the first season.

MR. WILLIAM BREWSTER; their Ruling Elder, lived some twenty-three or four years after his arrival. Mary, his wife; died between 1623 and 1627. Love Brewster, a son; married, lived to the year 1650, had four children. Wrestling Brewster; youngest son.

RICHARD MORE and brother; two boys placed with the Elder. Richard afterwards married, and had four children. His brother died the first winter.

MR. EDWARD WINSLOW; Mr. W., afterwards chosen Governor, died in 1655, when on a commission to the West Indies. Elizabeth, his wife, died the first winter. Mr. W. left two children by a second marriage.

GEORGE SOULE and ELIAS STORY; two men in Winslow's family. G. Soule married and had eight children. E. Story died in the first sickness.

ELLEN MORE; a little girl placed in Mr. Winslow's family, sister of Richard More, died soon after their arrival.

* It is a matter of historic interest, and yet, strange to say, is not recorded in any one of a dozen histories and encyclopedias in our library, including Bancroft's and Hildreth's extended works; but in Hotten's List of Emigrants to America 1600 to 1700.—[*Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.*]

Mr. William Bradford; their second Governor, author of the history of the Plymouth Colony [lived to the year 1657]. Dorothy his wife; who died soon after their arrival. Governor Bradford left a son in England to come afterwards—had four children by a second marriage.

Mr. Isaac Allerton; chosen first assistant to the Governor. Mary, his wife; who died in the first sickness. Bartholomew; son, who married in England. Remember and Mary, daughters. Remember married in Salem, had three or four children.

John Hood; servant boy, died in first sickness.

Mr. Samuel Fuller; their physician. His wife and child remained and came over afterwards; they had two more children.

William Butters; servant, died on the passage.

John Crackston; who died in the first sickness. His son, John, died five or six years after.

Captain Myles Standish; who lived to the year 1656; chief in military affairs. Rose, his wife; died in the first sickness. Captain Standish had four sons living in 1650, by a second marriage.

Mr. Christopher Martin and his wife, Solomon Prower and John Langemore, servants; all died soon after their arrival.

Mr. William Mullens, his wife, Joseph, a son; these three died the first winter. Priscilla, a daughter, survived, and married John Alden. Robert Carter, servant, died the first winter.

Mr. William White; died soon after landing. Susanna, his wife, afterwards married to Mr. E. Winslow. Resolved, a son, married and had five children. Peregrine, a son, was born after their arrival at Cape Cod; he cannot, therefore, be numbered among the passengers proper; married and had two children before 1650.

William Holbeck and Edward Thompson, servants; both died soon after landing.

Mr. Stephen Hopkins and Elizabeth, his wife; both lived over twenty years after their arrival, and had a son and four daughters born in this country. Giles and Constantia, by a former marriage, had twelve children. Damaris, a son, and Oceanus, born at sea, children by the present marriage.

Edward Doty and Edward Lister, servants; E. Doty, by a second marriage, had seven children; after his term of service went to Virginia.

Mr. Richard Warren; his wife and five daughters were left, and came over afterward. They also had two sons, and the daughters married here.

John Billington; he was not from Leyden, or of the Leyden Company, but from London. Ellen, his wife, and John, his son,

who died in a few years. Francis, the second son; married, and had eight children.

EDWARD TILLIE and Ann, his wife; both died soon after they came on shore. Elizabeth, their daughter, afterward married John Howland.

FRANCIS COOKE, who lived until after 1650; his wife and other children came afterward; they had six or more children. John, his son, afterward married; had four children.

THOMAS ROGERS; died in the first sickness. Joseph, his son, was living in 1650; married, and had six children. Mr. Rogers' other children came afterward and had families.

THOMAS TINKER, wife and son; all died in the first sickness.

JOHN RIGDALE and Alice, his wife; both died in the first sickness.

JAMES CHILTON and his wife; both died in the first sickness. Mary, their daughter, lived, married, and had nine children. Another married daughter came afterward.

EDWARD FULLER and his wife, both died in the first sickness. Samuel, their son; married, had four children.

JOHN TURNER, two sons, names not given; all three died in the first sickness. A daughter came some years afterward to Salem and there married.

FRANCIS EATON; Sarah, his wife; she died the first winter; by a third marriage he left three children. Samuel, a son, married, had one child.

MOSES FLETCHER, JOHN GOODMAN, THOMAS WILLIAMS, DIGERIE PRIEST, EDMOND MARGESON, RICHARD BRITTERIGE, RICHARD CLARKE; these seven died in the general sickness. The wife of D. Priest came afterward, she being the sister of Mr. Allerton.

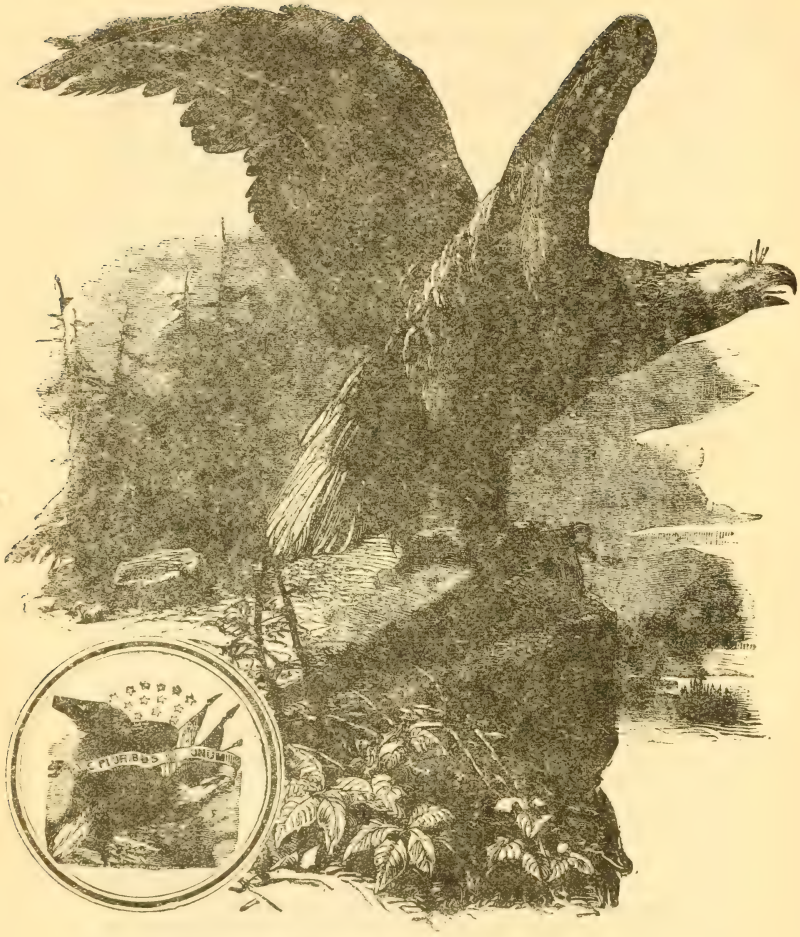
PETER BROWN, lived some fourteen years after; was twice married, and left four children.

RICHARD GARDINER; became a seaman and died abroad.

GILBERT WINSLOW; after living here a number of years, returned to England.

JOHN ALDEN; "a hopeful young man," lived at Southampton; married Priscilla Mullens, as mentioned, and had eleven children.

The last named John Alden and "Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden," are celebrated in the poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish," written by the poet H. W. Longfellow, a descendant on his mother's side.



Our National Emblem.—The American, or Bald Eagle, a symbol of strength and courage. The *Coat of Arms* of the U. S. is composed of the Eagle, with outspread wings, guarding a shield of *Stars* and *Stripes*, holding arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other, and in its beak the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

PRIOR TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

860 Iceland discovered by Noddod, an adventurous Northman, by accident, and called it Snowland.

864 Flokko attempts to plant a colony on the island (Iceland): he returns to Norway, after spending the winter and spring, and pronounces it unfit for habitation.

874 Iceland settled by a colony from Norway under Earl Ingloff, who sought refuge from tyranny at home.

985 Greenland discovered by Bjarni Herjulf of Norway.

1000 Newfoundland and Nova Scotia discovered by Leif.

1002 The Northman, Thorvald, sails for America.

1170 The Welsh claim the discovery of America by Madog.

1380 Nicolo Zeno, a Venetian, sails for America.

1492 Oct. 12. Christopher Columbus discovered America.

1497 July 3. Labrador discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot.

1498 Coast of North America explored by Sebastian Cabot.

1499 Amerigo Vespucci visited South America.

1504 Amerigo Vespucci's narration of discovery published.

1507 The Western Continent first named America.

1512 April 6. Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.

1519 The Gulf of Mexico explored by Francis de Garay

1521 Fernando Cortez conquered Mexico.

1522 Magellen makes the first voyage round the world.

1534 June. Jaques Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River.

1541 De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.

1565 Sept. 18. The Spaniards settled St. Augustine, Florida.

1602 May 24. Bartholomew Gosnold discovered Cape Cod.

1605 The French settled Port Royal, Nova Scotia.
1607 May 23. The English settled Jamestown, Virginia.
1608 July 3. The French under Champlain settled Quebec.
1609 Sept. 21. Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River.
1614 The Dutch settled New York.
1616 Tobacco first cultivated in Virginia.
1620 Aug. Negro slavery commenced in the English Colonies, at Jamestown, Va.
—— Dec. 21. Massachusetts settled at Plymouth.
1622 April 1. First Indian massacre in Virginia.
1623 New Hampshire settled at Dover.
1633 Oct. Connecticut settled at Windsor.
1634 April 6. Maryland settled at St. Mary's.
1636 Rhode Island settled at Providence by Roger Williams.
—— Harvard College founded.
1637 The Pequot War.—Caused by the murderous depredations of this tribe against the Colonists of Connecticut. They were totally defeated, and those not slain were sold into captivity or joined other tribes.
1638 April. Delaware settled near Wilmington by Swedes.
1664 Sept. 8. New York became an English Province.
—— ——–. New Jersey settled at Elizabethtown.
1675 July 4. King Phillip's War commenced.—Caused by a combination of the New England tribes of Indians, with a view to exterminate the Whites. The most shocking barbarities were perpetrated until the death of their leader—Philip—by one of his own tribe in 1676.
1676 Bacon's Rebellion.—Caused by the tyranny of Governor Berkeley, of Va., and his refusal to protect the lives and property of the Colonists

from the Indian depredations. Public indignation was aroused, and, led by Nathaniel Bacon, were successful in securing the ends sought.

1680 Charlestown settled.

1682 Pennsylvania settled at Philadelphia.

—— Aug. 31. Delaware granted to Wm. Penn by the Duke of York.

1686 Dec. 30. Andros arrived at Boston as Governor of New England.

1689 July 7. King William's War commenced.—Cause.—Upon the ascension of William and Mary to the throne of England, the Protestants of Maryland demanded the Colonial management of the Territory. The Roman Catholics, after repeated struggles, were overthrown in the province which they had planted, and the Established Church of England became the religion of the province in 1692.

1690 Feb. 8. Schenectady burned by French and Indians.

1692 "Salem Witchcraft."

1697 Sept. 20. Close of King William's War, by the "Treaty of Ryswick."

1702 Queen Anne's War commenced.—Cause—Spain was in alliance with France against England. The troubles between England and Spain induced hostilities between the English Colony of South Carolina and the Spanish Province of Florida. The English were victorious and gained possession of the territory by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

1710 Oct. 13. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, taken by the English.

1732 Feb. 22. Washington born in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

1741 "The Negro Plot" in New York.

1744 King George's War commenced in America.—Cause—England under George II. was arrayed against France. In America, the struggle was carried on between the English and French Colonists for rights of territorial possession. Nothing definite was gained by the devastating land and nava. warfare of four years. Peace was concluded by treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

1745 June 28. The English captured Louisburg.

1748 Oct. 18. Close of King George's War by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1753 Oct. 31. Washington sent with a letter from Gov. Dinwiddie, of Va.

1754 The French and Indian War commenced.—The alleged cause was the encroachments and hostile acts of the French, which resulted in the settlement of a long-disputed question between England and France for colonial supremacy in America. England claimed the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific by virtue of the discovery of the Atlantic Coast under Cabot. The French claimed the interior from the St. Lawrence, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries to the Gulf of Mexico, from their discovery by La Salle and other navigators. The English were victorious.

1755 June. The French expelled from Nova Scotia by Monckton.

—— July 9. Braddock defeated at the battle of Monongahela.

1756 May 17. War declared against France by Great Britain.

—— Aug. 14. Oswego taken by the French under Montcalm.

1757 Aug. 9. Fort Wm. Henry surrendered to Montcalm.
1758 July 6. Lord Howe killed in a skirmish near Ticonderoga.
—— July 26. Amherst and Wolfe take Louisburg.
1759 The French abandoned Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
—— July 25. Niagara surrendered to the English under Johnson.
—— Sept. 18. Quebec surrendered to the English.
1760 April 28. The French attempted to recover Quebec.
—— Sept. 8. Canada surrendered to the English.
1763 Feb. 10. Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.
1765 March 8. Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
—— Oct. 7. A Colonial Congress met at New York.
1766 March 18. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.
1770 March 5. "The Boston Massacre."
1773 Dec. 16. Tea thrown overboard at Boston.
1774 March. Parliament passed the "Boston Port Bill."
—— Sept. 5. "The First Continental Congress" met at Philadelphia.
1775 April 19. The Revolutionary War. First battle at Lexington. *Causes*—See *Declaration of Independence.*
1776 July 4. The Independence of the United States of America declared. For list of battles, see *Table of Contents.*
1778 Feb. 6. France acknowledges the Independence of America.
—— Treaty of Alliance of the United States with France.
1779 Sept. 23. Paul Jones' naval battle off the coast of England.
1781 July 10. French fleet arrived at Newport, R.I.
—— Oct. 2. Execution of Major André at Tappan, N.Y.
1781 Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

1782 Nov. 30. Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris.

1783 April 19. Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the American army.

—— July 11. British evacuated Savannah, Georgia.

—— Sept. 3. Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris.

—— Nov. 3. American army disbanded.

—— Nov. 25. British evacuated New York.

—— Dec. 23. Washington resigns his commission.

1784 The Tenth Continental Congress met at Trenton.

1785 John Adams first Minister to England.

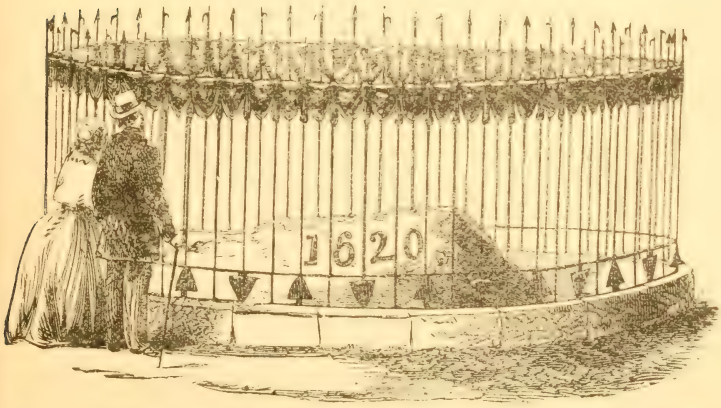
1786 Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts.

1787 Sept. 11. Constitution of the United States adopted by the Convention of Delegates at Philadelphia.

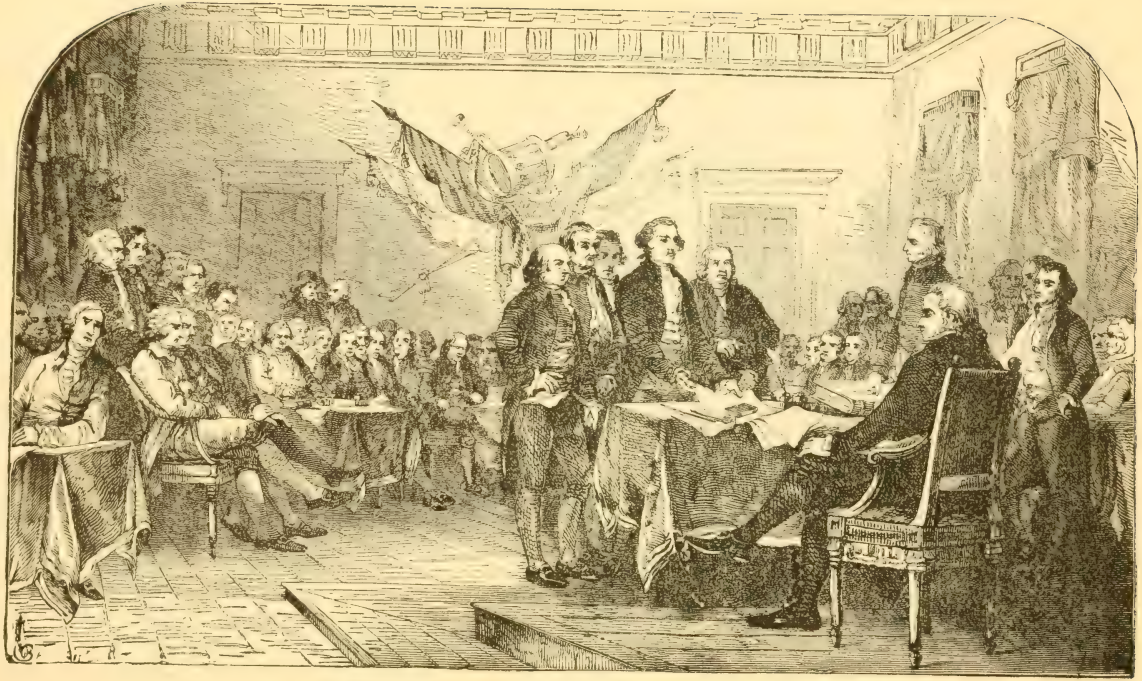
1788 Cotton first planted in Virginia.

For the leading events of each succeeding year, see each administration.

THE MAYFLOWER. From a Model in Pilgrim Hall.



PLYMOUTH ROCK. PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A RESOLUTION of the Congress of the United Colonies was passed June 11, 1776, appointing a committee of five to draft a Declaration—consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston.

THURSDAY, July 4, 1776.

Agreeable to the order of the day, Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Declaration, President John Hancock of Mass., in the chair. The Secretary, Benj. Harrison of Va., reported that the committee had agreed upon a Declaration; which was read and adopted as follows:—

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of govern-

ment. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the right of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have

returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation,—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts,

burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We

have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of good right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a

firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Eldridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND, ETC.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,

PENNSYLVANIA.
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jr.,
Thomas Lynch, jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

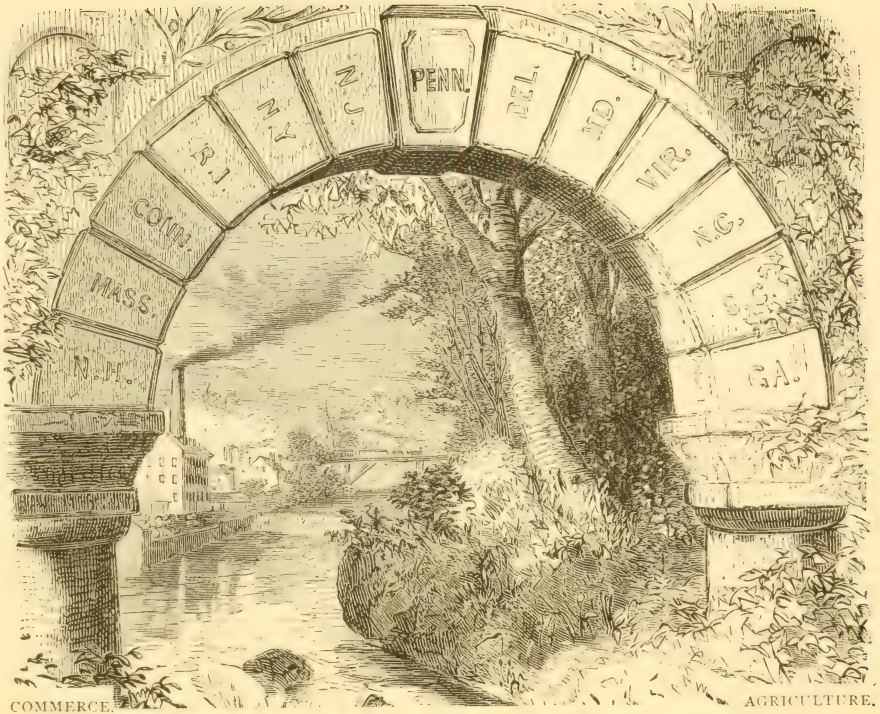
GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1774 TO 1789.

PRESIDENT.	DATE.	CONGRESS MET AT
Peyton Randolph, Va.	5th Sept., 1774	Philadelphia.
Henry Middleton, S. C.	22nd Oct., 1774	"
Peyton Randolph, Va.	10th May, 1775	"
John Hancock, Mass.	24th May, 1776	Baltimore.
Henry Laurens, S. C.	1st Nov. 1777	Philadelphia. York, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.
John Jay, N. Y.	10th Dec., 1778	Philadelphia.
Samuel Huntington, Conn.	28th Sep., 1778	"
Thomas McKean, Del.	10th July, 1781	"
John Hanson, Md.	5th Nov., 1781	"
Elias Boudinot, N. J.	4th " 1782	"
Thomas Mifflin, Pa.	3rd " 1783	Princeton, N. J. Annapolis, Md.
Richard Henry Lee, Va.	30th Nov., 1784	Trenton.
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.	6th Jan., 1786	New York.
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.	2nd Feb., 1787	"
Cyrus Griffin, Va.	22nd Jan., 1788	"

The first Congress under the Constitution met at New York, March 4, 1789; Geo. Washington inaugurated President. The seat of Government was removed to Washington, D. C., in 1800.



THE CONSTITUTIONAL ARCH—THE BOW OF PROMISE OF AMERICAN PROGRESS.

HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.

The first steps toward the organization of the *United States of America* dates back to an assembly of Delegates from the several North American Colonies, which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774, and styled themselves a Congress. Its object was to discuss the grievances of Great Britain, and to enact measures for self-protection. Each Colony was entitled to one vote. The Confederation constantly gained in strength and in public confidence. British aggressions became intolerable; and, July 2d, 1774, the Continental Congress resolved "*That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States*," &c.; and on Thursday, July 4th, 1776, the *Declaration of Independence* was agreed upon, and read to the public July 8th. On the 9th of Sept., 1776, by resolution of Congress, the words "*United Colonies*" was changed to "*The United States of America.*"

The Articles of Confederation and perpetual union of the United States of America was agreed to November 15th, 1777, subject to the ratification of the several State Legislatures, the last of which ratified the same March 1st, 1781.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION OF THE STATES.

To all whom these Presents shall come, We, the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting — Whereas, the Delegates of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, did, on the 15th day of November, in the Year of our Lord, 1777, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America, agree to certain Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in the words following, viz. :

"*Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.*

ARTICLE 1. The style of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE 2. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE 3. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of

them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States—paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted—shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions, as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property, imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the Governor, or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States, to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE 5. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, Delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its Delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven, members ; and no person shall be capable of being a Delegate for more than three years in any term of six years ; nor shall any person, being a Delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own Delegates in any meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the Committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 6. No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send an embassy to, or receive an embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or Foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States in Congress assem-

bled, with any King, Prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the Courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such a State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters

of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the Kingdom or State, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates; in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE 7. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of, or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislatures of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general warfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode

as the United States in Congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE 9. The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the 6th article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the Legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally, appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following:—Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress, to the Legislative or Executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy so always

as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner above prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme or Superior Court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward:" provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants, are adjusted; the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States; provided that the Legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States,

excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one Delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of President more than one year in any term of three years—to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition

shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislatures of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled; but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the Legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number can not be safely spared out of the same; in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value

thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the Delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the Delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislature of the several States.

ARTICLE 10. The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress, as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the Articles of Confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE 11. Canada, acceding to this Confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to, all the advantages of this Union; but no other Colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

ARTICLE 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present Confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE 13. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this Confederation

are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And Whereas, It hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we, the undersigned Delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every one of the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said Confederation are submitted to them. And that the Articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof we have

hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

§ I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

§ II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts*, eight; *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, one; *Connecticut*, five; *New York*, six; *New Jersey*, four; *Pennsylvania*, eight; *Delaware*, one; *Maryland*, six; *Virginia*, ten; *North Carolina*, five; *South Carolina*, five; *Georgia*, three

4. When vacancies happen in the representation

of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

§ III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

§ IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

§ V.—1. Each house shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§ VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall

receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

§ VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall

enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house; and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the name of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

§ VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post offices and post roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies

committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of

the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful building: And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

§ IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any States. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor

shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditurss of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

§ X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be

subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

§ I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 12.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the

United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

§ II.—1. The President shall be commander-in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States: he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. Put the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all

vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session.

§ III.—He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

§ IV.—The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

§ I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices

during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

§ II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be

held in the State where such crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

§ III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confessions in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

§ I.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

§ II.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason,

felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

§ III.—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

§ IV.—The United States shall guaranty to every State of this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and,

on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and all judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.

Wm. Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK.

Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, jr.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.

James McHenry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.

John Blair,
James Madison, jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William Blount,
Rich. Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II.—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III.— No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon

probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII.—In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the

right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ART. XII.—The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all

persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Art. XIII. Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Art. XIV. Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or

enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

§ 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

§ 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as

a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

§ 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

§ 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Art. XV. Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DELIVERED APRIL 30, 1789.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—Among the vicissitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was transmitted by your order, and received on the fourteenth day of the present month. On the one hand I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and in my flattering hopes with an immutable decision as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waste committed on it by time.

On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver is, that it has been my faithful study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which it might be affected. All I dare hope is, that if, in executing this task, I have been too much swayed by a grateful remembrance of former instances, or by any affectionate sensibility to this transcendent proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and have thence too little consulted my incapacity as well as disinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be palliated by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by my country with some share of the partiality with which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the

universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United tates, a government instituted by themselves for hese essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments, not less than my own, nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency, and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with a humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis

have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the President "to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into that subject farther than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which in defining your powers designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges that as on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, no party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests, so on another, that the foundations of our national policy

will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire, since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of the public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained, and since the preservation of the sacred fire of Liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people. Besides the ordinary objects submitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide how far an exercise of the occasional power delegated by the fifth article of the Constitution is rendered expedient at the present juncture by the nature of the objections which have been urged against

the system, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them. Instead of undertaking particular recommendations on this subject in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment and pursuit of the public good, for I assure myself that while you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and advantageously promoted.

To the preceding observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I comtemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed, and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplica

ble to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave, but not without resorting once more to the benign parent of the human race in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union and the advancement of their happiness, so His divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States not being far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence, in my situation,

might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had been led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed toward the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes—perhaps still more in the eyes of others—has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me, and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and

persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead; amid appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging; in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which can not end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see them in the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to forsee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken,

many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same

religion, manners, habits, and political principles You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The

East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and, in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite for its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined can not fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not

tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit a continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a full and fair experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the

patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can not shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with

Great Britain and that with Spain—which secure to them everything they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, toward confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance

with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party—often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying, afterward, the very engine which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Toward the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety

of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to

party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutatory purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments into one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart is

sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasion by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern—some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to

respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as a structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible:

avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should coöperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that

good policy does not really enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded, and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty

and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence, frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation into the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom

equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation), facility to betray or sacrifice the interest of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign

nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to vail, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material

injury from external annoyance, when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected —when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation—when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture,

we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit, but temporary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation

It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both

Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducements of interest, for observing that conduct, will be best referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of

strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love toward it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart—and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 17*th September*, 1796.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS,

BY THE REV. DAVID DUCHE, D.D.

Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

O LORD, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings and LORD of lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrollable over the kingdoms, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection. Desiring to be henceforth only dependent on Thee, to Thee have they appealed for the righteousness of their cause: to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care: give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries, convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and, if they still persist in their sanguinary purpose, O! let the voice of Thy unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war in their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be Thou present, O GOD of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and peace may be restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of JESUS CHRIST, Thy Son, our Saviour. AMEN.—*Thatcher's Military Journal, Dec.*, 1777

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.*

* Indicates the Successful party.

DATE.	NAMES AND PLACES OF BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		AMERICAN.		BRITISH.	
		AMERICAN.	BRITISH.	Engag.	Loss.	Engag.	Loss.
Ap'l 19, 1775	Lexington, Concord...	Col. Barret & Major Buttrick	Col. Smith & Lord Percy*	....	50 k. 34 w.	1,700	65 k. 180w 28p.
May 10, "	Ticonderoga	Col. Ethan Allen & Col. Eaton*	Capt. Delaplace	83	5 p.	48	48 p.
June 17, "	Bunker Hill	Gens. Warren, Prescott, and Putnam.	Gens. Howe & Pigot*	3,000	450 k. & w.	4,500	1,050
Dec. 6-31 "	Quebec	Schuyler, Montgomery, and Arnold...	M'Lean and Carleton*	900	160 k. & w.	1,200	20 k. & w.
Dec. 9, "	Norfolk, Va	Col. Woodford	Lord Dunmore	....	1 w.	....	62 k. & w.
M'ch 17, 1776	Boston	**The British evacuate**	**the City and Harbor.**	....	....	....	....
June 28, "	Charleston, (Ft. Moult.)	Moultrie, Lee, and Armstrong*	Gen. Clinton	400	10 k. 22 w.	4,000	225 k. & w.
Aug. 26, "	Brooklyn, L. I.	Gens. Greene & Sullivan.	Gens. Howe, Clinton, & Cornwallis*	10,000	2,000 k. w. and p.	20,000	400 k.
Sept. 16, "	Harlem Plains, N. Y...	Washington		....	....	....	18 k. 90 w.
Oct. 28, "	White Plains, N. Y....	Washington	Howe*	1,600	300 k. & w.	2,000	300 k. & w.
Nov. 16, "	Fort Washington, N.Y.	Col. Magaw	Gen. Howe*	3,000	100 k. & w.	5,000	1,000k.&w.
Dec. 26, "	Trenton, N. J..	Washington*	Lord Cornwallis & Col. Rahl.	2,400	2 k. 2 froz.	1,000	36k.1000 p.
Jan. 3, 1777	Princeton, N. J	Washington*	Col. Mawhood	3,000	100k. 300p.	1,800	....
July 7, "	Hubbardton, Vt	Warner, Francis, & Hale.	Gen. Frazer*	700	324 k. & w.	1,200	183 k. & w.
Aug. 6, "	Fort Schuyler, N. Y...	Gen. Herkimer and Col. Gansevoort.*	Gen. St. Leger	....	150 k. & w.	....	unknown.
Aug. 15, 16 "	Bennington, Vt	Gens. Stark & Warner*.	Cols. Baum & Beyman.	2,000	200 k. & w.	1,200	200k. 34 w 900 p
Sept. 11, "	Brandywine, Pa	Washington	Howe*	11,000	300 k. 600 w. 400 p.	18,000	500 k.
Sept. 19, "	Bemis Heights, N. Y.	Gates*	Burgoyne	2,500	....	3,000	...
Oct. 4, "	Germantown, Pa	Washington	Howe*	11,000	152k. 521w. 400 p.	15,000	100k. 400w
Oct. 4-6, "	Forts Clinton and Montgomery	James Clinton	Sir H. Clinton*	600	.. .	3,000	....
Oct. 7, "	Stillwater, (Saratoga)..	Gates*	Burgoyne	8,000	..	6,000	5,791p.
Oct. 22, "	Fort Mercer, N. J.....	Col. Greene*	Donop	450	.. .	2,000	500 k.

Oct. 22, 1777	Red Bank, N. J.	Col. Greene*	Sir William Howe	....	8 k. 28 w.	....	400 k. &w.
Nov. 16, "	Fort Mifflin, Pa.	Maj. Thayer	Gen. Howe*	400	....	mix'd.	....
June 28-1778	Monmouth, N. J.	Washington*,	Sir Henry Clinton	12,000	67k. 160w.	11,000	300 k. 800 w. 100 p.
July 2, "	Schoharie, N. Y.	Col. Brown.*	Indians	....	14 k. 10 w.	....	....
July 3, "	Wyoming, Pa.	Col. Z. Butler	John Butler*	400	....	1,000	222 k. & w.
Aug. 29, "	Quaker Hill, R. I.	Sullivan*.	Pigot	5,000	30k. 132w. 440 m.	5,000	20 k. & w.
Dec. 29, "	Savannah, Ga	Robert Howe	Campbell*	900	100k. 453p.	2,000	....
Jan. 9, 1779	Sunbury, Ga	Lane.	Prevost*	200	....	2,000	....
M'ch 3, "	Brier Creek, Ga	Gen. Ashe	Prevost*	1,200	150k. 162p.	1,800	100 k. & w.
June 20, "	Stony Perry, S. Ca.	Gen. Lincoln	Col. Maitland*	800	146 k. & w. 155 m.	2,000	63 k. 548 p.
July 16, "	Stony Point, N. Y.	Gen. Washington*	Clinton	1,200	15 k. 83 w.	600	....
Aug. 13, "	Penobscot, Me.	Lovell	McLean*	900	....	3,000	150 p.
Aug. 29, "	Chemung, N. Y.	Sullivan*	Brant	4,000	....	1,500	....
Oct. 9, "	Savannah, Ga	Lincoln	Prevost*	4,500	....	2,900	....
May 12, 1780	Charleston, S. Ca.	Lincoln	Clinton*	3,700	....	9,000	5 k. 15 w.
May 29, "	Waxhaw, S. C.	Col. Abr. Buford	Tarleton*	400	113k.150w. 53 p.	....	35 k. 50 p
June 23, "	Springfield, N. J.	Gen. Greene*	Gen. Knyphausen	3,000	18 k. 58 w.	5,000	....
July 30, "	Rocky Mount	Sumter	Turnbull*	600	....	500	....
Aug. 7, "	Hanging Rock, S. C.	Sumter*	Col. Brown	600	12 k. 41 w.	500	....
Aug. 15, "	Camden, S. C. (Sander's Creek)	Gen. Gates	Cornwallis*	3,000	....	2,200	....
Aug. 18, "	Fishing Creek	Sumter	Tarleton*	700	....	3,500	150 k.
Oct. 7, "	King's Mountain, S. C.	Campbell*	Ferguson	900	20 k.	1,100	....
Nov. 12, "	Fishdam Ford. S. C.	Sumter*	Wemyss	500	....	450	....
Nov. 20, "	Blockstock's, S. C.	Sumter*	Tarleton	500	....	400	800k. w. p.
Jan. 17, 1781	Cowpens, S. C.	Gen. Morgan*	Cornwallis & Tarleton	900	70 k. & w.	1,100	....
Feb. 25, "	Battle of the Huw	Col. Lee*	Col. Peyle	....	none.	....	600 k. & w.
M'ch 15, "	Guilford C. H., N. C.	Gen. Greene	Cornwallis*	4,400	1,300 k. w.	2,400	258 k. & w.
Ap'l 25, "	Hobkerk's Hill, Va.	Gen. Greene	Rawdon*.	1,200	266 k.w.m.	900	....
M'y-J'ne, "	Fort 96, N. C.	Gen. Greene	Col. Cruger*	1,000	150 k.w.m.	550	52 k. 334 w.
June 1-4, "	Augusta, Ga.	Maj. Eggleston.*	Col. Brown	....	23 k. 28 w.	....	52 k. 20 w.
Sept. 6, "	New London, Fort Griswold, Conn.	Col. Ledyard	Benedict Arnold & Col. Eyre*	150	16 k. 10 w. 12 m.	800	187 k. & w.
Sept. 8, "	Eutaw Springs, S. C.	Gen. Greene	Lord Rawdon	2,000	152 k. 355 w. 40 m.	2,800	693 k.w.m.
Oct.16-19, "	Yorktown, Va.	Washington.*	Cornwallis	16,000	300 k. & w	7,500	156 k. 326 w. 70 7,068

THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In December, 1775, Congress passed an Act ordering the building of thirteen vessels, three of 24 guns, five of 28, five of 32, with Ezekiel Hopkins as Commander-in-Chief, as follows :—

NAME.	No. of guns.	History.
Hancock . .	32	Captured by the British in 1777.
Congress . .	28	Destroyed in the Hudson River to avoid capture in 1777, never having been to sea.
Montgomery.	28	Do do do.
Delaware . .	24	Captured in the Delaware River 1777.
Randolph. .	32	Blown up in action with the British ship Yarmouth, 64 guns, in 1778.
Washington .	32	Destroyed in the Delaware by the British, before getting to sea in 1778.
Effingham .	28	Do do do.
Raleigh . .	32	Captured by the British in 1778.
Virginia . .	28	Captured by the British in 1778, off the capes of the Delaware, before getting to sea.
Warren . .	32	Burned in the Penobscot River in 1779, to prevent falling into the enemy's hands.

NAME.	No. of guns.	History.
Providence .	28	Seized by the British at the capture of Charleston, S. C., in 1780.
Boston . .	24	Do do do.
Trumbull. .	28	Captured by the British ship Watt, in 1781.

Such is the story in brief of the "original thirteen" vessels. Not one survived in the possession of the Colonies to the close of the war. About ten vessels of a force ranging from 24 guns down to 10, and two even smaller, were purchased and fitted out as cruisers, while the "thirteen" were building.

The navy of the Revolution was disbanded at the close of the war; the officers gave up their commissions; the few public vessels that remained were sold. Several of the States maintained small cruisers, with the consent of Congress. During the last year or two of the war, it had dwindled almost to nothing. This was in part due to the fact that its place was taken by the French. The assertion of sovereignty on the seas was not yet thought of, while independence on the land was not secured.

The most remarkable naval engagement of the Revolution was fought off the coast of Scotland on the evening of Sept. 23d, 1779, between the Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns, commanded by Paul Jones, and the Serapis, a British frigate of 44 guns, under Capt. Pearson. The Serapis surrendered with a loss of 150. The Richard lost 300 in killed and wounded, and while sinking the crew was transferred to the Serapis.—*Cooper's Naval History of U. S.*

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS PERTAINING TO SLAVERY.

Ordinances of 1787; pertained to the government of the territory of the U. S., northwest of the Ohio River and prohibited slavery in said territory, and provided for the return of fugitives, to those claiming their service.

Fugitive Slave Bill of 1793; provided for the return of fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, by requisition of the Governor of the State from whence they escaped, on the Governor of the State in which they may be found; and inflicts a penalty of a fine and imprisonment for harboring, concealing or aiding in their escape.

The Missouri Compromise Act of 1820; authorized the people of the Missouri Territory to organize a State Government, on an equal footing with the original States, and prohibited slavery in certain territories.

Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850; was amendatory of the law of 1793, and made it obligatory upon any justice of the peace, magistrate, marshal or deputy marshal, when called upon to enforce the law of 1793, under a penalty of $1000, and commanded all good citizens to aid and assist in the prompt execution of this law, whenever their services were required.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1857; upon the organization of those two territories, left it free for the people of every territory on becoming a State to adopt or reject slavery.

The Dred Scott Decision.—See page 209.

Emancipation Proclamation.—See page 353.

SLAVE POPULATION IN THE U. S. IN 1860.

States.	1860.
Alabama	435,132
Arkansas	111,104
Delaware	1,798
Florida	61,753
Georgia	462,230
Kentucky	225,490
Louisiana	332,520
Maryland	87,188
Mississippi	436,696
Missouri	114,965
North Carolina	331,081
South Carolina	402,541
Tennessee	275,784
Texas	180,388
Virginia	490,887
Nebraska (Territory).	10
Utah "	29
New Mexico "	24
District of Columbia.	3,181
Total	3,952,801

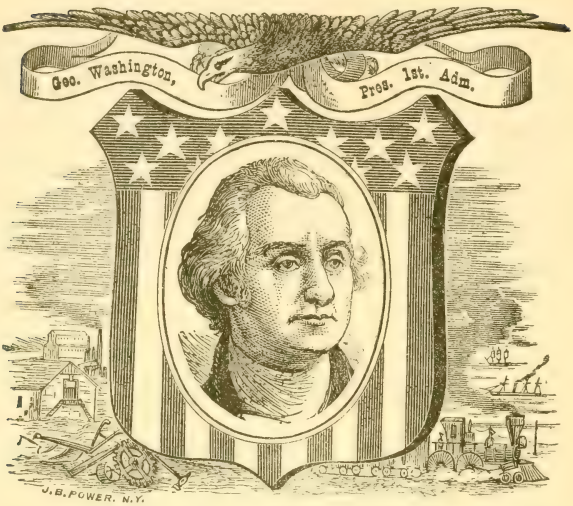
STATISTICS OF SLAVERY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

AMERICAN SLAVERY IN 1715.

In the reign of George I., the ascertained population of the Continental Colonies was as follows :

	White Men.	Negro Slaves
New Hampshire	9,500	150
Massachusetts	94,000	2,000
Rhode Island	7,500	500
Connecticut	46,000	1,500
New York	27,000	4,000
Pennsylvania	43,300	2,500
New Jersey	21,000	1,500
Maryland	40,700	9,400
Virginia	72,000	23,000
North Carolina	7,500	3,700
South Carolina	6,250	10,500
Total	375,000	58,550

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The ancestors of George Washington emigrated from England to Virginia, in 1657, and settled in Westmoreland County, on the banks of the Potomac. His father's name was Augustine, and he is said to have been a wealthy planter in the Old Dominion. He died April, 1743, leaving large possessions to be distributed among his children.

The maiden name of Washington's mother was Mary Ball, a lady of refined taste and noble character.

Washington was born on the 22d of February, 1732. His early education was acquired under the immediate inspection of his devoted mother, and such instructors as she saw fit to employ. At the age of sixteen he had completed

his studies, and was eager to enter upon a career of activity and usefulness.

He would probably have been sent to England to complete his education, had his father lived; for it was customary among wealthy planters of the South to send their sons to Europe for this purpose.

Had this been done, it might possibly have changed Washington's whole career, and even seriously affected the destiny of the American nation.

In his boyhood he was distinguished for his ardent love of military life; and when only nineteen years of age, he was placed over a militia district, with the rank of major. His subsequent military career was eventful and thrilling in its character. In 1759 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha Custis, an accomplished lady of Welsh descent. At about this time, he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and evinced rare judgment and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. The second Continental Congress elected him Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and he accepted the solemn trust with all the modesty and dignity of his great nature.

Congress had already fixed the pay of the Commander-in-Chief at $6000 a year; but, in accepting the position, Washington showed that he was uninfluenced by mercenary motives. He scorned the idea of making the position minister to his personal emolument. He distinctly assured the Congress that he would accept no remuneration, and would only ask that the expenses actually incurred in the service should be paid. "I do not wish," said he, "to make any profit out

of it." And when, in 1797, President Adams, anticipating war with France, called him once more to the command of the American Army, he reiterated the same sentiment. "I must decline," said he, "having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emolument annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense." How generous and self-sacrificing the conduct of this great chieftain appears, especially when contrasted with the grasping, self-seeking spirit of the most of men! On the 3d of July, 1775, he assumed command of the army at Cambridge, Mass. The evacuation of Boston by the British; the transfer of the war to New York; the masterly retreat through the Jerseys; and the subsequent brilliant career of Washington as a military leader, are familiar to all readers of history.

In 1789 he was unanimously elected to the Presidency, and inaugurated amid great demonstrations of popular favor, on the 30th of April, 1789.

In 1794 he was re-elected, and served the nation with the same fidelity and success that had so pre-eminently distinguished his previous career.

He died on the 14th of December, 1799, at Mount Vernon. Distant nations were smitten with sorrow when he died, and wept with his own beloved nation, as her tears fell upon the grave of the citizen and soldier. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President.—For biographical sketch, see Second Administration.

Electoral Vote.—*First Administration, 1st Term.*—Under the Constitution as it then existed, each elector voted for two candidates; the one receiving the highest number of votes was declared President, and the next highest Vice-President. Ten States voting—Va., N. H., Mass., Conn., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., S. Ca., and Ga. Whole number of Electors, 69. N. Ca. and R. I. had not ratified the Constitution, and N. Y. had failed to make provisions for electors.

George Washington, of Va., irrespective of party, received the unanimous vote, 69.

John Adams, of Mass., 34, and was declared Vice-President.

John Jay, N. Y., 9.	R. H. Harrison, Md., 6
John Rutledge, S. Ca., 6.	John Hancock, Mass., 4.
Geo. Clinton, N. Y., 3.	Sam'l Huntington, Ct., 2.
John Milton, Ga., 2.	Jas. Armstrong, Ga., 1.
Edw'd Telfair, Ga., 1.	Benj. Lincoln, Mass., 1.

Electoral Vote.—*1st Administration, 2d Term.*—Fifteen States voting—R. I. and N. Ca. having ratified the Constitution, and two new States had been admitted, Vt. and Ky. Whole number of Electors, 132.

George Washington, of Va., for President, received 132 votes, and was declared unanimously elected.

John Adams, of Mass., for Vice-President, received 77 votes.

Geo. Clinton, N. Y., 50; Thos. Jefferson, Va., 4; Aaron Burr, N. Y., 1.

Important Events of First Administration.

1789 March 4. The first Congress under the Constitution met in Federal Hall, Wall St., New York City; James Langdon, N. H., Pres. *pro tem.*

—— April 30. Geo. Washington took the oath of office as President, administered by Chancellor Livingston.

1790 First census of U. S. taken—3,929,326.

—— The Register of the Treasury reported the estimated cost of the seven years' war at $135,000,000.

—— April 17. Benjamin Franklin died, aged 84.

1791 United States Bank established, Philadelphia.

—— March 4. Vermont admitted into the Union.

1792 June 1. Kentucky admitted into the Union.

—— United States Mint established.

1793 Congress adopts the Fugitive Slave Bill.

—— Coal mines discovered at Lehigh, Pa.

1794 Gen. Wayne defeats the Indians on the frontier.

1795 Jay's Treaty with Great Britain ratified.

—— The Cotton-gin invented by Eli Whitney.

1796 June 1. Tennessee admitted into the Union.

—— Sept. 17. Washington issues his Farewell Address.

CABINET OFFICERS, 1ST ADMINISTRATION—1789 TO 1797.

Secretaries of State—Thomas Jefferson, Va.; Edmund Randolph, Va.; T. Pickering, Mass.

Secretaries of Treasury—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.; Oliver Wolcott, Conn.

Secretaries of War and Navy—Henry Knox, Mass.; T Pickering, Mass.; James McHenry, Md.

Postmasters General—Sam'l Osgood, Mass.; T. Pickering, Mass.; Jos. Habersham, Ga.

Attorneys-General—Edmund Randolph, Va.; Wm. Bradford, Pa.; Charles Lee, Va.

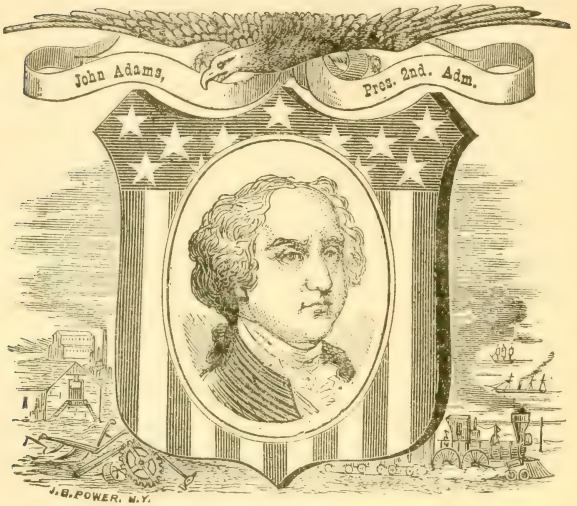
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 1ST ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1791	$ 7,207,539	$75,463,476
1792	9,141,569	77,227,924
1793	7,529,575	80,352,634
1794	9,302,124	78,427,404
1795	10,405,069	80,747,587
1796	8,367,776	83,762,172

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1ST ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098
1793	31,000,000	26,109,572
1794	34,600,000	33,026,233
1795	69,756,268	47,989,472
1796	**81,436,164**	**67,064,097**

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.



JOHN ADAMS.—Second President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19th, 1735. His ancestry may be traced back to Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, in 1640. His early educational advantages were of a very superior order. He was a good student and graduated at Harvard, 1755. He devoted himself for a time to teaching and to the study of law, and in Oct. 1758, was admitted to the bar as Attorney at Law. In 1764, he married Abigail Smith, whose ancestors were of Colonial fame. He became a prominent actor in the stirring events and scenes of the times. His first political step of any special significance was taken by the delivery of an address in op-

position to the Stamp Act of Great Britain. When the first outbreak at Lexington occurred, he joined the patriot forces in defending their liberties and lives. In 1774, he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress and honorably represented his constituents in that body. He had the honor of proposing George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and the proposal reflects great credit upon his judgment. He assisted in preparing the Declaration of Independence and bore an active part in the debate it occasioned. In Nov., 1777, he was appointed Minister to France. He was the first American Minister to Great Britain, being appointed in 1785. In 1788, he was elected to the office of Vice-President, and performed its duties with zeal and success. He was elected President in 1797, defeating Jefferson in the contest for that position. His administration was active and at first popular with the people, but was environed with difficulties of a perplexing character and closed amid the unscrupulous upbraidings of his political foes. Leaving Washington, he returned to the retirement of his quiet home, and there, with the grand sentiment of "Independence forever!" breaking from his lips, he passed away, on the 4th day of July, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.—For biographical sketch, see Third Administration.

Electoral Vote, Second Administration.

Sixteen States voting, Tennessee having been admitted during the First Adm. Whole number of Electors, 140.

John Adams, of Mass., FEDERAL, received 71 Electoral votes, and was declared President.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va., DEMOCRAT, received 68 Electoral votes, and was declared Vice-President.

Thomas Pinckney, S. Ca., 58; Aaron Burr, N. Y., 30.
Samuel Adams, Mass., 15; Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., 11.
George Clinton, of N. Y., 7; John Jay, of N. Y., 5.
James Iredell, N. Ca., 3; Samuel Johnston, N. Ca., 2.
George Washington, of Va., 2; John Henry, of Md., 2.
Charles C. Pinckney, of S. Ca., 1.

Important events of the 2d Administration.

1797 March 4. John Adams inaugurated President.

—— Difficulties arise with France. Congress convened preparatory for war.

1798 George Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, with the rank and title of Lieut.-General.

—— Alien and sedition laws passed Congress. The first gave power to the President to expel from the country aliens suspected of conspiring against the government. The sedition law was designed to suppress publications that were disloyal to the Republic.

1799 Dec. 14. Death of Washington, in his 68th year.

1799 Feb. Naval combat between the U. S. Frigate Constitution and the French frigate L'Insurgente, the latter captured.

—— Feb. 26. Three Commissioners sent to negotiate peace with France.

1800 The Capital located at Washington.

—— Sept. 30. Treaty of Peace concluded with France.

CABINET OFFICERS, 2D ADMINISTRATION—1797–1801.

Secretaries of State—Timothy Pickering, Mass.; John Marshall, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Oliver Wolcott, Conn.; Samuel Dexter, Mass.

Secretaries of War—James McHenry, Md.; Samuel Dexter, Mass.; Roger Griswold, Conn.

Secretaries of the Navy—George Cabot, Mass.; Benjamin Stoddert, Md.

Postmaster-General—Joseph Habersham, Ga.

Attorney-General—Charles Lee, Va.

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 2D ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1797	$ 8,626,012	$82,064,479
1798	8,613,507	79,228,529
1799	11,077,043	78,408,669
1800	11,989,739	82,976,291

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 2D ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1797	$75,379,406	$56,850,206
1798	68,551,700	61,527,097
1799	79,089,148	78,665,522
1800	91,252,768	70,970,780

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.—Not least renowned among the historic characters of the American Republic, is Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States.

He was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2d, 1743. His ancestors were of Welsh extraction. His father decided to give him a classical education, and sent him, as a student to William and Mary College.

He was very studious and made rapid advancement; at the end of two years left College and began the study of law.

He pursued his legal studies for five years, and thus laid the foundation for that great skill and ability that distinguished him as a counsellor and logician.

In 1769, he was elected to the House of Burgesses, and

at once became an active and prominent member. In 1772, he was united in wedlock to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a lady of great personal worth and beauty. At about this time he was elected a member of Congress, and proved himself in every way worthy of the honor.

He was chosen to prepare the immortal Declaration of Independence, which, after a stirring debate of three days, was adopted on the Fourth of July, 1776. He was elected Governor of Virginia, in 1779, and held the office for two years. In 1784, he was selected to negotiate with European Statesmen, upon the subject of commercial treaties.

He was elected to the office of Vice-President, in 1797, and at the next election was chosen President. In his inaugural address, he used the following memorable expression: "We are called by different names, brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand, undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which ERROR OF OPINION MAY BE TOLERATED, WHERE REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT." His administration was so popular that, at its close, he was elected for a second term, by a very large electoral vote. His second administration was active and aggressive in its policy, and contributed to the growth and stability of the nation. He died at the age of eighty-three, on the 4th day of July, 1826.

AARON BURR, Vice-President, was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756. Died on Staten Island Sept. 14, 1836. He graduated at Princeton, 1772, admitted to the bar at Albany,

1782, elected to the Legislature in 1784, to the United States Senate in 1791, and to the Vice-Presidency in 1800.

Electoral Vote.—*Third Administration, 1st Term.*—Sixteen States voting. Whole number of Electors, 188.

Thomas Jefferson, Va., DEMOCRAT, and *Aaron Burr*, N Y., DEMOCRAT, each having received 73; John Adams, Mass., FEDERAL 65; Charles C. Pinckney, S. C., 64; John Jay, N. Y., 1. No choice was made by the people, and consequently the House of Representatives proceeded to the choice of President according to the provisions of the Constitution, and upon the 36th ballot—

Thomas Jefferson, of Va., DEMOCRAT, was elected Pres.
Aaron Burr, of N. Y., DEMOCRAT, was elected Vice-Pres.

Electoral Vote.—*Third Administration, 2d Term.*—Seventeen States voting, Ohio having been admitted during the previous term. Whole number of Electors, 176.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va., DEMOCRAT, for President, received 162 votes, and was declared elected.

George Clinton, of N. Y., DEMOCRAT, for Vice-President, received 162 votes, and was declared elected.

Charles C. Pinckney, S. C., FEDERAL, for President, 14
Rufus King, N. Y., FEDERAL, for Vice-Pres., 14.

Important Events of the 3d Administration.

1801 March 4. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President.

—— The internal revenue law repealed; its enforcement led to the "Whiskey Rebellion" in Pa. in 1794.

—— June 10. Tripoli declares war against the United States, by demanding of Capt. Bainbridge the use

of U. S. frigate Geo. Washington to convey an ambassador to Constantinople, he was obliged to comply or submit to destruction from the Castle guns of the harbor.

1802 Nov. 29. Ohio admitted as a State.

—— West Point Military Academy founded.

1803 April 30. Louisiana purchased of France for **$15,000,000**.

— Com. Preble and his fleet sent to demand restitution from Algiers and Tripoli for piracies.

1804 July 11. Hamilton killed in a duel with Burr. The difficulty grew out of a political quarrel.

1805 June 3. Peace declared between Tripoli and U. S.

1806 Aaron Burr charged with treason in attempting to set up an Empire west of the Alleghanies. He was tried and acquitted of conspiracy.

—— England persists in searching American vessels for suspected deserters from the British navy, and thus impressing American seamen. These repeated outrages led to the second war with England.

1807 Robert Fulton makes first trip to Albany in the steamboat "Clermont."

—— Dec. 22. Congress decrees an embargo on all vessels in American ports, and orders home al. American vessels to prepare for war.

1808 The African Slave-trade abolished by Congress, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S.

CABINET OFFICERS, 3D ADMINISTRATION—1801–1809.

Secretary of State. James Madison, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury. Samuel Dexter, Mass.; Albert Gallatine, Penn.

Secretary of War. Henry Dearborn, Mass.

Secretaries of the Navy. Benjamin Stoddert, Md.; Robert Smith, Md.; Jacob Crowninshield, Mass.

Postmasters-General. Joseph Habersham, Ga.; Gideon Granger, Conn.

Attorneys-General. Theophilus Parsons, Mass.; Levi Lincoln, Mass.; Robert Smith, Md.; John Breckenridge, Ky.; Cæsar A. Rodney, Del.

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 3D ADM.

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1801. . . .	$12,273,376	$83,038,050
1802. . . .	13,276,084	80,712,632
1803. . . .	11,258,983	77,054,686
1804. . . .	12,624,646	86,427,120
1805. . . .	13,727,124	82,312,150
1806. . . .	15,070,093	75,723,270
1807. . . .	11,292,292	69,218,398
1808. . . .	16,764,584	65,196,317

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 3D ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1801. . . .	$111,363,511	$94,115,925
1802.	76,333,333	72,483,160
1803.	64,666,666	55,800,038
1804. . . .	185,000,000	77,699,074
1805. . . .	120,600,000	95,566,021
1806. . . .	129,410,000	101,536,963
1807. . . .	138,500,000	108,343,151
1808. . . .	56,990,000	22,430,960

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

JAMES MADISON, Fourth President of the United States, was born at King George, Virginia, on the 16th of March, 1751. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, 1769, and graduated, in advance of his class, in 1771. Having impaired his health by too close application to study, he remained in Princeton for a time to recruit his shattered health, and also still further to enrich his mind.

He was one of the first to comprehend the peril of the Colonists, and gave his cheerful co-operation to the patriots in resisting the encroachments of Great Britain.

He was a member of the first Legislative Assembly, and would doubtless have been a member of the next, it is said,

had it not been for his conscientious refusal to follow the prevalent custom of treating the electors. In 1780, he became a member of the National Congress, and greatly assisted its deliberations by his sagacious counsels.

He represented his State in the Legislature from 1784 to 1786, and was very active in promoting the financial and commercial interests of the State.

In 1794, he married Mrs. Todd, of Philadelphia, a lady possessing great amiability and vivacity of mind.

Having finished his Congressional career, he retired from public life, to enjoy the companionship of his books and home, but was soon called to share the conflicts of the hour.

He discharged the duties of the office of Secretary of State, promptly and acceptably, under the administration of Jefferson. He was elected to the office of President in 1809. Exciting discussions, complications with foreign powers, and war with England, were the distinguishing events of his administration.

He died at his home, in Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five years.

GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., July 26, 1739. Died at Washington, April 20, 1812. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, voted for the Declaration of Independence, was Brigadier-General in 1777; Governor of N. Y. in 1801, and Vice-President in 1804, and a prominent candidate for President in the campaign of 1808

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES. 4TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
James Madison,	Va.	Geo. Clinton,	N. Y.	Democrat.
C. C. Pinckney,	S. Ca.	Rufus King,	N. Y.	Federal.
Second Term.				
James Madison,	Va.	Elbridge Gerry,	Mass.	Democrat.
DeWitt Clinton,	N. Y.	J. Ingersoll,	Pa.	Federal.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRES. AND VICE-PRES. 4TH ADM.

Seventeen States voting. Whole number of electors, 175.

In 1804 an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which provided that in voting for President and Vice-President each candidate should be voted for separately by the electors.

For President, 1st Term.		*For Vice-President.*	
James Madison . . .	122	Geo. Clinton . .	113
C. C. Pinckney . . .	47	Rufus King . . .	47

James Madison was declared elected President, and Geo. Clinton Vice-President.

For President, 2d Term. *For Vice-President.*

Eighteen States voting.—Louisiana admitted during previous term. Whole number of electors, 217.

James Madison . . .	128	Elbridge Gerry .	131
DeWitt Clinton . . .	49	J. Ingersoll . . .	86

James Madison was declared elected President, and Elbridge Gerry Vice-President.

Important Events of the 4th Administration.

1809 March 4. James Madison inaugurated President.

1810 American Board of Christian and Foreign Missions organized.

1811 Nov. 7. General Harrison wins at Tippecanoe the most desperate battle ever fought with the Indians.

1812 April 8. Louisiana admitted as a State.

—— First house in Rochester, N. Y., erected.

—— **Second War with England.**—*Cause*—The impressment of American seamen by the British, and the blockade of her enemies' ports. Congress authorized the President to call for 25,000 enlisted men, 50,000 volunteers, and 100,000 militia, with Henry Dearborn as Commander-in-Chief. See Contents for list of Land and Naval Battles of the War of 1812.

1813 March 4. James Madison began a second Presidential term, with Elbridge Gerry as Vice-Pres.

—— June 1. Capt. Lawrence, of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, fought the British frigate Shannon, 30 miles from Boston, and in dying said, "*Don't give up the ship.*"

—— Sept. 10. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

1814 August 24. City of Washington taken by the British, and public buildings burned.

—— Capt. Porter of U. S. frigate *Essex*, when captured by the British frigate *Phœbe*, after a desperate battle and losing 154 men, in his report to the

Secretary of the Navy said, "*We have been unfortunate but not disgraced.*"

—— Dec. 15. Hartford Convention in opposition to the war, threaten secession of the New England States.

—— Dec. 24. Hull, for the surrender of Detroit, was tried for cowardice and treason, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. Pardoned by the President.

—— Dec. 24. Peace declared by Treaty at Ghent.

1815 Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 40 days after peace was declared. Gen. Jackson lost 13 killed and wounded; the British 1700.

—— Jan. 15. A British squadron capture the U. S. frigate President.

—— March. Congress declares war against Algiers.

1816 Apr. 10. U. S. Bank re-chartered for twenty years, with a capital of $35,000,000.

—— Dec. 11. Indiana admitted as a State.

CABINET OFFICERS, 4TH ADMINISTRATION—1809–1817.

Secretaries of State. Robt. Smith, Md.; Jas. Monroe, Va.

Secretaries of the Treasury. Albert Gallatin, Pa.; George W. Campbell, Tenn.; Alex. J. Dallas, Pa.

Secretaries of War. William Eustis, Mass.; John Armstrong, N. Y.; James Monroe, Va.; Wm. H. Crawford, Ga.

Secretaries of the Navy. Paul Hamilton, S. C.; William Jones, Pa.; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass.

Postmasters-General. Gideon Granger, Conn.; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio.

Attorneys-General. Cæsar A. Rodney, Del.; William Pinckney, Md.; Richard Rush, Pa.

National Expenses and Debt, 4th Admin.

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1809.	$13,867,226	$57,023,192
1810.	13,319,986	53,178,217
1811.	13,601,808	48,005,587

National Expenses, &c.—*Continued.*

Year	Expenses.	Debt.
1812.	$22,279,121	$45,209,737
1813.	39,190,520	55,962,827
1814.	38,028,230	81,487,846
1815.	39,582,493	99,833,660
1816.	48,244,495	127,334,938

Imports and Exports, Fourth Adm.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1809.	$59,400,000	$52,203,333
1810.	85,406,000	66,657,970
1811.	53,400,000	61,316,883
1812.	77,030,000	38,527,236
1813.	22,005,000	27,855,927
1814.	12,965,000	6,927,441
1815.	113,041,274	52,557,753
1816.	147,103,000	81,920,452

PRINCIPAL LAND BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS—AMERICAN.	COMMANDERS—BRITISH.	MEN ENGAGED—AMERICAN.	LOSS.	MEN ENGAGED—BRITISH.	LOSS.
1812—Aug. 5,	Brownstown, Canada	Van Horn	Tecumseh*	200		600	
Aug. 9,	Maguauga	Miller*	Tecumseh	600		900	
Aug. 15,	Detroit	Hull	Brock*	2,500	Surrender.	1,300	
Oct. 13,	Queenstown	Van Rensselaer	Brock*	1,200	99 k. 900 w.	2,500	
Oct. 21,	Ogdensburg	Forsyth	———*	1,200	20 k. & w.	600	60 k. & w
1813—Jan. 22,	Frenchtown	Winchester	Proctor*	800	260 k. & s.	1,500	
Apr. 27,	York (Toronto)	Pike*	Sheaffe	1,700	300 k. w. & m.	1,500	
May 5,	Fort Meigs	Clay*	Proctor	1,200	800 k. w. & p.	2,000	
May 27,	Fort George, Canada	Dearborn*	Vincent		72 k. & w.		
May 27,	Fort Mimms	Beaseley	Tecumseh*		300 k.		
May 29,	Sackett's Harbor	Brown*	Prevost	1,000	100 k. & w.	1,000	60 k.
June 8,	Stoney Creek	Winder	Vincent*		100 k. w. & p.		100 k. w & p.
Aug. 2,	Fort Stephenson	Croghan*	Proctor	100	1 k. & 7 w.	1,300	
Oct. 5,	Thames, Canada	Harrison*	Proctor.	2,500	50 k. & w.	2,000	
Nov. 11,	Chrysler's Field	Boyd*	Morrison	1,500	200 k. & w.	2,000	
1814—Mar. 30,	La Coell Mill	Wilkinson	Hancock*	4,000	150 k. & w.	2,000	
Apr. 25,	Washington	———	Ross*	Capital and buildings burned.			
July 5,	Chippewa	Brown*	Riall	1,900	68 k. 267 w. & p.	2,100	
July 25,	Lundy's Lane	Brown*	Drummond	3,500		5,000	
Aug. 15,	Fort Erie (assault)	Gaines*	Drummond	2,500	84 k.	5,000	
Aug. 24,	Bladensburg	Winder	Ross*	3,500	Surrendered.	5,000	
Sep. 11,	Plattsburg	Macomb*	Prevost	3,000		12,000	
Sep. 12,	North Point	Stricker	Brooke*	2,000		5,000	
Sep. 13,	Ft. McHenry, Balti'ore	Armistead*	Cochrane	3,000		Ships.	
Sep. 15,	Ft. Bowyer, "	Lawrence*	Nicholls	120	8 k. & w.	Mixed.	
Sep. 17,	Fort Erie (sortie)	Brown*	Drummond	2,500	300 k. & w.	3,500	
Dec. 19,	Fort Niagara	Leonard	Br. & Indians*	350	350 k. & p.	1,200	Slight.
Dec. 23,	9 miles from N. O.	Jackson	Keane	3,000	240 k. w. & p.	2,500	
1815—Jan. 8,	New Orleans	Jackson*	Pakenham	6,000	71 k. w. & p.	12,000	

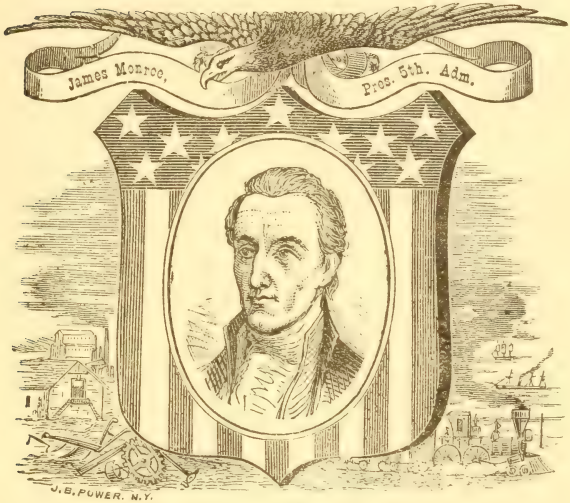
The * denotes the successful army; k., killed; w., wounded; p., prisoners; m., missing; s., surrendered.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

DATES.	WHERE FOUGHT.	AM. VESSELS AND COMMANDERS.	BR. VESSELS AND COMMANDERS.
1812—Aug. 13,	Off Newfoundland	Frig. Essex, Porter*	Sloop Alert, Laugharne.
Aug. 19,	Off Massachusetts	Frig. Constitution, Hull*	Frig. Guerriere, Dacres.
Oct. 18,	Off North Carolina	Sloop Wasp, Jones*	Frig. Frolic, Whinyates.
Oct. 25,	Near Canary Islands	Frig. United States, Decatur*	Frig. Macedonian, Carden.
Dec. 29,	Off San Salvador	Frig. Constitution, Bainbridge*	Frig. Java, Lambert.
1813—Feb. 24,	Off Demerara	Sloop Hornet, Lawrence*	Brig Peacock, Peake.
June 1,	Massachusetts Bay	Frig. Chesapeake, Lawrence	Frig. Shannon, Broke.*
Aug. 14,	British Channel	Brig Argus, Allen	Sloop Pelican, Maples.*
Sep. 5,	Off coast of Maine	Brig Enterprise, Burrows*	Brig Boxer, Blythe.
Sep. 10,	Lake Erie	9 vessels 54 guns, Perry*	6 vessels 63 guns, Barclay.
1814—Mar. 28,	Harbor of Valparaiso	Frig. Essex, Porter	Brig Phœbe, Hillyar.* Sloop Cherub, Tucker.
Apr. 29,	Off coast of Florida	Sloop Peacock, Warrington*	Brig Epervier, Wales.
June 28,	Near British Channel	Sloop Wasp, Blakely*	Sloop Reindeer, Manners.
Sep. 1,	Near Africa	Sloop Wasp, Blakely*	Sloop Avon, Arbuthnot.
Sep. 11,	Lake Champlain	14 vessels 86 guns, McDonough*	17 vessels 95 guns, Downie.
Sep. 15.	Mobile Bay	Fort Boyer, Maj. Lawrence*	4 ships 90 guns, Col. Nichols.
Dec. 9,	Lake Borgne	66 gun boats, Jones	40 barges, Lockyer.*
1815—Jan. 15,	Off New Jersey	Frig. President, Decatur	Squadron, Hayes.*
Feb. 20,	Off Island of Madeira	Frig. Constitution, Stewart*	Ship Cyane, Falcon Ship Levant, Douglas.
Mar. 23,	Off Brazil	Sloop Hornet, Biddle*	Brig Penguin, Dickenson.

The * denotes the victorious party.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.



JAMES MONROE, Fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758. Comparatively little is known of his ancestors. His father's name was Spence, and the maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Jones.

He received his education at the College of William and Mary, and immediately after leaving College, identified himself with the Colonists in their struggle for freedom. He took an active part in some of the earlier actions of the war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Trenton.

His services were properly recognized, and he was promoted to a Captaincy.

He acquitted himself with distinguished honor as a Staff

officer of Lord Sterling, and in 1780 served as a military commissioner under Governor Jefferson.

He was chosen a member of the Legislature of Virginia, in 1782, and, in 1783, became a member of Congress. His eminent abilities were at once recognized; and his sound views upon the various questions discussed in Congress exerted a potent influence upon that body in its measures for the promotion of State and National interests.

In 1786, he married Miss Kortright, a lady of great personal merit, upon whom John Quincy Adams pronounced a very high eulogy. He held the office of Senator for about five years, and was twice elected as Governor of Virginia. In 1803, he was appointed to aid Robert R. Livingston, the resident Minister at France, in negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana, and afterward served as Minister to England.

He was also Secretary of State during the administration of Madison in 1811. His efficient services in the difficult and responsible positions he had occupied, and his advocacy of a popular national policy, directed attention to him as a candidate for the Presidency, and, in 1819, he was elected to the office by a large electoral vote. After his election, he made a tour of visitation through the Eastern States; and the favor with which he was everywhere received and the happy effects of his visit upon all parties, suggest that a closer intimacy between our people and their rulers would be of immense advantage to the nation. So satisfactory was his administration that, at its close, he was re-elected, and served another term with equal honor and success. During his administrations, the South American republics were recognized

by Congress as sovereign nations and the President, in his message, declared the famous *Monroe Doctrine*, that the Continents of America were not to be considered as subjects of European power.

His death occurred in New York, on the Fourth of July, 1831. In 1858, his remains were removed to Hollywood Cemetery, Virginia.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President, was born at Scarsdale, N. Y., June 21, 1774. Died on Staten Island, June 11, 1825

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 5TH ADM.

For President.	*From*	*Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
James Monroe,	Va.	D. D. Tompkins,	N. Y.	Democrat.
Rufus King,	N. Y.	J. E. Howard,	Md.	Federal.
Second Term.				
James Monroe,	Va.	D. D. Tompkins,	N. Y.	Democrat.
John Q. Adams,	Mass.	Richard Stockton,	N. J.	Federal.

ELCTORAL VOTE FOR PRES. AND VICE-PRES., 5TH ADM.

Nineteen States voting.—Indiana having been admitted during the previous term. Whole number of electors, 217.

For President, 1st Term		*For Vice-President.*	
James Monroe . . .	183	D. D. Tompkins . .	183
Rufus King	34	J. E. Howard . .	22

Twenty-four States voting. Miss., Ill., Ala., Me., and Mo., were admitted during previous term. Whole number of electors, 232.

For President, 2d Term		*For Vice-President.*	
James Monroe . . .	227	D. D. Tompkins . .	218
John Q. Adams . . .	1	Richard Stockton .	8

Important Events of the 5th Administration.

1817 March 4. James Monroe inaugurated President, at Congress Hall, Washington, the Capitol having been burnt by the British.

—— July 4. Ground broken for the Erie Canal. Completed in 1825.

—— Dec. 10. Mississippi admitted into the Union.

1818 March. Gen. Jackson defeats the Seminoles in Fla.

—— The U. S. flag, 13 stripes and one star for each State, in a blue field, adopted by law.

—— Dec. 3. Illinois admitted into the Union.

1819 Dec. 14. Alabama admitted into the Union.

—— The Savannah, first steamer, crosses the Ocean.

1820 March 15. Maine admitted into the Union.

—— James Monroe re-elected President.

—— Stephen Decutor, of the U. S. Navy, killed in a duel with Com. Barron.

—— Oct. Florida ceded by Spain to the United States.

1821 Aug. 10. Missouri admitted as a State.

1822 The independence of South America acknowledged by U. S.

—— Boston, Mass., incorporated a city.

1823 Commodore Porter suppresses piracies in the West Indies.

—— President Monroe advocates the non-intervention of foreign powers upon the American continent, popularly known as the Monroe doctrine.

1824 Aug. Gen. Lafayette re-visits the United States.

Cabinet Officers, 5th Administration 1817–1825.

Secretary of State. John Quincy Adams, Mass.

Secretary of the Treasury. William H. Crawford, Ga.

Secretaries of War. Isaac Shelby, Ky.; J. C. Calhoun, S.C.

Secretaries of the Navy. Benjamin W. Crowninshield Mass.; Smith Thompson, N. Y.; Samuel L. Southard, N. J.

Postmasters-General. Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio; John McLean, Ohio.

Attorney-General. William Wirt, Va.

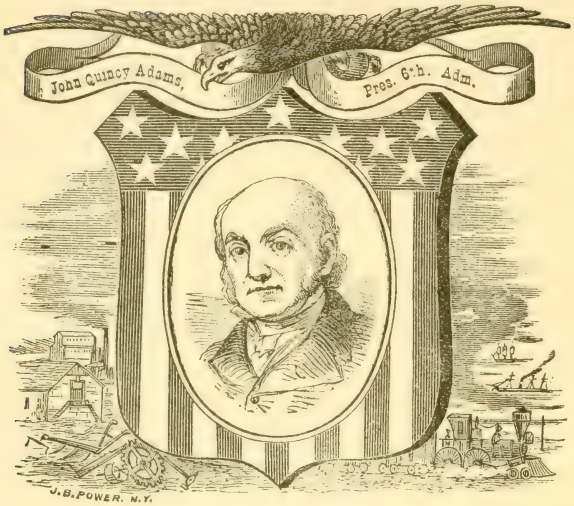
National Expenses and Debt, 5th Administration

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1817. . .	$40,877,646	$123,491,965
1818. . .	35,164,875	103,466,633
1819. . .	24,004,199	95,529,648
1820. . .	21,763,024	91,015,566
1821. . .	19,090,572	89,987,427
1822. . .	17,676,592	93,546,676
1823. . .	15,314,171	90,875,877
1824. . .	31,898,538	90,269,777

Imports and Exports, 5th Administration.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1817. . .	$99,250,000	$87,671,560
1818. . .	121,750,000	93,281,133
1819. . .	87,125,000	70,141,501
1820. . .	74,450,000	69,661,669
1821. . .	62,585,724	64,974,382
1822. . .	83,241,541	72,160,281
1823. . .	77,579,267	74,699,030
1824. . .	89,549,007	75,986,657

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Sixth President of the United States, was born at Braintree, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His character was formed under the ennobling influences of a cultured home, and developed amid rare social and literary advantages. The influence of his noble mother as well as of his father, is apparent in the development of his moral and intellectual nature.

His youthful ear heard the thunder of the cannon that shook Bunker's Hill, and his eye eagerly watched the clouds of smoke as they ascended from the burning ruins of Charlestown. In his eleventh year he accompanied his father to France, and thus had rare opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the politics, manners and language of the people.

When he had attained his fourteenth year, he was acting as his father's secretary, and, notwithstanding his youth, was recognized as an officer in that capacity by Congress.

Returning from his foreign travels, he entered Harvard College, in 1786, and graduated the following year. He then studied law for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. In 1794, he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands, and in 1797 he was honored with the appointment of Minister to Portugal, which was afterward changed to the mission to Berlin. He also served his country as Ambassador to Prussia, Russia, and England.

Washington entertained a high opinion of his diplomatic abilities, and pronounced him the ablest American Minister ever sent to a foreign Court.

He also was elected to the Senate of the United States, but resigned before the close of the Senatorial term. In 1806 he was elected to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres at Harvard, and was a great favorite with the friends and students of the University. He was appointed by President Monroe to the office of Secretary of State, and served in that capacity through both terms of Monroe's administration. In the next Presidential election the suffrages of the people were divided between four candidates, neither of whom received a majority of the electoral votes, and consequently the election of a President devolved upon the House of Representatives. The members of that body in performing the duty assigned them elected John Quincy Adams as the successor of President Monroe, and he was

inaugurated March 4th, 1825. His administration was somewhat embarrassed by the strong party spirit that had been engendered previous to his election, and his political aaherents being in a minority could not induce Congress to adopt his recommendations.

After his retirement from the Presidency he devoted his time chiefly to literary and religious researches. It is said that he translated the Psalms into English verse, and devoted much of his time to the study of the sacred Scriptures. In 1830, he was elected to the House of Representatives, and held the position until his death, which occurred on the 21st of February, 1848. He had just risen to address the Speaker of the House when he was smitten with paralysis, and fell, exclaiming, "This is the last of earth." Thus "the old man eloquent" fell at his post, and passed to his final reward.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President, was born at Adbeville, S. C., March 18, 1782. Died at Washington, March 31, 1850. He was among the foremost statesmen of his time, and with him originated the "State rights doctrine."

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 6TH ADM

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
John Q. Adams, Mass.				Federal.
Andrew Jackson, Tenn.		John Calhoun	S. Ca.	Democrat.
W. H. Crawford, Ga. .		Nathan Sanford,	N. Y.	Democrat
Henry Clay, Ky. . .		Nathaniel Macon,	Ga.	Whig.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES, 6TH ADM.

Twenty-four States voting. Whole number of electors, **261.**

For President,

John Q. Adams, 105,321 votes; Electoral votes, 84.
Andrew Jackson, 152,899 " " " 98.
W. H. Crawford, 47,265 " " " 41.
Henry Clay, 47,087 " " " 37.

For Vice-President,

John C. Calhoun, 182 Electoral votes; Nathan Sanford, 30.
Nathaniel Macon, 24 " " Andrew Jackson, 13.
Henry Clay, 9 " " Martin Van Buren, 2.

None of the candidates received the majority of the elec toral votes for President: the choice devolved upon the house of Representatives. Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson 7, and Crawford 4, John Q. Adams was therefore elected President, and John C. Calhoun Vice-President.

Important Events of 6th Administration.

1825 March 4. John Q. Adams inaugurated President.

—— Corner Stone of Bunker Hill Monument laid by Lafayette.

1826 July 4. Death of two Ex-Presidents, John Adams and Thos. Jefferson.

—— Anti-Masonic excitement, caused by the abduction of William Morgan from Canandaigua, N. Y., by Free Masons, who were charged with murder. A legislative committee of investigation confirmed the suspicion.

1827 First Railroad in the U. S., from Quincy to Boston.

1828 Tariff Bill a law. The cotton states oppose it.

CABINET OFFICERS, 6TH ADMINISTRATION—1825–1829.

Secretary of State.—Henry Clay, Ky.
Secretary of the Treasury.—Richard Rush, Pa.
Secretaries of War.—Jas. Barbour Va.; P. B. Porter, N. Y.
Secretary of the Navy.—Samuel L. Southard, N. J.
Postmaster-General.—John McLean, Ohio.
Attorney-General.—William Wirt, Va.

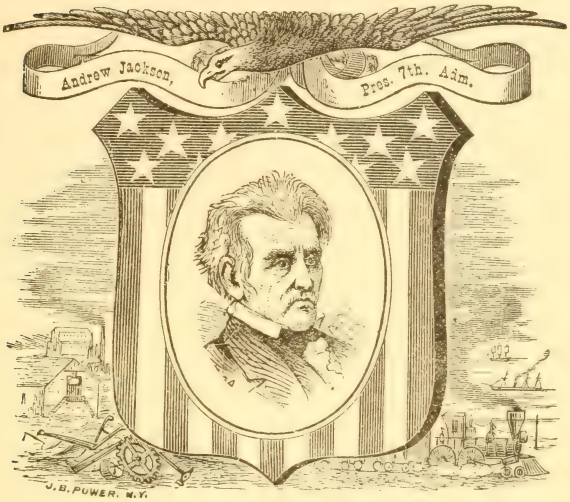
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 6TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1825. . .	23,585,804	83,788,432
1826. . .	24,103,398	81,054,059
1827. . .	22,656,764	73,987,357
1828. . .	25,459,479	67,475,043

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 6TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1825. . .	96,340,075	99,535,388
1826. .	89,974,477	77,595,322
1827. .	79,484,068	82,324,727
1828.	88,509,824	72,264,681

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.



ANDREW JACKSON, Seventh President of the United States, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born on a plantation in Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, March 15th, 1767. A few days before the birth of Andrew, his father died, leaving his widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hutchinson, to struggle for the maintenance and culture of three children. Andrew received very little schooling, and was characterized for his boldness, activity, generosity, and self-reliance. At the age of thirteen, fired by the death of his eldest brother, who perished in the Indian battle of Stono, he entered his country's service in the struggle for Independence. Andrew and his brother Robert were captured by the British, and the latter died soon after their exchange.

Their mother in the mean-time, who had acted as nurse to some captive friends on a prison ship, contracted fever, and died suddenly, leaving Andrew, a half developed youth, the sole surviving representative of the family. Andrew tried the saddlery trade and school teaching, after which he studied law, was admitted to practice at the age of twenty, and rose at once to prominence. He married Mrs. Robards in 1791.

On the 5th of December, 1796, Jackson took his seat in Congress as the first Representative of Tennessee, which had just been admitted. He was subsequently Senator from the same State, and at a later period Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. In 1806, he fought a duel with Charles Dickerson, when both were severely wounded, and Dickerson died.

The war of 1812 brought him prominently before the world as a dashing military chieftain. Fired by the massacre at Fort Mimms, he inaugurated a vigorous campaign against the British and the Creek Indians, which culminated in a great victory at New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

In 1823, he was again elected to the U. S. Senate, and nominated for the Presidency, receiving a large but unsuccessful vote. In 1828, he was elected to the Presidency, and re-elected in 1832. Many grave measures agitated the country during his administration.

He retired to the "Hermitage," March 4th, 1837, where he died, June 8th, 1845. Gen. Jackson was a fearless, honest man, of rare common sense. He was never vanquished. He conquered the wilderness, the savage, the trained European chieftain, the American duelist, and politician.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice-Pres. See sketch 8th Adm.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 7TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Andrew Jackson,	Tenn.	John C. Calhoun	S. Ca.	Democrat
John Q. Adams,	Mass.	Richard Rush	Pa.	Federal.

For President, 2nd *Term.*		*Vice-President.*		
Andrew Jackson,	Tenn.	Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.	Dem.
Henry Clay,	Ky.	J. Sergeant,	Pa.	Whig.
John Floyd,	Va.	W. Wilkins,	Pa.	Independent
William Wirt,	Md.	Henry Lee,	Mass.	Anti-Masonic.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 7TH ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty four States voting. Whole number of electors, 261.

For President, 1*st Term.*

Andrew Jackson, 650,028 votes; Electoral votes 178.
John Q. Adams, 512,159 " " " 83.

Andrew Jackson was declared elected President, and John C. Calhoun Vice-President.

For Vice-President.

John C. Calhoun, 189 Electoral votes, Richard Rush, 83.

For President, 2*d Term.*

Andrew Jackson, 687,502 votes; Electoral votes 219
Henry Clay, 550,189 " " " 49
John Floyd, " " " " 11
William Wirt, " " " " 7

For Vice-President,

M. Van Buren, 171 Electoral votes; J. Sergeant, 49.
Wm. Wilkins, 30 " " " Henry Lee, 11.

Andrew Jackson was declared elected President, and Martin Van Buren Vice-President.

Important Events of 7th Administration.

1829 March 4. Andrew Jackson, inaugurated President.

1830 Jackson, opposes the U. S. Bank in his message.

1831 July 4. Death of Ex-president, Monroe.

—— Agitation of the U. S. Bank question.

1832 First appearance of Asiatic cholera in America.

—— "The Black Hawk War" with frontier Indians in Ill. Black Hawk captured and taken to Washington, and other cities, to convince him of the strength of the nation.

—— State's Rights doctrine dates from this year. Advocated by John C. Calhoun.

—— S. Ca. Legislator attempted to evade the U. S Revenue Law, which gave rise to Pres. Jackson's Nullification proclamation.

—— Professor Morse invents the magnetic telegraph.

—— March 4. Pres. Jackson enters upon a second term.

1833 Tariff controversy settled by Henry Clay's bill.

—— Oct. Removal of the Government funds from the U. S. Bank, by order of President Jackson

1834 Gen. Thompson killed in Seminole War.

—— Cyrus McCormick's reaper patented.

1835 Seminole Indian War in Florida, led by Osceola.

—— Dec. 16. 674 buildings burned in New York; loss $20,000,000.

—— National debt paid off during this year.

—— Gen. Scott subdues the Creek Indians in Ga. and Ala. They are removed beyond the Mississippi.

1836 June 15. Arkansas admitted as a State

CABINET OFFICERS, 7TH ADMINISTRATION—1829-1837.

Secretaries of State. Martin Van Buren, N. Y.; Edward Livingston, La.; Lewis McLane, Del.; John Forsyth, Ga.

Secretaries of the Treasury. S. D. Ingham, Pa.; Louis McLane, Del.; Wm J. Duane, Pa.; Roger B. Taney, Md Levi Woodbury, N. H.

Secretaries of War. John H. Eaton, Tenn.; Lewis Cass, O.

Secretaries of the Navy. John Branch, N. C.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.

Post Masters-General. Wm. T. Barry, Ky.; A. Kendall, Ky.

Attorneys-General. John M. Berrien; Roger B. Taney, Md.; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y.

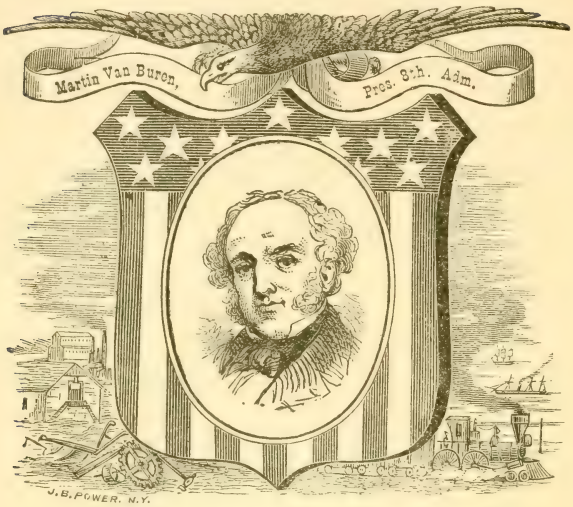
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 7TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1829. . .	$25,044,358	$58,421,413
1830. . .	24,585,281	48,565,406
1831. . .	30,038,446	39,124,191
1832. . .	34,356,698	24,322,235
1833. . .	24,257,298	7,001,032
1834. . .	24,601,982	4,760,081
1835. . .	27,573,141	351,289
1836. . .	30,934,664	291,089

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 7TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1829. . .	$74,492,527	$72,358,671
1830. . .	70,876,920	73,849,508
1831. . .	103,191,124	81,310,583
1832. . .	101,029,266	87,176,943
1833. . .	108,118,311	90,140,443
1834. . .	126,521,332	104,336,973
1835. . .	149,895,742	121,693,577
1836. . .	189,980,085	128,663,040

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, Eighth President of the United States, was a descendant of Holland ancestry, and was born on a farm at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., September 5th, 1782. He inherited a clear, logical intellect, which was quickened by academic culture. At the age of fourteen he began the study of law, and seven years later was duly admitted to practice. After a few years, spent in his native village, he established himself at Hudson. He early evinced a taste for politics, and before he attained his majority was a delegate at a county convention. In 1808, he assumed his first public office, that of Surrogate of Columbia Co. He was elected to the State Senate in 1812, and re-elected in 1816. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General of New

York. In 1821, he was elected from New York to the United States Senate, where he continued until 1828, when he resigned to become Governor of New York. In the New York Senate he was a prominent leader in the Madison party, and when transferred to the Senate at Washington he was a staunch supporter of the Democracy of those times.

On the first day of January, 1829, he entered upon the gubernatorial duties of the State of New York, but in March following resigned to become Secretary of State in President Jackson's Cabinet. In 1831, President Jackson reorganized his Cabinet, accepting the resignation of Mr. Van Buren, but appointing him at once Minister to England. He proceeded to London, but, on the assembling of Congress, the Senate refused to confirm his appointment. He immediately returned to the United States. Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President, having cast the deciding vote in the Senate against his appointment to England, was left out in the political slate at the national convention in the following May, and Van Buren was nominated to the second place on the ticket with Jackson, and was triumphantly elected.

On the 4th of March, 1837, he was inaugurated President of the United States, having been elected as the successor of Andrew Jackson. Mr. Jackson's financial measures and his war on the banks culminated, soon after his retirement, in the most disastrous monetary depression that has ever overtaken the country. Mr. Van Buren was held responsible. The Seminole War dragged wearily; the anti-slavery agitation increased, and the administration lost favor steadily until its close, when Mr. Van Buren retired to Kinderhook, to ap-

pear again, in 1848, as a candidate for the Presidency on the "Free Soil" ticket, when he was defeated. He died at Kinderhook, July 24th, 1862, aged eighty years. Mr. Van Buren was a statesman of more than ordinary grasp; he was a gentleman of cultivated tastes and of amiable disposition.

Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President, was born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17, 1780.

He served as colonel in the Indian wars under Harrison. was twelve years a representative in Congress from Ky.; and was elected to the United States Senate. He served four years as President of the Senate. In the Presidential campaign of 1836, no candidate for Vice-President received a majority of the electoral votes, and he was elected Vice-President by the Senate. He died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850.

Candidates for President and Vice-Prest., 8th Adm

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From*	*Politics.*
Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.	R. M. Johnson,	Ky.	Democrat.
Wm. H. Harrison,	Ohio.	Francis Granger,	N. Y.	Whig.
H. L. White,	Tenn.	John Tyler,	Va.	Indepen.
Daniel Webster,	Mass.	William Smith,	Ala.	Whig.

Popular and Electoral Vote, 8th Adm.

Twenty-six states voting, Arkansas and Michigan having been admitted during previous term. Whole number of Electors, 294.

For President.

Martin Van Buren 762,149 votes, electoral votes **170.**
Wm. H. Harrison, " " " " " **73.**
H. L. White, " " " " " " **26.**
Daniel Webster, " " " " " **14.**
W. P. Mangum, N. Ca. Total opposition vote " **11.**
736,736

For Vice-President.

R. M. Johnson, electoral votes 147. Francis Granger, **77.**
John Tyler, " " 47. Wm. Smith, 22.

No candidate for Vice-Pres. received a majority of the electoral votes and R. M. Johnson was elected by the Senate.

Important Events of 8th Administration.

1837 March 4. Martin Van Buren inaugurated President.
—— Independence of Texas acknowledged.
—— Great financial distress. Banks suspend specie payment. Failures amounting to over $200,000,000 in New York city in March and April. Extra session of Congress called Sept. 4, to devise relief.
—— Nov. 7. Riot at Alton, Ill.; Rev. E. P. Lovejoy mobbed and killed for anti-slavery sentiments
1838 The Mormons driven from Missouri.
—— The Canadian Rebellion caused by disloyal English and Americans attempting to set up an independent government.

1839 Another financial panic. Banks suspend payment.

1840 The so-called "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" Campaign.

CABINET OFFICERS, 8TH ADMINISTRATION—1837–1841

Secretary of State. John Forsyth, Ga.

Secretary of the Treasury. Levi Woodbury, N. H.

Secretary of War. Joel R. Poinsett, S. C.

Secretaries of the Navy. Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.; James K. Paulding, N. Y.

Postmasters-General. Amos Kendall, Ky.; John M. Niles, Conn.

Attorneys-General. Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y.; Felix Grundy, Tenn.; Henry D. Gilpin, Pa.

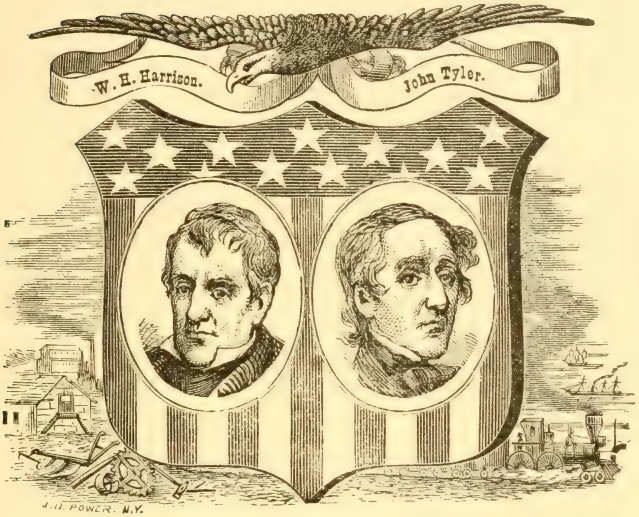
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 8TH ADMINISTRATION

Year.	Expenses.	Debt.
1837. . .	$37,265,037	$1,878,223
1838. . .	39,455,438	4,857,600
1839. . .	37,614,936	11,983,737
1840. . .	28,226,553	5,125,077

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 8TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1837. . .	$140,989,217	$117,419,376
1838. . .	113,717,404	108,486,616
1839. . .	162,092,132	121,088,416
1840. . .	107,641,519	132,085,936

NINTH ADMINISTRATION.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, on the James River, Virginia, February 9th, 1773. His father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the Governors of Virginia. William Henry was educated at Hampden, Sydney College, Virginia, and pursued the study of medicine. He was, however, drawn from the duties of his profession by the barbarities of the Indians along our north-western frontier. In 1791, he received from President Washington a commission as ensign in the artillery, and was, during the next year, promoted for meritorious service to the rank of lieutenant. He served under General Wayne, and after the battle of Miami Rapids he was made captain.

In 1800, he was made Governor of the "Indian Territory," including the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. This position he filled for twelve years to the satisfaction of Indians and white settlers. He negotiated thirteen important treaties with Indian tribes.

In 1811 Harrison conducted the war against Tecumseh, and in a great battle on the Tippecanoe River defeated that illustrious chieftain, and so frustrated his plans that he never recovered. After the surrender of Detroit, by General Hull, Harrison was made Commander-in-Chief of the entire Northwest, where he proved himself a masterly organizer and a vigorous, intrepid commander. His fame, at the close of the war, was unbounded. Some difficulty with the Secretary of War led to his resignation, but the President immediately appointed him to negotiate further treaties with the Indians.

In 1816, he became a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and immediately took rank as an eloquent and able member of the body.

In 1824, he was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio.

In 1836, Mr. Harrison was brought forward for the Presidency. He had three rivals, and was beaten by Mr. Van Buren. His popularity was so great that the Whigs again nominated him in 1840, and after one of the most stirring campaigns of the century, he was elected by electoral count of 234 out of 294. His administration gave promise of great success, but his frail health was so overtaxed that he expired April 4th, just one month after his inauguration.

JOHN TYLER, successor of Mr. Harrison, and Tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29th, 1790. His ancestors were English, and were among the first settlers in the Old Dominion. His father was a patriot in the Revolution, a wealthy land proprietor, and at one time Governor of Virginia. Young Tyler entered William and Mary College at the age of twelve, where he graduated with the highest honors at seventeen. At nineteen he was admitted to the bar, and rose quickly to an honored and successful practice. At the age of twenty-one he was elected to the Legislature, and served five terms.

In 1816, he was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected. In 1825, he was chosen Governor of Virginia.

In 1827, he was elected to the United States Senate, against John Randolph. In Congress, Tyler, in turn, supported and opposed the administration of President Jackson. He voted for Clay's resolutions of censure on Jackson for removing the U. S. deposits: he was subsequently instructed, by the Legislature of his State, to rescind that action, whereupon he resigned his seat, and returned to private life. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1840 and elected.

At the death of General Harrison, April 4th, 1840, Mr. Tyler was, on the 6th, inaugurated President. His administration failed to satisfy either Whigs or Democrats. Every member of his Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned.

In 1861 he was President of the Peace Convention, and afterwards a member of the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, Va., January 17th, 1862.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 9TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Wm. Henry Harrison,	Ohio.	John Tyler,	Va.	Whig.
Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.	R. M. Johnson,	Ky.	Democrat.
J. G. Birney,	N. Y.	L. W. Tazewell,	S. Ca.	Abolition.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 9TH ADMINISTRATION

Twenty-six States voting. Whole number of electors, 294.

For President.

Wm. Henry Harrison,	1,274,783 votes.	Electoral votes		234
Martin Van Buren,	1,128,702 "	"	"	60
J. G. Binney,	17,609 "	"	"	0

For Vice-President.

John Tyler,	234	Electoral votes.
L. W. Tazewell,	11	" "
R. M. Johnson,	48	" "
James K. Polk,	1	" "

President Harrison served but one month. Upon his death Vice-President Tyler became President.

Important Events of 9th Administration.

1841 Feb. 4. U. S. Bank failed, followed by banks generally.

—— March 4. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison inaugurated Pres

—— April 4. President Harrison died in office.

—— April 6. John Tyler inaugurated President.

1842 Seminole War terminated.

—— The "Dorr Rebellion," in Rhode Island.

—— The North-eastern Boundary question settled.

1843 Fremont explores the Rocky Mountains.

—— Feb. 28. A. P. Upsher, Sec. of State, and T. W Gilmer, Sec. of Navy, killed by the bursting of a gun on the excursion steamer Princeton, on the Potomac.

1844 First telegraph, from Washington to Baltimore.

1845 March 1. President Tyler signs the bill for the annexation of Texas.

—— March 3. Florida admitted into the Union.

CABINET OFFICERS, 9TH ADMINISTRATION—1841–1845.

Secretaries of State—Daniel Webster, Mass.; Hugh S. Legare, S. C.; Abel P. Upshur, Va.; John Nelson, Md John C. Calhoun, S. C.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Walter Forward, Pa.; John C. Spencer, N. Y.; George N. Bibb, Ky.

Secretaries of War—John Bell, Tenn.; John C. Spencer, N. Y.; James M. Porter, Pa.; William Wilkins, Pa.

Secretaries of the Navy—George E. Badger, N. C.; Abel B Upshur, Va.; David Henshaw, Mass.; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va.; John Y. Mason, Va.

Postmasters-General—Francis Granger, N. Y.; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky.

Attorneys-General—John J. Crittenden, Ky.; Hugh S. Legare, S. C.; John Nelson, Md.

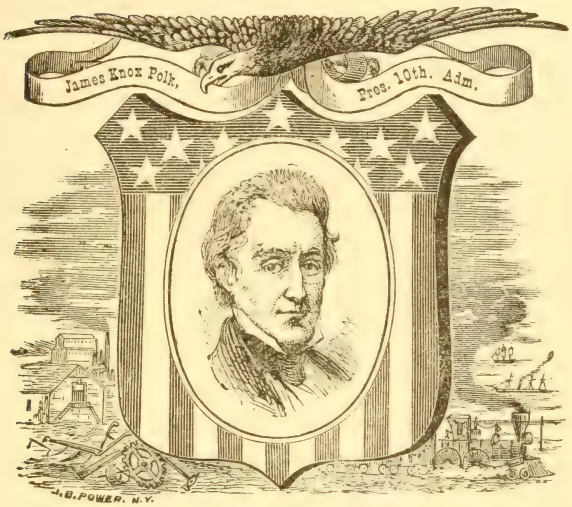
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 9TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1841	$31,787,530	$ 6,737,398
1842	32,936,876	15,028,486
1843	12,118,105	27,203,450
1844	33,642,010	24,748,188

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 9TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1841	$127,946,117	$121,851,803
1842	100,152,087	104,691,531
1843	64,753,799	84,346,480
1844	108,435,035	111,200,046

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.



JAMES KNOX POLK, Eleventh President of the United States, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born November 2d, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Polk and Jackson are as yet the only two Presidents born of similar ancestral blood, and in the same County. His kindred had taken part in the struggle for Independence. His father was a farmer and a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat. In 1806, his family removed to Nashville, Tennessee. James was averse to mercantile pursuits, and after preliminary studies under Mr. Black, he, in 1815, entered the University of North Carolina, where he graduated with highest honors three years later. After graduating he returned to Nash

ville, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee in 1823, and two years later was elected a Representative in Congress, where he continued for fourteen years, and served during five sessions as Speaker of the House of Representatives, presiding with a dignity and impartiality that gave him great popularity. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1839, but was defeated in a struggle for the same honors in 1841, and also in 1843. He was brought forward by the Democrats at their Baltimore Convention in May, 1844, as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to that well-known statesman, Henry Clay. Mr. Polk favored the annexation of Texas, and was elected by a large majority. His inauguration was followed by trouble with the Government of Mexico, which soon developed into open war. General Taylor, with a small army, was sent to the bank of the Rio Grande to defend the claims of Texas. At a later period General Scott was sent with a large army, which cut its way through the country and captured the City of Mexico, and terminated the war.

Mr. Polk retired to private life at the close of his term, and died three months later, at Nashville, June 15th, 1839, at the age of fifty-four.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Vice-President, a statesman of rare ability, was born at Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. Graduated at Princeton in 1810. He filled many positions of honor and responsibility at home and abroad

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 10TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
James K. Polk,	Tenn.	Geo. M. Dallas.	Pa.	Democrat.
Henry Clay,	Ky.	T. Frelinghuysen,	N. J.	Whig.
J. G. Binney,	N. Y.			Abolition

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 10TH ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-six States voting. Whole number of electors, 275

For President.

James K. Polk, 1,335,834 votes. Electoral votes 170.
Henry Clay, 1,297,033 " " " 105.
J. G. Binney, 62,270 " " " **0.**

For Vice-President.

Geo. M. Dallas, 170 Electoral votes.
T. Frelinghuysen, 105 " "

Important Events of the 10th Administration.

1845 March 4. James K. Polk inaugurated President.

—— Mexico declares war against the United States, caused by the admission into the Union of the Mexican State, Texas. See Contents for list of battles.

—— Dec. 29. Texas admitted into the Union.

1846 April 26. Thornton's party, by order of Gen. Taylor, cross the Rio Grande, and are captured by the Mexicans. First blood of the Mexican War.

1846 May 11. Congress declares, "War existed by the act of Mexico."

—— *Mexican War.*—See Contents for battles.

—— Dec. 28. Iowa admitted into the Union.

—— Elias Howe Sewing Machine patented.

1847 Sept. 14. The American army, under Gen. Scott, enters the City of Mexico without opposition.

1848 Feb. 2. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Gaudaloupe, which confirmed the annexation of Texas, and ceded to the United States California and New Mexico, an area of 500,000 square miles, by payment of $15,000,000 and assuming $3,500,000 debts due citizens of the United States.

—— May 29. Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

—— July. Gold first discovered in California.

CABINET OFFICERS, TENTH ADMINISTRATION—1845–1849

Secretary of State—James Buchanan, Pa.

Secretary of the Treasury—Robert J. Walker, Mississippi

Secretary of War—William L. Marcy, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Navy—George Bancroft, Mass.; John Y. Mason, Va.

Postmaster-General—Cave Johnson, Tenn.

Attorneys-General—John Y. Mason, Va.; Nathan Clifford, Me.; Isaac Toucey, Conn.

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 10TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1845	$30,490,408	$17,093,795
1846	27,632,282	16,750,926
1847	60,520,851	38,926,623
1848	60,655,143	48,526,879

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 10TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1845	$117,254,564	$114,646,606
1846	121,591,797	113,488,516
1847	146,545,638	158,648,622
1848	154,998,928	154,032,131

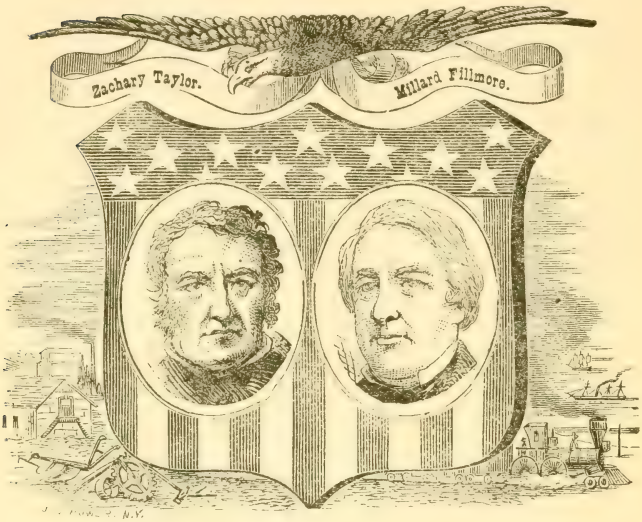
PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Americans were victorious in every battle.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS—AMERICAN.	COMMANDERS—MEXICAN.	FORCES ENG'D AMERICAN.	LOSS. AMERICAN.	FORCES ENG'D MEXICAN.	LOSS. MEXICAN.
1846—May 8,	Palo Alto	Taylor	Arista	2,300	4 k. & 40 w.	6,000	
May 9,	Resaca de la Palma	Taylor	Arista	2,000	120 k. & w.	5,000	500 k. & w.
Sep. 24,	Monterey	Taylor	Ampudia	6,600	120 k. & 368 w.	10,000	
Dec. 25,	Bracite	Doniphan	Ponce de Leon.	500		1,200	
847—Feb. 23,	Buena Vista	Taylor	Santa Anna	4,700	723 k. & w.	17,000	2,000 k. & w.
Feb. 28,	Sacramento	Doniphan	Trias	900		4,000	
Mar. 27,	Vera Cruz	Scott	Morales	12,000	19 k. & w.	6,000	2,000 k. & w.
Apr. 18,	Cerro Gordo	Scott	Santa Anna	8,500	500 k. & w.	12,000	500 k. & w.
Aug. 11,	Puente Naçional						
Aug. 20,	Contreras	Scott	Valencia	4,000	Slight.	7,000	2,500 k. & w.
	Churubusco	Scott	Santa Anna	8,000	700 k. & w.	25,000	700 k. & w.
Sep. 8,	Moline del Rey	Worth	Alvarez	3,500	787 k. & w.	14,000	230 k. & w.
Sep. 13,	Chapultepec	Scott	Bravo	7,200	Slight.	25,000	Heavy.
Sep. 14,	Merico	Scott	Santa Anna	6,000			Surrender.
Oct. 9,	Huamantha	Lane	Santa Anna	500	24 k. & w.	1,000	Unknown.

The only naval engagements of importance during the war with Mexico was the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Commodore Connor, which lasted four days, and the city compelled to surrender, and the bombardment of Monterey by Commodore Sloat.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, Twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24th, 1784. His father was a gallant officer in the Continental Army, associated with Washington; and his mother was a woman of liberal ideas and of sterling worth. Soon after the birth of Zachary, his parents removed to Kentucky, and settled in a wilderness near the present site of Louisville. The subject of this sketch, therefore, had few educational advantages He toiled on the farm during his minority, and took part in the rude border excitements of the period. In 1808, President Jefferson gave him a lieutenant's commission in the Seventh U. S. Infantry. Nothing of much importance, how-

ever, occurred in his army life for many years. The war with Mexico afforded scope for the display of his abilities. Gen. Taylor's extraordinary success at Monterey, and his stubborn resistance at Buena Vista, against a force four times as strong, led by the ablest general of Mexico, could not escape public attention. He became unboundedly popular, and was elected President of the United States in November, 1848. He died suddenly of bilious fever July 9th, 1850, exclaiming: "I have tried to do my duty!"

Millard Fillmore, Vice-President, succeeded Mr. Taylor, and thus became the Thirteenth President of the United States. He was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7th, 1800. His father, a plain man, removed in 1819 to Erie County, where he purchased and cultivated a small farm. Young Fillmore had only the most meager literary opportunities, being apprenticed at fourteen to a clothier. He early found a friend in Judge Wood, who received him into his office, and furnished him means until he was admitted to legal practice. He was elected to the Legislature of New York in 1829, and in 1832 was chosen as a Representative in Congress. In 1847, he was Comptroller of the State of New York; and in 1848 he was elected to the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with Mr. Taylor. On the decease of President Taylor, Mr. Fillmore was duly inaugurated and presided over the nation with the coolness and ability that had characterized him in humble spheres. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8th, 1874.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 11TH ADM.

For President.	*From*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Zachary Taylor,	La.	Millard Fillmore,	N. Y.	Whig.
Lewis Cass,	Mich.	Wm. O. Butler,	Ky.	Democrat.
Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.			Free Soil.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 11TH ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty States voting. — Florida, Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin having been admitted during previous term. Whole number of Electors, 290.

For President.

Zachary Taylor, 1,362,031 votes. Electoral votes, 163.
Lewis Cass, - 1,122,445 " " " 127.
Martin Van Buren, 291,455 " " " 0.

For Vice-President.

Millard Fillmore, 163 Electoral votes.
Wm. O. Butler, 127 " "

President Taylor died July 9th, 1850, and Vice-President Fillmore became President.

Important Events of the 11th Administration.

1849 March 5. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President.
1850 July 9. Death of President Taylor.
—— July 10. Millard Fillmore inaugurated President.
—— Sept. 9. California admitted into the Union.
—— Fugitive Slave Act passed. It imposed a fine of $1000, and six months' imprisonment, for harboring or aiding tho escape of fugitive slaves. Repealed, 1864.
1851 Kossuth, a Hungarian patriot, arrives in New York.
1852 Death of Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay.

CABINET OFFICERS, 11TH ADMINISTRATION—1849-1853.

Secretaries of State—John M. Clayton, Del.; Daniel Webster, Mass.; Edward Everett, Mass.

Secretaries of the Treasury—William M. Meredith, Pa.; Thomas Corwin, Ohio.

Secretaries of War—George W. Crawford, Ga.; Charles M. Conrad, La.

Secretaries of the Navy—William B. Preston, Va.; William A. Graham, N. C.; John P. Kennedy, Md.

Secretaries of the Interior—Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Alex H. H. Stuart, Va.

Postmasters-General—Jacob Collmer, Va.; Nathan K. Hall, N. Y. Samuel D. Hubbard.

Attorneys-General—Reverdy Johnson, Md.; John J. Crittenden, Ky.

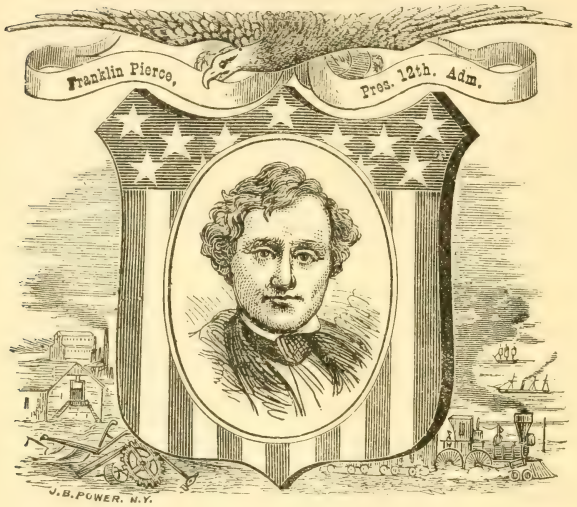
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 11TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1849	$56,386,422	$64,704,693
1850	44,604,718	64,228,238
1851	48,476,104	62,560,395
1852	46,712,608	65,130,692

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 11TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1849	$147,857,439	$145,755,820
1850	178,138,318	151,898,790
1851	216,224,932	218,388,011
1852	212,945,442	209,658,366

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, Fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23d, 1804. His father, Benjamin Pierce, was a General in the Revolutionary War. After a thorough preparatory course he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated in 1824. He entered the law office of Levi Woodbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. His success in the practice of law was not brilliant at the outset, but by unwearied industry he rose at length to the highest rank as a counsellor and advocate. When a young man he entered the political arena, and supported General Jackson.

In 1829, he became a member of the State Legislature,

where he remained four years, during two of which he discharged the duties of Speaker with great ability. In 1833, he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of it until 1837, when he was transferred to the Senate.

In 1834. he was married to the daughter of Dr. Appleton ex-President of Bowdoin College, and established his residence at Concord, which he never changed. President Polk tendered him the office of Attorney-General in 1846, which he declined, in favor of his own legal practice, which had grown large and lucrative. The war with Mexico, however, drew him from his office. He raised a regiment of New England volunteers, and receiving the commission of Brigadier General, he departed to the Mexican frontier. At the head of a small division he marched to Pueblo and reinforced General Scott, who immediately prepared for his attack on the City of Mexico. Pierce had his leg broken at the battle of Contreras, but refused to leave the field. On the following day he was on duty in the fierce engagement at Churubusco, where, overcome with pain and exhaustion, he fainted on the field. His army life was of the most exciting nature.

In 1852 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency, and was elected over General Scott, by an overwhelming majority. He died at Concord, N. H., October 8th, 1869.

Wm. R. King, Vice-President, was born in N. C. in 1785. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1819 and served 21 years. At the death of Pres. Harrison he was elected Pres. of the Senate. Died in Ala. April 18th, 1853, shortly after the inauguration, and never took his seat as Vice-President.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 12TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-President.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Franklin Pierce,	N. H.	Wm. R. King, -	Ala.	Democrat.
Winfield Scott,	N. J.	Wm. A. Graham,	N. Ca.	Whig.
John P. Hale,	N. H.			Abolition

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 12TH ADMINISTRATION.

Thirty-one States voting,—California having been admitted during previous term. Whole number of Electors, 296.

For President.

Franklin Pierce	1,590,490 votes.	Electoral votes		**254.**
Winfield Scott	1,378,589 "	"	"	**42.**
John P. Hale	157,296 "	"	"	**0.**

For Vice-President.

Wm. R. King 254 Electoral votes.
Wm. A. Graham 42 " "

Important Events of the 12th Administration.

1853 March 4. Franklin Pierce inaugurated President
—— July 13. Greytown, Central America, bombarded by U. S. man-of-war for Spanish insult to American Consul.
—— July 14. World's Fair, or "Crystal Palace," opened in New York.
—— Dr. Kane sails for the Arctic Seas.
1854 June. "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" passed.
1855 Anti-Slavery excitement in Kansas.
1856 Slavery question excites the political parties.

1856 June 24. President Pierce recognizes the Filibuster, Gen. Wm. Walker, as President of Nicaraugua, who six months after was driven from the country by the natives.

—— July 28. Panama R. R. to Aspinwall opened.

CABINET OFFICERS, 12TH ADMINISTRATION—1853–1857

Secretary of State—William M. Marcy, N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury—James Guthrie, Ky.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, Miss.
Secretary of the Navy—James C. Dobbin, N. C.
Secretary of the Interior—Robert McClernand, **Mich.**
Post master-General—James Campbell, Pa.
Attorney-General—Caleb Cushing, Mass.

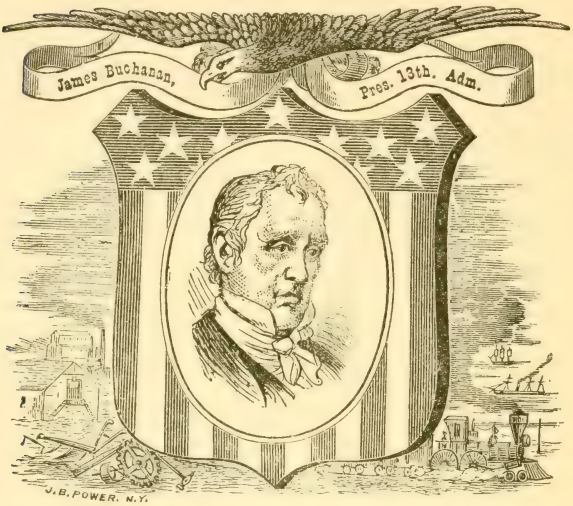
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 12TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1853	$54,577,061	$67,340,628
1854	75,473,119	47,242,206
1855	66,164,775	39,969,731
1856	72,726,341	30,963,900

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 12TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1853	$267,978,647	$230,976,157
1854	304,562,381	278,341,064
1855	261,468,520	275,156,846
1856	314,639,943	326,964,908

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.



JAMES BUCHANAN, Fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Pa., April 23d, 1791. His parents were from the North of Ireland. He was a studious youth, and graduated with honor at Dickinson College, when but eighteen years of age. He studied law in the office of James Hopkins, of Lancaster, Pa., and was admitted in 1812. In his profession he had numerous and wealthy clients, and his practice was so extensive and remunerative, that at the age of forty he was able to retire with an ample fortune. At the age of twenty-three he was elected to the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. He vigorously supported the War of 1812–'14, and as a private soldier marched to the defense of Baltimore In 1820, he was elected to the

House of Representatives at Washington, where his knowledge and eloquence soon gave him extensive celebrity. Here he remained ten years, and then declined re-election.

In 1831 President Jackson appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. He accepted the honor, proceeded to St Petersburgh, and concluded the first commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1833 he returned, and was chosen to the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania.

In 1845, when President Polk formed his Cabinet, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, which important position he filled during the entire administration.

In 1853 President Pierce tendered him the appointment of Minister to England, which he accepted, managing our affairs at the Court of St. James with such discretion as to meet with high approval. He landed again in New York in 1856, amid great public applause. In 1857 he was selected by the Democrats at their Convention at Cincinnati, as the standard-bearer of the party for the Presidency, and was elected by a moderate majority, two other general tickets being defeated. Mr. Buchanan had been longer in public life than any of his predecessors in the Presidency, yet his administration was, perhaps, less satisfactory to all parties than that of any of our Presidents.

The discussion on the Slavery question, which then reached its crisis, was the absorbing interest of the times. Senator Douglas divided the Democracy, but thereby only hastened secession. Buchanan's public career closed in a storm of fearful severity. He sat appalled amid the treachery of high officials and the treason of entire States. He ruled unfor

tunately when a Jackson or a Napoleon was needed. He retired to private life at the close of his term, and died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., June 1st, 1868. He never married, and was styled the bachelor President.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, Vice-President, was born at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1821. A lawyer by profession. Elected to Congress 1851, and Vice-Pres. in 1856. Candidate for President in 1860. Elected to U. S. Senate 1861. Expelled Dec. 4, 1861. Became Confederate Major-General and Sec. of War at Richmond 1865. Died May 17, 1875

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES., 13TH ADM.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
James Buchanan,	Pa.	J. C. Breckenridge,	Ky.	Democrat.
J. C. Fremont,	Cal.	Wm. L. Dayton,	N. J.	Republican.
Millard Fillmore,	N. Y.	A. J. Donelson,	Tenn.	American.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 13TH ADMINISTRATION

Thirty-one States voting. Whole No. of Electors, **296.**

For President.

James Buchanan	1,832,232 votes.	Electoral votes	174.
John C. Fremont	1,341,514 "	" "	109.
Millard Fillmore	874,707 "	" "	8.

For Vice-President.

J. C. Breckenridge	174	Electoral votes.
Wm. L. Dayton	109	" "
A. J. Donelson	8	" "

Important Events of the 13th Administration.

1857 March 4. James Buchanan inaugurated President.

— — March 6. The Dred Scott decision rendered by Chief Justice Taney. Dred Scott and wife were slaves, held by an army surgeon. By change of residence from a slave state to free territory, they claimed their freedom, which was denied by their master. The Supreme Court denied the claim, and they were held as slaves.

—— Financial panic, and great religious revivals.

1858 May 11. Minnesota admitted into the Union.

—— Mount Vernon purchased by the ladies.

1859 Feb. 14. Oregon admitted into the Union.

—— Oil wells first discovered at Titusville, Pa.

—— June 26. Commodore Tatnall of U. S. Navy, in retalliating for Chinese insult, said: "Blood is thicker than water."

—— July 4. Alexander H. Stephens advocates the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

1860 Sept. Prince of Wales visits the U. S. amid great popular demonstration.

1859 Oct. 16. John Brown with an armed band make a raid into Va. with a view to liberating slaves.

1860 Nov. 6. Abraham Lincoln elected President. This is made a pretext for secession of the Southern States.

—— Dec. 3. President Buchanan denies the right of a State to secede and asserts the rights of the U. S. government to coerce a rebellious state.

1860 Dec. 20. South Carolina Legislature passed the ordinance of secession.

—— Cabinet officers, U. S. Senators, and Members of Congress from the Southern States resign.

1861 Jan. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisana secede from the Union.

—— Jan. 21. Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in U. S. Senate.

—— Jan. 21. Kansas admitted into the Union.

1862 Feb. 1. Texas secedes from the Union.

—— Feb. 4. "Southern Confederacy" formed at Montgomery.

—— Feb. 9. Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stevens elected President and Vice-Pres. of the "Confederacy."

—— April 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumpter, first shot of the Civil War.

—— April 15. The President called for 75,000 volunteers. N. Y. State authorizes the appropriation of $3,000,000 for war purposes.

—— May 15. Queen Victoria proclaims neutrality.

—— **Rebellion,** important events of. See Contents.

CABINET OFFICERS, 13TH ADM.—1857–1861.

Secretaries of State—Lewis Cass, Mich.; Jeremiah S Black, Pa.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Howell Cobb, Ga.; Philip F Thomas. Md.; John A. Dix, N. Y.

Secretaries of War—John B. Floyd, Va.; Joseph Holt, Ky

Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucy, Conn.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, Mississippi.

Postmasters-General — Aaron V. Brown, Tenn.; Joseph Holt, Ky.; Horatio King, Me.

Attorneys-General—Jeremiah S. Black, Pa.; Edwin M. Stanton, Pa.

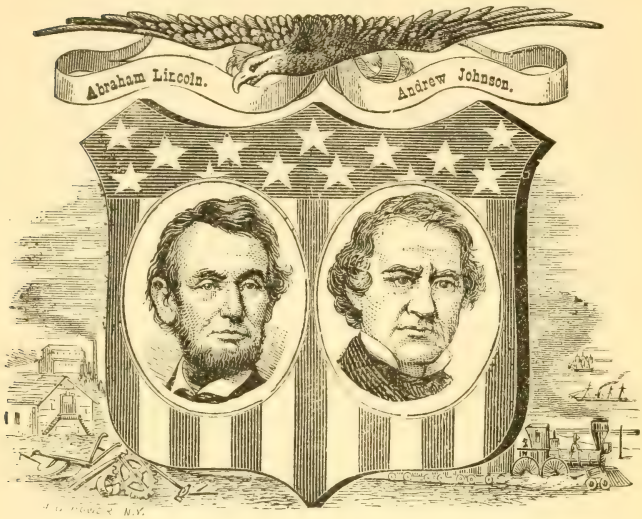
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 13TH ADMINISTRATION

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1857	$71,274,587	$29,060,386
1858	82,002,186	44.910,777
1859	83,678,643	58,754,699
1860	77,055,125	64,769,703

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1857	$362,890,141	$362,960,608
1858	282,613,150	324,644,421
1859	338,768,130	356,789,641
1860	**362,162,541**	400,122,296

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. His early home was one of extreme poverty, but of strict virtue. His mother, an intelligent Christian lady, taught him to read and write. In 1816 his parents removed to what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Here he received a few months of schooling, the only advantages of that kind he ever enjoyed. His youth was characterized by stalwart physical growth, by great industry, honesty, and a thirst for learning.

In 1830 his father removed to Decatur County, Ill., and established himself on an uncultivated farm. Here Abraham split rails for fencing, which, in later years, gave him the

title of "rail-splitter." During these years he mastered all the books within his reach, and hungered for more.

In 1832, he served as captain of volunteers in the war against Black Hawk, and two years later he was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, where he continued four years. In 1836, he was admitted to the bar, and the following year opened an office at Springfield, and gradually rose to the first rank as an attorney. In politics he was a Whig in his early years, and in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay. In 1846, he was elected to Congress. In 1848, he canvassed the State for Gen. Taylor, and in 1858, he canvassed it again in opposition to Judge Douglas for the U. S. Senatorship.

In 1860, he was nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency, and elected, by a minority of the people, three other tickets being in the field. His election was made the occasion for the secession of States, and the attempt to destroy the Union, which President Buchanan did not prevent. Finding that nothing but armed force could hold the States together, he reluctantly accepted the issue, mustering hundreds of thousands of troops, and waging through his first term a war of astounding magnitude, resulting in the complete triumph of the Federal authority. His Emancipation Proclamation, a war measure, taking effect January, 1863, obliterated chattel slavery forever in the United States.

He was re-elected by an immense popular majority in 1864, but was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, April 14th, 1865. He gathered around him in office the greatest minds. He was honest, fearless, pure,—a statesman and a patriot.

Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, succeeded Mr. Lincoln, and thus became the Seventeenth President of the U. S. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1808. His family was so poor that he received no public schooling, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor. He married and settled at Greenville, Tenn. His wife became his instructor, and he soon became mayor of the town, after which he was elected to the Legislature, and went from that to Congress, where he remained for several years. He served several years in the U. S. Senate, and in 1862 was made Military Governor of Tennessee. Though previously a rigid pro-Slavery Democrat, he changed his politics and was elected on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. Soon after his installation as President, a painful disagreement arose between him and Congress, which unhappily continued through his entire administration. He died July 30th, 1875.

Hannibal Hamlin was born at Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809. He spent his earlier years on his father's farm, commenced the study of law when 21; and was admitted to the bar in 1833, was a member of the Maine Legislature four years, twice elected to Congress and to the U. S. Senate, in 1848 was re-elected two subsequent terms of six years each. In 1857 was elected Governor of Maine and Vice-President in 1860.

Candidates for President and Vice-Pres., 14th Adm.

For President.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Abraham Lincoln,	Ill.	Hannibal Hamlin,	Me.	Repub.
J. C. Breckenridge,	Ky.	James Lane,	Oreg.	Dem.
Stephen A. Douglas,	Ill.	H V. Johnson,	Ga.	Dem.
John Bell,	Tenn.	Edward Everett,	Mass.	Union,

SECOND TERM.

Abraham Lincoln, Ill. Andrew Johnson, Tenn., Repub.
Geo. B McClellan, N. J. Geo. H. Pendleton, Ohio, Dem.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE, 14TH ADM

Number of States voting, first term thirty-three. Minnesota and Oregon admitted during previous term. Whole number of electors, 303.

For President.

Abraham Lincoln,	1,857,610 votes.	Electoral votes,	180.
John C. Breckenridge,	847,953 "	" "	72.
Stephen A. Douglas,	1,365,978 "	" "	12
John Bell,	590,631 "	" "	39.

For Vice-President.

Hannibal Hamlin, 180 Electoral votes.
James Lane, 72 " "
H. V. Johnson, 12 " "
Edward Everett, 39 " "

SECOND TERM.—Number of States voting, 25. South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Texas being in rebellion, did not vote. Since last election Kansas, West Virginia and Nebraska were admitted. Whole number of Electors, 233.

For President.

Abraham Lincoln,	3,213,035 votes.	Electoral votes,	212.
Geo. B. McClellan,	1,811,734 "	" "	21

For Vice-President.

Andrew Johnson, 212 Electoral votes.

Geo. H. Pendleton, 21 " "

President Lincoln died April 15th, 1865, and Vice-President Johnson became President, and L. S. Foster, of Conn became acting Vice-President.

Important Events of the 14th Administration.

1861 March 4. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.

—— *War of the Rebellion. See Contents for prominent events of the War. See Contents for Battles of the Rebellion.*

—— John A. Dix, Secretary of Treasury, dispatch to New Orleans : "*If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*"

—— June 10. Napoleon III. proclaims neutrality in the U. S. conflict.

—— Nov. 30. The British minister, Lord Lyon, ordered to leave the country if the confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidel, were not released within seven days.

—— Dec. 30. N.Y. banks suspend specie payment, followed by other cities—silver resumed fifteen years later, May, 1876, by act of Congress.

1862 July 1. The President calls for 300,000 more troops.

1863 Jan. 1. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect (issued Sept. 22, 1862).

—— June 20. West Virginia admitted into the Union.

—— July 13-16. Great Draft Riots in N. Y. and other cities.

1864 Feb. 1. President orders a draft for more men.

—— July 18. President calls for 500,000 volunteers.

—— Oct. 31. Nevada admitted into the Union.

1865 April 9. Surrender of Lee's army to Grant.

—— April 14. President Lincoln assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

—— Andrew Johnson inaugurated President.

—— 27. Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, mortally wounded and captured.

—— May 10. Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia.

—— Dec. 18. Slavery abolished by the ratification of Fifteenth Amendment by three-fourths of the States.

1866 Atlantic Cable successfully laid.

—— Feb. 19. The Freedman's Bureau bill, requiring the government to take care of the emancipated slaves and poor whites of the South. Vetoed by Pres. Johnson. The bill passed over his veto July 16.

—— March. 27. The Civil Rights Bill which accorded to the negro every right enjoyed by the white man, vetoed by the President. The bill passed Congress over his veto, April 9.

1867 March 1. Nebraska admitted as a State.

—— May 13. Horace Greeley and others sign Jefferson Davi's bail bond at Richmond, Va., and he is released

—— June 20. Alaska purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.

1868 Feb. 24. President Johnson impeached by the House, and acquitted May 16.

CABINET OFFICERS, 14TH ADMINISTRATION—1861–1869.

Secretary of State.—William H. Seward, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Treasury.—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; William Pitt Fessenden, Me.; Hugh McCulloch, Ind.

Secretaries of War.—Simon Cameron, Pa.; Edwin M. Stanton, Pa.; Ulysses S. Grant, Ill.; John M. Schofield, Mo

Secretary of the Navy.—Gideon Wells, Conn.

Secretaries of the Interior.—Caleb B. Smith, Ind.; John P. Usher, Ind.; James Harlan, Iowa; O. H. Browning, Ill.

Postmasters-General.—Montgomery Blair, Md.; William Dennison, Ohio; Alex. W. Randall, Wis.

Attorneys-General.—Edward Bates, Mo.; James J. Speed, Ky.; Henry Stanberry, Ohio; William M. Evarts, N. Y.

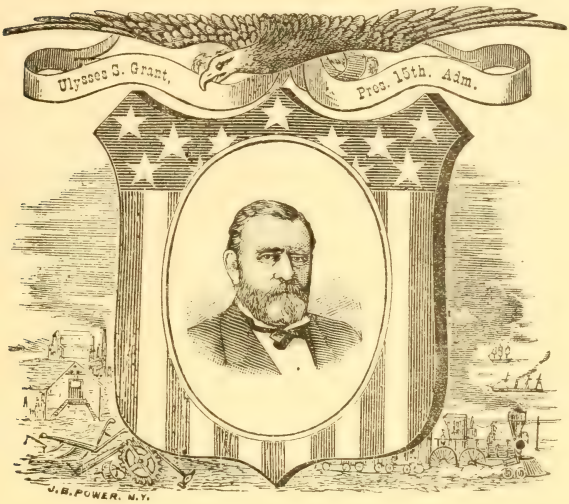
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 14TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1861	$ 85,387,313	$ 90,867,828
1862	570,841,700	514,211,371
1863	805,796,630	1,098,796,181
1864	1,298,144,656	1,740,690,489
1865	1,897,674,224	2,682,593,026
1866	1,141,072,666	2,783,425,879
1867	1,093,079,655	2,692,199,215
1868	1,069,889,970	2,636,320,964

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 14TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1861	$286,598,135	$243,971,277
1862	275,357,051	229,938,985
1863	252,919,920	322,359,254
1864	329,562,895	301,984,561
1865	234,339,810	336,697,123
1866	445,512,158	550,684,299
1867	411,733,309	438,577,312
1868	373,400,448	454,301,713

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.



Ulysses S. Grant, Eighteenth President of the United States, was born of good English ancestry, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27th, 1822. His grandfather, Noah Grant, fought at the battle of Lexington, and was promoted to the rank of captain. Ulysses attended school at the Academy at Ripley, Ohio, after which he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated May 15th, 1839, being then scarcely eighteen years of age. He ranked as a fair, general scholar, and excelled in mathematics.

He took part in the Mexican War, distinguishing himself for coolness and bravery, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1853. He remained with his regiment until 1854, when he resigned, and in complete poverty returned to private

life. He tried farming and real estate business with but moderate success, after which he became a partner with his father in the leather trade, at Galena, Ill. Here he remained until President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 troops. He wrote to the authorities at Washington, tendering his services but received no reply. He marched to Springfield at the head of a company of volunteers. Governor Yates needed some one with military knowledge to assist him, and so made him his mustering officer. He soon held a colonel's commission, and two months later was made Brigadier-General. On the 15th of February, 1862, he captured Fort Donelson, after much hard fighting, which was the first great victory of the war. His reply to the rebel General who attempted to delay his operations, "I propose to move immediately on your works," was caught up and repeated all through the country. Grant's reputation as a fighting General was now established. At Pittsburgh Landing he was surprised: his army and his reputation suffered somewhat, but he grasped victory in his defeat.

The capture of Vicksburg, and the consequent opening of the Mississippi River, was hailed with the wildest delight all over the North, and by common consent Grant became, in fact, the Generalissimo of the forces of the United States. His rapid promotions had no evil effects upon him. Placed in command of 700,000 armed men, he announced that his headquarters would be in the field, and promptly inaugurated two grand movements, the success of which ended the struggle. One of these against Atlanta, Georgia, he committed to General Sherman; the other against Richmond, he conducted

himself. Driven from his stronghold, Lee, with the remnant of a great army, retreated to Appomattox Court House, where he surrendered to Grant, and the war ended. Grant's conduct in this great triumph was marked by a delicacy that extorted praise from his bitterest enemies on both sides.

On the 21st of May, 1868, Grant was nominated for the Presidency, and was elected over Horatio Seymour by a large majority. His first term gave such satisfaction that he was re-nominated, June 5th, 1872, and was elected over Horace Greeley. President Grant has been an honest, virtuous Exective officer. His tenacity for his friends, leading to the exclusion of more capable men, has somewhat dimmed the glory of his administration.

In May, 1877, he made an extended tour around the world, and his receptions were perfect ovations. He was a leading candidate for a Third Presidential term in the National Republican Convention of 1880.

Schuyler Colfax was born in N. Y. City, Mar. 23, 1823. Removed to Indiana in 1836, and studied law and afterwards edited a newspaper. In 1851 was elected to Congress and six times re-elected. He served three terms as speaker of the House and was elected Vice-Pres. in 1860.

Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812. Apprenticed to a farmer till 21 years of age, then followed shoemaking at Natick, Mass. He was a close student and filled numerous positions of trust and honor in his own State, was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1855, and served that body till elected Vice-Pres. in 1868. Died at Washington Nov.—1875.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 15TH ADM.

For Pres.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Ulysses S. Grant,	Ill.,	Schuyler Colfax,	Ind.	Republican.
Horatio Seymour,	N. Y.,	Francis P. Blair,	Mo.	Democrat.

Second Term.

Ulysses S. Grant,	Ill.,	Henry Wilson,	Mass.	Republican.
Horace Greeley,	N. Y.,	B. Gratz Brown,	Mo.	Liberal.

Popular and Electoral Vote.—*15th Administration.*—Thirty-four States voting, Va., Miss., and Texas had no vote. They had not been re-admitted since the Rebellion. Whole number of Electors, 294.

For President.

U. S. Grant, 3,015,887 votes ; Electoral votes, 214.
Horatio Seymour, 2,703,249 votes ; Electoral votes, 80.

For Vice-President.

Schuyler Colfax, Electoral votes, 214.
Francis P. Blair, " " 80.

Second Term.—Thirty-seven States voting. Whole number of Electors, 360.

For President.

U. S. Grant, 3,597,070 votes ; Electoral votes, 300.
Horace Greeley, 2,834,079 votes. Would have received 74 Electoral votes. He died before Electoral College met.

For Vice-President.

Henry Wilson, Electoral votes, 300.
B. Gratz Brown, " 66.

Important Events During 15th Administration.

1869 March 4. U. S. Grant inaugurated President.
—— Nov. 4. Death of George Peabody.
1870 Oct. 12. Death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.
1871 Jan. 26. Congress repeals the income tax.
—— March 5 Great riot (Chinaman's) in San Francisco.
—— July 12. Orange Riot (attacked by Catholics) in N. Y.
—— Oct. 7–9. The great Chicago fire.
—— " 8. Great forest fires in Wis. and Mich.
—— " 26. Wm. M. Tweed and others arrested for frauds on N. Y. city.
1872 March 26. Great earthquake and loss of life in Cal.
—— June 17. The World's Peace Jubilee (Gilmore's) in Boston.
—— Nov. 9–10. The great Boston fire.
—— Barnum's Museum destroyed by fire in New York.
1873 Jan. 20. U. S. troops defeated by Modoc Indians.
—— April 11. Gen Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas murdered by Modoc Indians.
—— Sept. 18. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and others on Wall street, followed by panic of 1873.
—— Oct. 3. Capt. Jack and other Modoc Indians executed.
—— Nov. 19. W. M. Tweed convicted for defrauding City of New York.
1874 March 11. Death of Charles Sumner.
—— May 16. Mill River (Mass.) Reservoir Disaster. Fearful loss of life.
—— Nov. 1. Arrival of Kalakana, King of Hawaiian Islands.

1875 Jan. 23. East River spanned by an Ice Bridge; and pedestrians cross from Brooklyn to New York.

—— April 19. 100th Anniversary of the Battles of Concord and Lexington.

—— June 17. Centennial Celebration of Bunker Hill.

—— —— 31. Death of Ex-President Andrew Johnson.

—— Nov. 22. Death of Vice-President Henry Wilson.

—— Nov. 24. Death of William B. Astor. Aged 84. The wealthiest man in America; estimated at $150,000,000.

1876 April 10. Death of A. T. Stewart, the Merchant Prince.

—— April 15. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, visits Washington, New York, and the West.

—— April 18. President Grant vetoes the bill reducing the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum.

—— May 10. Grand Opening of the World's Fair Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

—— May 17. Republication Convention at Cincinnati nominates R. B. Hayes of O. for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler of N. Y. for Vice President.

—— June 26. Gen. Custer and 311 United States troops defeated and killed by Sioux Indians, led by Sitting Bull.

—— June 28. Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, nominates S. J. Tilden of N. Y. for President, and T. A Hendricks of Ind. for Vice President.

—— August 1. Colorado admitted as the Centennial State.

—— August 14. East River spanned by the first wire in the construction of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

—— Dec. Brooklyn Theatre burned; 300 lives lost.

—— —— 28. Ashtabula, Ohio, Railroad disaster. P. P. Bliss and wife, and 60 others killed.

CABINET OFFICERS, 15TH ADMINISTRATION—1869–1877.

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Treasury—B. H. Bristow, Ky.; Lot M. Morrell, Vt.

Secretaries of War—Wm. W. Belknap, Iowa; J. D. Cameron, Pa.

Secretary of the Navy—Geo. M. Robeson, N. J.

Secretary of the Interior—C. Delano, Ohio: Z. Chandler, Mich.

Attorney-General—Edwd. Pierrepont, N. Y.

Postmasters-General—J. A. Creswell, Md.; Marshall Jewell, Conn.; Joseph N. Tyner, Ind.

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 15TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1869	$322,865,277.80	$2,588,452,213.94
1870	309,653,560.75	2,480,672,427.81
1871	292,177,188.25	2,353,211,332.32
1872	277,517,962.67	2,253,251,328.78
1873	290,345,245.33	2,202,952,993.20
1874 . . .	287,133,873.17	2,192,930,468.43
1875	274,623,392.84	2,173,869,531.95
1876	258,459,797.33	2,146,730,067.15

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 15TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1869	$437,314,255	$343,256,077
1870	462,377,587	450,927,434
1871	341,000,000	541,500,000
1872	640,000,000	523,900,000
1873	693,600,000	542,600,000
1874	595,800,000	653,000,000
1875	553,900,000	605,500,000
1876	476,500,000	599,500,000

SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS,

Concerning the Electoral Vote for President, 1876.

In consequence of alleged frauds and irregularities in certain States, each party claimed the election, and, accordingly, sent returns to the Electoral College, which made special legislation necessary.

The following is the substance of the bill:

The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the latter, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, and there witness the opening of the certificates of the electoral votes of the several States in alphabetical order, the president of the Senate presiding. Where only one return is made the president shall call for objections; if any are presented the Senate shall withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted for its decision; the House shall in like manner consider the objections, and the same shall not be rejected, except on the affirmative vote of the two houses.

The electoral vote of such States as shall return more than one certificate of electoral vote shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of a commission of fifteen members, composed as follows: Five members each of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed by their respective bodies, and five associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits; these four shall select the fifth member. The judge longest in commission shall be the president of the same.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Senators.	*Representatives.*
HON. GEO. F. EDMUNDS,	HON. HENRY B. PAYNE,
" OLIVER P. MORTON,	" EPPA HUNTON,
" FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,	" JOSIAH G. ABBOTT,
" ALLEN G. THURMAN,	" JAMES A. GARFIELD,
" THOMAS F. BAYARD.	" GEORGE F. HOAR.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE NATHAN CLIFFORD, First Circuit.
" WILLIAM STRONG, Third Circuit.
" SAMUEL F. MILLER, Eighth Circuit.
" STEPHEN J. FIELD, Ninth Circuit.
" JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Fifth Circuit.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States of America, was born in Delaware, Ohio, on the fourth of October, 1822. His ancestors settled in this country in the Seventeenth Century, and they were held in high esteem and honored as valued members of society. Some of them rendered faithful services in the war of the Revolution. The blood that flowed in their veins belonged to the world's best type—the blood of noble England and sturdy Scotland. He graduated with distinction at Kenyon College at the age of twenty.

He chose the law as a profession, graduating at Har-

vard University Law School in 1845. He immediately began the practice of law in Cincinnati, and soon was recognized as one of the most accomplished and brilliant members of the profession.

In 1858 he was elected and for three years held the office of City Solicitor. At the commencement of the civil war he was on the high way to political preferment, and was a candidate for Congressional honors; but he deliberately thrust aside the alluring prize, and joined the brave defenders of the nation, in the hour of its weakness and peril. He was a positive Unionist, and boldly avowed his sentiments.

In May, 1861, he recruited the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and was appointed Major.

Not having a military education, he transferred the command to Col. W. S. Rosecrans, and served as Judge Advocate on his staff. Afterwards he received the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, with McClellan's army, soon after participated in the battles of Rich Mountain and Antietam. In the battle of South Mountain he was severely wounded, and had to be carried from the field. In the fall of 1862 his command was again assigned to service in Western Virginia.

It participated in the battle of Floyd Mountain, in 1864, and afterwards joined General Hunter's command in the Shenandoah Valley. In the battle of Winchester Col. Hayes gallantly led the First Brigade of Gen. Crook's command into action. Subsequently in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he displayed

great gallantry, and was accordingly brevetted Major-General, for his meritorious conduct.

Before the close of the war he was elected to Congress, and in 1866 he was re-elected, but resigned before the close of his term, in order to accept the nomination of Governor by the Republican party of Ohio. In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and served his third term with marked ability and fidelity. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for President against S. J. Tilden. The disputed vote of four States was intrusted to a commission of 15, appointed by a special act of Congress, which decided 8 to 7 for Hayes.

Mr. Hayes, as a Presidential executive, maintained his spotless reputation as a soldier and a citizen of high moral character, and discharged faithfully his duties as a statesman with unswering fidelity to the best interest of the country against opposition and adverse circumstances.

William A. Wheeler, Vice-President, was born at Malone, Franklin County, New York, June 30th, 1819. His ancestors were of English and Welsh extraction. He entered the University of Vermont in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1849–50 was elected a member of the Assembly, by the Whig party.

In 1858 he was elected State Senator and President of the Senate pro tem. In 1859 he was elected to the XXXVIIth Congress, and in 1867 to the XLIst Congress, and retained his seat till elected Vice-President.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES. 16TH ADM.

For Pres.	*From*	*For VicePres.*	*From*	*Politics.*
R. B. Hayes,	Ohio.	W. A. Wheeler,	N. Y.	Rep.
S. J. Tilden,	N. Y.	T. A. Hendricks,	Indiana.	Dem.
Peter Cooper,	N. Y.	S. F. Cary,	Ohio.	Gr'nb'k
G. C. Smith,	N. Y.	R. J. Stewart,	Ohio.	P'h'b'n.

Popular and Electoral Vote,—16*th Administration.*

Thirty-eight States voting. Colorado admitted since last election. Whole number of Electoral votes, 369.*

FOR PRESIDENT.

R. B. Hayes, 4,033,295	Electoral Votes,	185
S. J. Tilden, 4,284,265	" "	184
Peter Cooper, 81,737 (Greenback),	" "	0
G. C. Smith, 9,522 (Prohibition),	" "	0

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. A. Wheeler, ...	Electoral Votes,	185
T. A. Hendricks, ...	" "	184

* The election was contested in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Oregon. By a special act of Congress a Commission of Fifteen was appointed to settle the question. They decided 8 to 7 for Hayes.

THE OATH.

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws; so help me God.

The commission was occupied from February 1st to March 2d, chiefly in adjudicating the returns from Florida, South Carolina, Oregon and Louisiana.

Important Events, 16th Administration.

1877 Jan. 4. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Railroad King—aged 82.

—— Jan. 26 The Electoral Commission bill passes the House by a vote of 191 to 86.

—— March 2. The Electoral Commission Count completed after a two months' session, and the election of Hayes and Wheeler formally declared.

—— March 4—Sunday. R. B. Hayes, the 19th President, took the oath, and was publicly inaugurated Monday, the 5th.

—— July 21. The great railroad strike and riot throughout the United States.

—— Aug. 30. Gen. Miles, with a loss of 26 killed and 47 wounded, kills 17 and wounds 40 Nez Perces Indians, at Bear Paw Mountain.

—— Dec. 28. Gloucester Fishing Fleet lose 37 lives and several vessels.

1878 Feb. 13. Judgment entered in New York against Wm. M. Tweed for $10,851,196.

—— April 12. Wm. M. Tweed dies in Ludlow Street Jail.

—— July 12. Wm. Cullen Bryant dies at his residence, New York. Age, 84.

—— July Yellow Fever rages at Vicksburg, Memphis, etc.

—— Nov. 6. The body of A. T. Stewart stolen from family vault.

—— Dec. 18. Gold at par for the first time since 1862.

1879 Jan. 1. Specie payment resumed by act of Congress. Gold at par, and no run upon the Treasury or banks.

—— March 1. President Hayes vetoed the Anti-Chinese Bill. Veto sustained in the House by 95 to 109 for the bill.

—— March 18. 46th Congress met in extra session; Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, chosen Speaker of the House by

144 votes, to 125 for J. A. Garfield, Republican; 13 for H. B. Wright, National Greenback, and 1 for W. D. Kelley.

—— April 26. President Hayes issued a proclamation warning settlers not of the Indian race from the Indian Territory.

—— July 1. Yellow Fever at Memphis—Southern ports quarantined.

—— July 21. United States Government orders 1,500 tents and rations for 10,000 people to Memphis, in aid of sufferers from yellow fever.

—— July 9. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, sends the steam yacht Jeannette to discover the North West Passage.

—— Sept. 20. Gen. Grant reaches San Francisco homeward-bound on his two years and a half tour around the world.

—— Nov. 15. The French (7th) Trans-Atlantic Cable landed at North Eastham, Mass. (Cape Cod), from Brest, France.

1880 June 8. The Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on the 36th ballot, nominated J. A. Garfield for President, and C. A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President.

—— June 11. Steamers Stonington and Narragansett collided in Long Island Sound—the latter burned and sunk; 48 lives lost.

—— June 23. The Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, nominated W. S. Hancock for President, and Wm. H. English for Vice-President.

—— July 19. Steamer Dessoug arrives in N. Y. Harbor with Cleopatra's Needle, for Central Park; 69 ft. 6 in. high and 196 tons weight. Presented by the Khedive of Egypt to N. Y. City.

CABINET OFFICERS, 16TH ADMINISTRATION—1877—1881.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New York, *Secretary of State.*
JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
GEORGE W. MCCRARY, of Iowa, *Secretary of War.*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, *Sec. of the Navy.*
CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, *Secretary of the Interior.*
DAVID M. KEY, of Tennessee, } *Postmaster-General.*
HORACE MAYNARD, " }
CHARLES DEVENS, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General.*

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 16TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1877.	$565,299,898.91	$2,205,301,392.10
1878.	590,641,271.70	2,256,205,892.53
1879.	966,393,692.69	2,245,495,072.04
1880.	264,847,637.36	1,904,381,165.75

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 16TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1877.	$451,323,126	$676,115,592
1878.	437,051,532	722,811,815
1879.	445,777,775	717,093,777
1880.	760,989,056	852,781,577

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

James Abram Garfield, the Twentieth President of the United States, was born November 19th, 1831, about fifteen miles south-east of Cleveland, in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He came of plain New England stock, his father, Abram Garfield, being a farmer in very moderate circumstances, who died in 1833. James was the youngest of a family of four. With an absorbing ambition to secure an education;—by his activity and perseverance on the farm, in the carpenter shop as driver and boatman on the canal, and in the shipyard of Captain William Treat, near Cleveland, he

earned a living, he secured a district school education during winters. In the spring of 1849, James entered Geauga Academy, where, by industry, he paid his way and graduated at Williams College in 1856.

The next year, being twenty-six years old, he was made a teacher and subsequently principal of the College at Hiram, Ohio, which place he held, until entering the army in 1861. Having raised a company in the College and was assigned the rank of Colonel, under command of General Buell, and brevetted Major-General for meritorious conduct at Chickamauga. In 1863 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from what was familiarly known as the "Giddings District;" and was continuously re-elected from the same district by overwhelming majorities. He was a representative type of the American Statesman, a man of the people, devoted to the public good, with an honesty of purpose that won the confidence of his fellows.

His eloquence was impressive; a notable instance is that of his address to an excited audience in Wall street, New York, on the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln;—"God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives" are memorable words. He was selected in the winter of 1877 as a member of the Electoral Commission and at the elevation of Mr. Blaine to the Senate, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the House of Repre-

sentatives, in 1880 elected to succeed Senator Thurman in the Senate of the United States.

General Garfield was a Delegate-at-large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention ; his speech, presenting Senator John Sherman as a candidate, was universally applauded as a model of dignified oratory. The more prominent candidates before the Convention were dropped one after another, and on the 36th ballot, he received the nomination for President, was elected, and on March 4th, 1881, was inaugurated. His inaugural address forshadowed a firm and vigorous administration, a conscientious regard for the best interests of all sections, and a determination to promote harmony and good-will.

President Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, at twenty minutes past nine on Saturday, July 2d, in the Baltimore station at Washington, a few minutes before he was to take the train to New York. He resisted the shock for a time ; by advice of attending physicians was removed to Elberon, New Jersey, September 7th, where he gradually sank and died at 10.35 P. M., on the 19th. He was buried at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

His public services are recorded in the War Department and in the Annals of Congress, and these, with his life as a man, a son, a husband, a father, a ripe scholar, will be among the most instructive and remarkable of all the biographies of any age.

Chester Alan Arthur, Vice-President, succeeded General Garfield, and thus became the twenty-first President of the United States.

He was born in Franklin County, New York, October 5th, 1830, and was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1848.

In 1853 he commenced the practice of Law in New York, where he won considerable legal celebrity. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil War he was Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia, and Governor Morgan appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861 he was made Inspector-General, and soon afterwards became Quarter-master General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. In 1872 he was appointed Collector of the Port of New York, which position he held until 1878. From that time up to his nomination for Vice-President he devoted his time to his law business.

His Administration was active and aggressive in its policy and contributed largely to the growth and stability of the nation.

Candidates for President and Vice-President, 17th Administration.

For Pres.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
J. A. Garfield,	Ohio.	C. A. Arthur,	N. Y.	Rep.
W. S. Hancock,	Penn.	W. H. English,	Ind.	Dem.
J. B. Weaver,	Iowa.	B. J. Chambers,	Texas.	Gr'nb'k.
Neil Dow,	Me.	H. A. Thompson,	Ohio.	P'h'b'n.

Popular and Electoral Vote.—17*th Administration.*

Thirty-eight States voting. Whole number of Electors 369.

FOR PRESIDENT.

J. A. Garfield,	4,450,921	Votes.	Electoral Votes,	214
W. S. Hancock,	4,447,888	"	" "	155
J. B. Weaver.	307,740	"	" "	0
Neil Dow,	10,305	"	" "	0

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chester A. Arthur.	Electoral Votes,	214
W. H. English, ...	" "	155

Important Events—17th Administration.

1881 Feb. 22. The Egyptian Obelisk accepted with impressive ceremonies in New York. Expenses, $105,000, of transportation and erecting were paid by William H. Vanderbilt.

—— March 4. James A. Garfield inaugurated as 20th President of the United States.

—— May 16. Senators Conkling and Platt of New York, resigned from the United States Senate.

—— June 23. Steamer Jeannette fitted out by James Gordon Bennett; crushed in the Arctic Sea, Lat. 77. Lon. 157.

—— July 2. President Garfield shot, by C. J. Guiteau.

—— Sept. 19. President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J.

—— Sept. 20. General Arthur qualified as President of the United States.

—— Dec. 12. Ex-Senator F. T. Frelinghuysen of N. J., appointed Sec. of State, in place of J. G. Blaine.

1882 Feb. 16. The House of Representatives at Washington, fixed the membership of that body at 325.

—— March 16. The Secretary of War reported 85,000 persons were made destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi; Government relief furnished.

—— April 4. President Arthur vetoed the 20 years Anti-Chinese Bill.

—— April 27. Ralph W. Emerson, died, aged 79.

—— April 28. Second Anti-Chinese Bill passed making the term of exclusion ten years.

—— June 30. Charles J. Guiteau executed.

—— Aug. 2. Both Houses of Congress passed the River and Harbor Bill over the President's veto.

—— Nov. 7. Grover Cleveland elected Democratic Governor of New York by 193,825 majority.

1883 Jan. 4. General B. F. Butler (Democrat) inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts.

—— Feb. 13. Great flood at Cincinnati, Ohio, which reached 60 feet.

—— March 5. Gov. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, died.

—— March 28. Survivors of the *Jeannette* Polar Expedition arrived in New York city.

—— April 4. Peter Cooper, the Philanthropist, died at New York.

—— May 24. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge opened.

—— June 15. Jury in the Star Route (Postal Service) trial acquitted all the defendants.

—— June 22. Work of excavating Bedloe's Island, N. Y., for the pedestal of Bartholdi Statue began. Corner stone laid, August 6, 1884.

—— August 12–17. Strike of telegraph operators throughout the United States, and its failure.

—— Oct. 1. Two-cent letter postage went into effect throughout the United States.

1884, Feb. Great floods (66 feet) in the Ohio Valley. Estimated damage, $15,000,000.

—— Jan. 21. U. S. House of Representatives repeal the Civil War iron-clad oath with only one negative vote.

—— March 28–30. Mob in Cincinnati growing out of acquittal of murderers — 42 killed and 120 wounded. City Hall burned, damage, $6,000,000.

—— April 7. U. S. House of Representatives pass the Educational Bill, appropriating $77,000,000 among States in proportion to illiteracy.

—— May 6. Grant (Gen.) and Ward failure in New York for $16,000,000 followed by suspension of Metropolitan Bank and great stock panic.

—— June 23. Lieut. Greely and six Arctic explorers rescued; 17 of 25 perished by starvation after reaching lat. 83° 24′.

—— Dec. 6. Cap-stone of the Washington monument (began July 4th, 1845) laid, 470 feet high.

—— Dec. 16. Opening of World's Fair and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans.

CABINET OFFICERS, 17TH ADMINISTRATION—1881–5.

Secretaries of State—James G. Blaine, Maine; Fredrick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey.

Secretaries of the Treasury—William Windom, Minnesota; Charles J. Folger, New York.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, Louisiana; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; Henry M. Teller, Col.

Postmasters General—Thomas L. James, New York; Timothy C. Howe, Wisconsin; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Attorneys General.—Wayne McVeagh, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Harris Brewster, Pennsylvania.

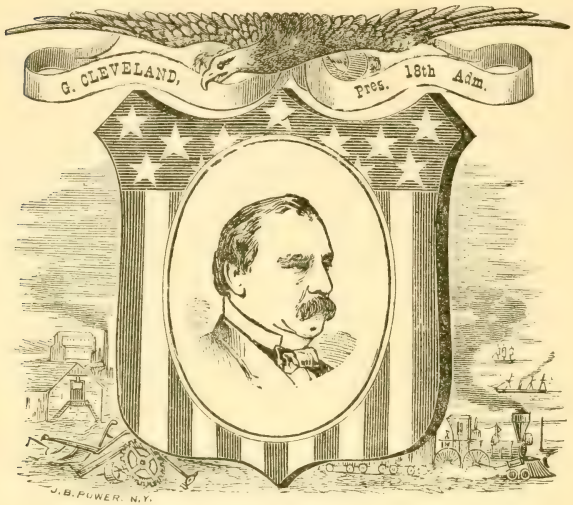
NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 17TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1881. . .	$259,665,638.81	1,778,285,340.65
1882. . .	257,981,439.57	1,622,956,899.69
1883. . .	265,408,137.54	1,509,785,060.85
1884. . .	244,126,244.33	1,438,542,995.39

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 17TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1881. . .	$753,240,125	$921,784,193
1882. . .	767,111,964	799,959,736
1883. . .	751,670,305	885,659,735
1884. . .	705,123,925	807,646,992

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.



[*Biography of President Cleveland see page* 535.]

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, Vice-President of United States and Ex-Governor of Indiana, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1841 graduated from Hanover College, was admitted to the bar in 1843, at the age of 28 was chosen a member of the State Legislature, represented the Indianapolis district for 5 years in Congress, was chosen United States Senator for the term ending March, 1869, was elected Governor of his State in 1872, was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden for President, and although the ticket got a majority of popular votes, the Electoral Commission, because of alleged frauds, decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. Was again nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1884, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, entered upon office March 4, 1884, and died November 25, 1885.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 18TH ADMINISTRATION.

For Pres.	*From.*	*For Vice-Pres.*	*From.*	*Politics.*
Grover Cleveland,	N. Y.	T. A. Hendricks,	Ind.	Dem.
James G. Blaine,	Me.	John A. Logan,	Ill.	Rep.
John P. St. John,	Kan.	William Daniel,	Md.	P'h'b'n.
Benj. F. Butler,	Mass.	A. M. West,	Miss.	G'nb'k.

Popular and Electoral Vote,—*18th Administration.*

Thirty-eight States voting. Whole number Electors 401.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland,	4,911,017 Votes.	Electoral Votes,		219
James G. Blaine,	4,848,334 "	"	"	182
John P. St. John,	151,809 "	"	"	0
Benj. F. Butler,	133,825 "	"	"	0
Scattering,	11,362			

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

T. A. Hendricks, ...	Electoral Votes,	219
John A. Logan, ...	" "	182

Important Events—18th Administration.

1885, May 22. The Revised Old Testament published simultaneously in London and New York.
—— July 4. The Mormons in Salt Lake City place the U. S. flag at half-mast.
—— July 23. Gen. Grant died at Mt. McGregor, N.Y. Aged 63.
—— Aug. 8. Gen. Grant interred at Riverside Park, N. Y.
—— Aug. 14. The first of the International Yacht races won by the Puritan (American) over the Genesta (English).
—— Aug. 29. First cable road opened in New York city.
—— Oct. 13. Flood Rock, at Hell Gate, N. Y., blown up.
—— Nov. 25. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, dies. Aged 66.

1886, Feb. 9. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., dies. Aged 62.
—— Feb. 12. Horatio Seymour dies. Aged 76.
—— Feb. 18. John B. Gough dies. Aged 69.
—— March 8–31. Labor troubles throughout the U. S.
—— May 4. Fighting between Anarchists and the police of Chicago; 5 policemen killed by dynamite bombs and 20 of the mob shot by the police.
—— May 8–17. The Canadian Government seizes American fishing vessels. [Folsom,
—— June 2. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances
—— Aug. 4. Samuel J. Tilden dies. Aged 72.
—— Aug. 31. Earthquake shocks felt throughout North America, the city of Charleston partially destroyed.
—— Oct. 28. The Colossal Statue "Liberty Lighting the World," on Bedloe's Island, N. Y. harbor, unveiled.
—— Nov. 18. Chester A. Arthur, ex-Pres. of the U. S., dies.
1887, Feb. 4. Interstate Commerce Bill becomes a law.
—— Feb. 5. R. R. disaster at White River, Vt.; 60 lives lost.
—— Feb. 11. President vetoed the Dependent Pension Bill.
—— Feb. 16. Woman Suffrage went into effect in Kansas.
—— March 9. Henry Ward Beecher dies. Aged 74.
—— March 14. Falling bridge on Boston and Providence R. R. causes the loss of 30 lives.
—— April 12. St. Augustine, Florida, devastated by fire.
—— June 16. President Cleveland rescinds the order to restore the captured Confederate flags.
—— June 20. Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, failed with $6,000,000 liabilities.
—— Aug. 16. Railroad accident at Chatsworth, Ill.; 180 persons killed, 200 injured.
—— Sept. 15–17. The Centennial of adoption of the U. S. Constitution, celebrated in Philadelphia.
—— Oct. 4–17. The A. B. C. F. M. at Springfield, Mass., affirmed the doctrine of non-probation after death.
—— Nov. 10. Lingg, the Chicago Anarchist, committed suicide by exploding dynamite in his mouth.
—— Nov. 11. Anarchists (4) executed at Chicago.

1888, Jan. 9. U. S. Government work begins on the ship canal connecting the Harlem and Hudson Rivers.

—— Jan. 19. Woman Suffrage becomes a law in Wyoming.

—— March 12. A great blizzard of wind and snow and consequent suffering in New England and Middle States.

—— March 23. Death of Chief Justice Waite.

—— April 25. New Haven, Conn., celebrates its 250th anniversary.

—— June 7. President Cleveland receives the unanimous vote of the St. Louis Convention for re-election.

—— June 25. Harrison and Morton nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republicans at Chicago.

—— July 1. U. S. Treasury estimate of Fractional Currency lost or destroyed, $8,375,934.

—— July 2–4. Reunion of Federal and Confederate veterans and unveiling of monuments on Gettysburg battlefield.

CABINET OFFICERS, 18TH ADMINISTRATION—1885–9.

Secretary of State—Thomas Francis Bayard, Del.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Daniel S. Manning, New York; Charles S. Fairchild, New York.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—Wm. C. Whitney, New York.

Secretaries of the Interior—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin.

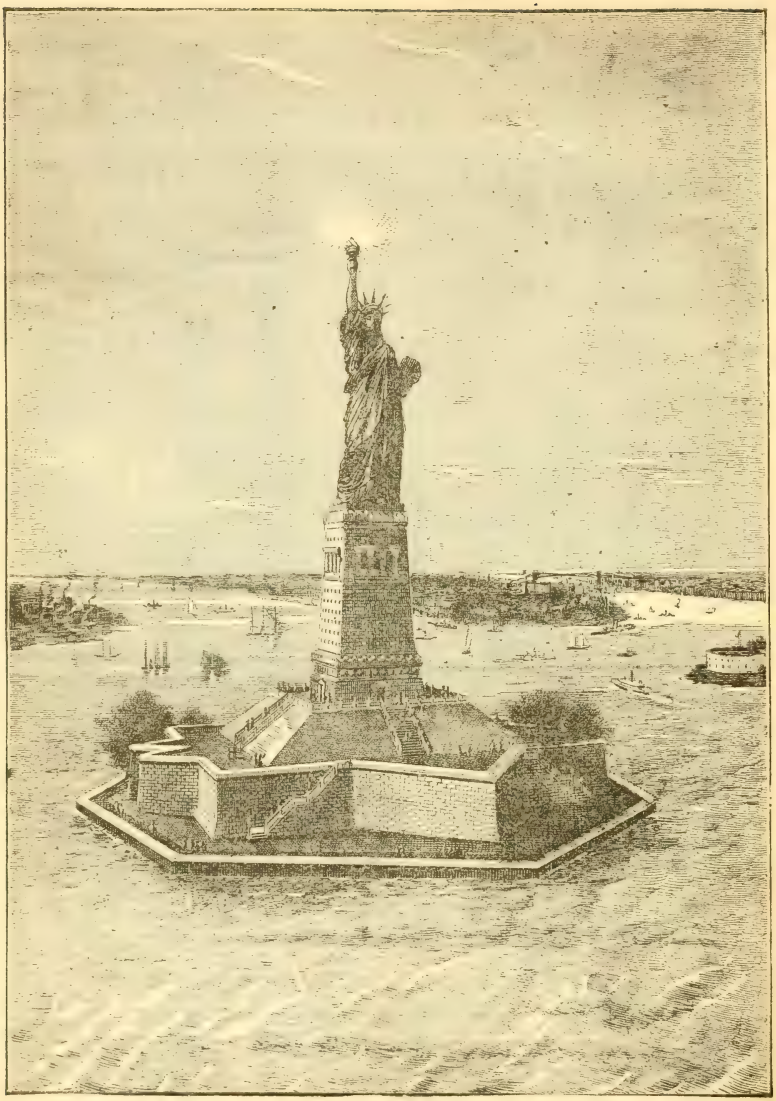
Postmaster General—William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan.

NATIONAL EXPENSES AND DEBT, 18TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Expenses.*	*Debt.*
1885.	$260,226,935.11	1,375,352,443.91
1886.	242,483,138.50	1,282,165,840.44
1887.	267,932,179.67	1,175,168,675.42
1888.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 18TH ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
1885.	$620,769,652	784,421,280
1886.	674,029,792	751,988,240
1887.	752,490,560	752,180,902
1888.		



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK HARBOR.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION,

ISSUED IN 1832, WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA UNDERTOOK TO ANNUL THE FEDERAL REVENUE LAW.

WHEREAS a convention, assembled in the State of South Carolina, have passed an ordinance, by which they declare "that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially 'two acts for the same purposes, passed on the 29th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1832,' are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State or its officers; and by the said ordinance it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State, or of the United States, to enforce

the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts within the same State, and that it is the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said ordinances:

And whereas, by the said ordinance it is further ordained, that, in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said ordinance, or of the acts of the legislature that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States, no appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and that any person attempting to take such appeal, shall be punished as for a contempt of court:

And, finally, the said ordinance declares that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act by Congress abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that

the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do:

And whereas the said ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its Constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, hitherto, inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favor of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equaled in the history of nations; to preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this, my PROCLAMATION,

stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the Convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter be, invested, for preserving the Union, and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with State authority, and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that anything will be yielded to reasoning and remonstrances, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify, a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation of the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require me to pursue.

The ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be endured, but on the strange position that any one State may not only

declare an act of Congress void, but prohibit its execution—that they may do this consistently with the Constitution—that the true construction of that instrument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of its laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true they add, that, to justify this abrogation of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory, there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of this power, it may be asked why is it not deemed a sufficient guard against the passage of an unconstitutional act by Congress. There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress—one to the judiciary, the other to the people and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory; and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both judges and jurors being

sworn to decide in its favor. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous, when our social compact in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and treaties made under it, are the supreme law of the land; and for greater caution adds, "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And it may be asserted, without fear of refutation, that no federative government could exist without a similar provision. Look, for a moment, to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected anywhere; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been shown, there is no appeal.

If this doctrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have been dissolved in its infancy. The excise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-intercourse law in the Eastern States

the carriage tax in Virginia, were all deemed unconstitutional, and were more unequal in their operation than any of the laws now complained of; but, fortunately, none of those States discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The war into which we were forced, to support the dignity of the nation and the rights of our citizens, might have ended in defeat and disgrace, instead of victory and honor, if the States, who supposed it a ruinous and unconstitutional measure, had thought they possessed the right of nullifying the act by which it was declared, and denying supplies for its prosecution. Hardly and unequally as those measures bore upon several members of the Union, to the legislatures of none did this efficient and peaceable remedy, as it is called, suggest itself. The discovery of this important feature in our Constitution was reserved to the present day. To the statesmen of South Carolina belongs the invention, and upon the citizens of that State will, unfortunately, fall the evils of reducing it to practice.

If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of the Union carries with it internal evidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation had it been proposed to form a feature in our government.

In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early considered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other. Leagues were formed for common defense, and before the Declaration of Independence, we were known in our aggregate character as the United Colonies of America. That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts; and when the terms of our confederation were reduced to form, it was in that of a solemn league of several States, by which they agreed that they would, collectively, form one nation, for the purpose of conducting some certain domestic concerns, and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that Union, is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress on all questions which by that Confederation should be submitted to them."

Under the Confederation, then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions, but they were not complied with. The government could not operate on individuals. They had no judiciary, no means of collecting revenue.

But the defects of the Confederation need not be detailed. Under its operation we could scarcely be

called a nation. We had neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy Constitution was formed, but formed in vain, if this fatal doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the preamble made in the name and by the authority of the people of the United States, whose delegates framed, and whose conventions approved, it.

The most important among these objects, that which is placed first in rank, on which all the others rest, is "*to form a more perfect Union.*" Now, it is possible that, even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the Constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States, it can be conceived that an instrument made for the purpose of "*forming a more perfect Union*" than that of the Confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country as to substitute for that confederation a form of government, dependent for its existence on the local interest, the party spirit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State? Every man, of plain, unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the Union. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have devised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, *incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed.*

After this general view of the leading principle, we must examine the particular application of it which is made in the ordinance.

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds: It assumes as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for raising revenue, were in reality intended for the protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional; that the operation of these laws is unequal; that the amount raised by them is greater than is required by the wants of the government; and, finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only causes alleged to justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first actually acknowledges that the law in question was passed under power expressly given by the Constitution, to lay and collect imposts · but its constitutionality is drawn in ques-

tion from the motives of those who passed it. However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted under a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? Who is to make the scrutiny? How often may bad purposes be falsely imputed? In how many cases are they concealed by false professions? In how many is no declaration of motive made? Admit this doctrine, and you give to the States an uncontrolled right to decide, and every law may be annulled under this pretext. If, therefore, the absurd and dangerous doctrine should be admitted, that a State may annul an unconstitutional law, or one that it deems such, it will not apply to the present case.

The next objection is, that the laws in question operate unequally. This objection may be made with truth to every law that has been or can be passed. The wisdom of man never yet contrived a system of taxation that would operate with perfect equality. If the unequal operation of a law makes it unconstitutional, and if all laws of that description may be abrogated by any State for that cause, then, indeed, is the federal Constitution unworthy of the slightest efforts for its preservation. We have hith

erto relied on it as the perpetual bond of our Union. We have received it as the work of the assembled wisdom of the nation. We have trusted to it as to the sheet-anchor of our safety, in the stormy times of conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the palladium of our liberties, and with all the solemnities of religion have pledged to each other our lives and fortunes here, and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defense and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance, which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying, visionary theory the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was intrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify, such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken. The letter of this great instrument is free from this radical fault; its language directly contradicts the imputation; its spirit, its evident intent, contradicts it. No, we did not err. Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power

to make laws, and another power to resist them. The sages, whose memory will always be reverenced, have given us a practical, and, as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Father of his Country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States, when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by application Search the debates in all their conventions—examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers of federal authority—look at the amendments that were proposed. They are all silent—not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made, to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States, or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No, we have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our union, our defense in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the ordi-

nance to these laws are, that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionally employed. The Constitution has given expressly to Congress the right of raising revenue, and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right other than that which results from the power of changing the representatives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may undoubtedly abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the representatives of all the people, checked by the representatives of the States, and by the executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the legislature, or the convention of a single State, where neither the people of the different States, nor the States in their separate capacity, nor the chief magistrate elected by the people, have any representation. Which is the most discreet disposition of the power? I do not ask you, fellow-citizens, which is the constitutional disposition—that instrument speaks a language not to be misunderstood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think the safest depository of this discretionary power in the last resort? Would you add a clause giving

it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are you—can you—be ready to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct presents at this day would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a nation.

The ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be reserved for the law so applying the proceeds, but surely can not be urged against the laws levying the duty.

These are the allegations contained in the ordinance. Examine them seriously, my fellow-citizens —judge for yourselves. I appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear, so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness; and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far they justify

the reckless, destructive course which you are directed to pursue. Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them once more. What are they? Every law, then, for raising revenue, according to the South Carolina ordinance, may be rightfully annulled, unless it be so framed as no law ever will or can be framed. Congress have a right to pass laws for raising revenue, and each State has a right to oppose their execution—two rights directly opposed to each other; and yet is this absurdity supposed to be contained in an instrument drawn for the express purpose of avoiding collisions between the States and the general government, by an assembly of the most enlightened statesmen and purest patriots ever embodied for a similiar purpose.

In vain have these sages declared that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises—in vain have they provided that they shall have power to pass laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry those powers into execution, that those laws and that Constitution shall be the "supreme law of the land; and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In vain have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and indi-

vidually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office.

Vain provisions! Ineffectual restrictions! Vile profanation of oaths! Miserable mockery of legislation! If a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation—say here it gives too little, there too much, and operates unequally—here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed, there it taxes those that ought to be free—in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve, in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is true, are invested by the Constitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion. Congress is composed of the representatives of all the States, and of all the people of all the States; but WE, part of the people of one State, to whom the Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away—*we*, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law—*we*, most of whom have sworn to support it—*we* now abrogate this law, and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed—and we do this, not because Congress have no right to pass such laws; this we do not allege;

but because they have passed them with improper views. They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who pass them, which we can never with certainty know, from their unequal operation; although it is impossible from the nature of things that they should be equal—and from the disposition which we presume may be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the ordinance in relation to laws which it abrogates for alleged unconstitutionality. But it does not stop here. It repeals, in express terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and of laws passed to give it effect, which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States, and that such laws the Constitution and treaties shall be paramount to the State constitutions and laws. The judiciary act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The ordinance declares there shall be no appeal; makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the United States: forces judges and jurors to swear that they will disregard their provisions; and even makes it penal in

a suitor to attempt relief by appeal. It further declares that it shall not be lawful for the authorities of the United States, or of that State, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the revenue laws within its limits.

Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by the authority of a small majority of the voters of a single State. Here is a provision of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogated by the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the ordinance grounds not only an assertion of the right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt is made to execute them.

This right to secede is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which they say is a compact between sovereign States, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and therefore are subject to no superior; that because they made the compact, they can break it when in their opinion it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it enlists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The people of the United States formed the Con-

stitution, acting through the State legislatures, in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the term used in its construction show it to be a government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. We are ONE PEOPLE in the choice of the President and Vice-President. Here the States have no other agency than to direct the mode in which the votes shall be given. The candidates having the majority of all the votes are chosen. The electors of a majority of States may have given their votes for one candidate, and yet another may be chosen. The people then, and not the States, are represented in the executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice-President, all vote for all the members, each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State; nor are they accountable to it for any act done in performance of their legislative functions; and however they may in practice, as it is their duty to do, consult and pre-

fer the interests of their particular constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local interest, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good.

The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a *government*, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, can not from that period possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offense against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offense. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be

morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent upon a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A contract is an agreement or binding obligation. It may by its terms have a sanction or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If it contains no sanction, it may be broken with no other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms to destroy a govern ment is an offense, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been formed; and such government has the right, by the law of self-defense,

to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is modified, restrained, or resumed by the constitutional act. In our system, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add anything to show the nature of that union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow-citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States than the magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent, on their part, an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be

the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged and undivided sovereignty of the States, and of their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, levy taxes, exercise judicial and legislative powers, were all functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred in the first instance to the government of the United States; they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and can not be, denied. How, then, can that State be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict

with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States can not be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against a separate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offense against *sovereignty*, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred because they have for their common interest made the general government the depository of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the royal government we had no separate character; our opposition to its oppression began as UNITED COLONIES. We were the UNITED STATES under the Confederation, and the name was perpetuated and the Union rendered more perfect by the federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defense. How, then, with all these proofs, that under all changes of our position we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created national governments—how is it that the most perfect of these several modes of union should now be

considered as a mere league that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true term is not employed, because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove it a compact (which, in one sense, it is), and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must, of course, be a league, and that from such an engagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the national Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from the obligation.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifice of interest and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States, who magnanimously surrendered their title to the territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State,

and enormous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to engagements solemnly made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defense, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the convention: A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the government without the means of support; or an acquiesce in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a convention assembled for the purpose have dictated these terms, or rather this rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention of all the States; which, he says, they "sincerely and anxiously seek and desire." Yet this

obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed a call for a general convention to the other States, and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the general government of the merits of the controversy," such a convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress, nor any functionary in the general government, has authority to call such a convention, unless it be demanded by two-thirds of the States. This suggestion, then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy has been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a general convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out? The assertion that they "earnestly seek" it is completely negatived by the omission.

This, then is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State convention; that convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The governor of that State has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to PROCLAIM, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and intrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganizing ordinance of the convention—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have

been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they effect to support.

Fellow-citizens of my native State! let me not only admonish you, as the first magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to a certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretenses you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of our staple commodity, lowered by overproduction in other quarters and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the tariff laws. The effect of those laws was confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burdens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertions that a submission to these laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You

were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and bear none of its burdens. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of DISUNION should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which not long since you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive with too much confidence the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow-citizens, that by the admission of your leaders the unconstitutionality must be *palpable*, or it will justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the

word *pulpable* in the sense in which it is here used!—that which is apparent to every one, that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principles of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon our confidence and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty emulating the fame of our Revolutionary fathers, nor are you an oppressed people, contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have, indeed, felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion has commenced.

The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already caused a considerable reduction, and that, too, on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was underrated, and you were authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burdens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into a fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part; consider its government uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States—giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of AMERICAN CITIZENS—protecting their commerce—securing their literature and arts—facilitating their intercommunication—defending their frontiers—and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth!

Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable, and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, morality, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say, WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA—Carolina is one of these proud States her arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men! For what do you throw away these inestimable blessings—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the

apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you can not succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived by names; disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur this guilt? If you are, on the head of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences—on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims—its first magistrate can not, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your

fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they will point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in your power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Rutledges, and of the thousand other names which adorn the pages of your revolutionary history, will not abandon that Union to support which so many of them fought and bled and died. I adjure you, as you honor their memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives—as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention—bid its members to re-assemble and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor—tell them that compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned

while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country!—its destroyers you can not be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

Fellow-citizens of the United States! the threat of unhallowed disunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments, may depend. The conjecture demanded a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intentions, but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of a right by a State to annul the laws of the Union, and even to secede from it at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justness of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I rely with equal

confidence on your undivided support in my determination to execute the laws—to preserve the Union by all constitutional means—to arrest, if possible, by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

Fellow-citizens! the momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to their defense, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

May the Great Ruler of nations grant that the signal blessings with which He has favored ours may not, by the madness of party, or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost, and may His wise providence bring those who have produced this crisis to see the folly, before they feel the misery, of civil

strife, and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs, He has chosen, as the only means of attaining the high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON

By the President.

EDW. LIVINGSOE, *Secretary of State.*

MONROE DOCTRINE.

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, WASHINGTON, DEC. 2, 1823.

THE citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under

which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

In the war between those new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

NEUTRALITY LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

AS AMENDED AND APPROVED BY CONGRESS, JULY 26, 1866.

A Bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people in war by land or by sea against any prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender may be convicted.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any

person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlist, or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered into the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter-of-marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction therefor be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court, in case such offender shall be convicted; provided that this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall be on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, and hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, who is transiently in the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter-of-marque or privateer, if the United States shall then be at

peace with such foreign prince, State, colony, district or people.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall within the limits of the United States fit out and arm or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out and arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince, State, or any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, or shall have on board any person or persons who shall have been enlisted, or shall have engaged to enlist or serve or shall be departing from the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or serve in contravention of the provisions of this act, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $3,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every

such ship and vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited to the United States of America.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any Collector of the Customs who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs, to seize such ships and vessels in such places and in such manner in which the officers of the Customs are empowered to make seizures under the law for the collection and protection of the revenue, and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted or condemned for the violation of the provisions of this act in like manner as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the collection and protection of the revenue.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, or cruiser, or other armed vessel, which

at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, or belonged to the subjects or citizens of any such prince, State, colony, district or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, or shall have on board any person or persons who shall have enlisted, or engaged to enlist or serve, or who shall be departing from the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or serve in contravention of the provisions of this act; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by fine or imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court in which such offender shall be convicted.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts shall take cognizance of all complaints, informations, indictments, or other prosecutions, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in every

case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel shall be increased or augmented, in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel of any prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince, State, or of any colony, district or people in any such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking of and detaining any such ship or vessel with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibition or penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged.

SEC. 8. *And be it futher enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall

be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States they ought not to remain within the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That offences made punishable by the provisions of this act, committed by citizens of the United States, beyond the jurisdiction of the Uuited States, may be prosecuted and tried before any court having jurisdiction of the offences prohibited by this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels, ships or steamers built within the limits thereof, or materials or munitions of war, the growth or product of the same, to inhabitants of other countries, or to Governments not at war with the United States: provided that the operation of this section of this act shall be suspended by the President of the United States with regard to any classes of purchases, whenever the United States shall be engaged in war, or whenever the maintenance of friendly relations with any foreign nation may in his judgment require it.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any

piracy or other felony defined by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act or inflicting any further or other penalty or forfeiture than are hereinbefore provided for. The acts forbidden herein are hereby repealed.

OUR NATIONAL DOMAIN.

HOW ACQUIRED.

The United States of America is a federal republic composed of a union of independent States, and at this writing (1888) consists of thirty-eight States and eleven organized Territories, under the control of the General Government, and covers an area of 3,678,392 square miles, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 3,000 miles, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes, a distance of over 1,000 miles, with an Atlantic and Pacific seaboard of over 5,000 miles.

The Confederation. The original thirteen States, prior to 1783, claimed for their western boundary the Mississippi River, and some even as far west as the Pacific. These States, one after another, ceded to the United States all the territory west of their present limits.

By treaty with Great Britain, September 3, 1783 (at the close of the Revolutionary War), the territory of the United States was declared to extend from the

Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River on the west, and from the great lakes to the southern border of Georgia, and comprised 815,615 square miles.

The Province of Louisiana, acquired by purchase from France, April 30, 1803, for $15,000,000, includes all the territory west of the Mississippi River, except the present States and Territories of Oregon, Texas, California, Arizona, and Alaska, comprising 930,928 square miles.

Florida, ceded by Spain, February 22, 1819, for the consideration of $5,000,000, included the State of Florida and southern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and comprised 59,268 square miles.

Texas, an independent republic of Mexico, was admitted December 29, 1845, and gave rise to the Mexican War. Comprised 237,504 square miles.

Oregon, acquired by treaty with Great Britain, in April, 1846, comprised 280,420 square miles.

California and Nevada, ceded by Mexico at the close of the Mexican War, February 2, 1848, comprised 649,762 square miles.

Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico, acquired by treaty with Mexico, December 30, 1853, comprised 127,500 square miles.

Alaska, by purchase from Russia, May 28, 1867, for $7,200,000. Comprised 577,390 square miles.

The growth of our Republic, its increase in wealth, commerce, manufactures, and arts, has no parallel among the nations of the world. What may be accomplished in the 100 years to come we are unable to predicate. Patrick Henry said: "We are to judge of the future by the past." With the record of a century before us, and Mexico, the Canadas, Cuba, and the islands of the sea knocking for admission, who can estimate the prospective power, grandness, and extent of the United States of America at its second centennial anniversary?

UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1870;

With the Population of each Decade for Half a Century.

STATES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
New York..	4,370,846	3,880,735	3,097,394	2 428,921	1,918,608	1,372,111
Pennsylva..	3,511,543	2,906 215	2,311 786	1,724,033	1 348,233	1,047,507
Ohio	2,652 302	2,339 511	1,980 3 9	1,519,467	937,903	581 295
Illinois	2,529 4 0	1,711 951	851 470	476.183	157,445	55,161
Missouri..	1,691,693	1,182 012	682,044	383,702	140,455	66 557
Indiana	1,655 675	1,350,428	988,416	685 866	343,031	147.178
Massachus .	1,457 351	1.231,066	994,514	737,699	610,408	523 159
Kentucky ..	1,320,407	1,155,684	982,405	779,828	687,917	564 135
Tennessee..	1,225,937	1,109,801	1 002 717	829 210	681,904	422,761
Virginia. ..	1,211,442	1,596,318	1,421 661	1,239,797	1,211,405	1,065,129
Michigan...	1,184,653	749,113	397 654	212,267	31,639	8.765
Iowa.....	1.181,359	674,913	192 214	43,112	.....	.....
Georgia....	1,174,832	1,057,286	906 185	691,392	516,823	340,983
Wisconsin .	1.055 501	775.881	305 391	30,945	.....	. ....
N. Carolina	1,016 954	992,622	869.039	753 419	737,987	638,829
Alabama...	996,175	964,201	771 623	590,756	309,527	127,901
N. Jersey ..	903,044	672,035	489.555	373,306	320,823	277,426
Mississippi	842,056	791,305	6 6 526	375,651	136,621	75 448
Texas.....	795 500	604 215	212 592	.....	.....	.....
Maryland ..	790,095	687,049	583 034	470,019	447,040	407,350
Louisiana..	734,420	708,002	517,762	342,411	215,739	152 923
S. Carolina.	705,789	703,708	668.507	594,398	581,185	502,741
Maine.....	628,719	628,279	583,169	501,793	399,455	298,269
California..	549,808	379 994	92,597	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	537,417	460,147	370,792	309,978	297,675	2 5,1 2
Arkansas...	473.174	435,45)	209,897	97,574	30,388	14 255
West Va....	441,094	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
Minnesota..	424 543	172 023	6,077	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	379,497	107,206	.. ....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont...	330 582	315,098	314,120	291,848	280,652	235 749
N. Hamps'e	317,710	326,073	317,976	284,574	269,328	244,022
Rhode Isl'd	217 356	174,620	147,545	108,830	97,199	83,015
Florida	189,995	140,424	87,445	54,477	34,730	.. ....
Delaware...	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085	76,748	72,749
Nebraska ..	116,888	28,841	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	90,878	52,465	13,294	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	42,456	6,857	.....	... .	.....	.....
Dis. Colum.	131,706	750,80	51,687	43,712	39,834	33,039
Territories.	288,161	184,497	72,927	.....	.....	.....
Total Union.	38,538,180	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,191

TERRITORIES.

New Mexico.....86,122	Washington,.... .23,925	Dakota,.....14,181
Utah,.....70,000	Montana,.....20,594	Arizona,..... 9,658
Colorado,.....39.681	Idaho,.....14,882	Wyoming, ... 9,118

UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1880:

With Congressional Apportionments.*

		Increase since 1870.	
New York	5,083,173	712,327	34
Pennsylvania	4,282,738	771,195	28
Ohio	3,197,794	545,492	21
Illinois	3,078,636	449,236	20
Missouri	2,169,091	477,398	14
Indiana	1,978,358	322,683	13
Massachusetts	1,783,086	325,735	12
Kentucky	1,648,599	328,192	11
Michigan	1,634,096	449,443	11
Iowa	1,624,463	443,104	11
Texas	1,597,509	802,009	11
Tennessee	1,542,463	316,526	10
Georgia	1,538,983	364,151	10
Virginia	1,512,203	300,761	10
North Carolina	1,400,000	383,046	9
Wisconsin	1,315,386	259,885	9
Alabama	1,262,344	266,169	8
Mississippi	1,131,899	289,843	7
New Jersey	1,130,892	227,848	7
South Carolina	995,706	289,917	7
Kansas	995,335	615,838	7
Louisiana	940,263	205,843	6
Maryland	935,139	145,044	6
California	864,686	314,878	6
Arkansas	802,564	329,390	5
Minnesota	780,807	856,264	5
Maine	648,945	20,226	4
Connecticut	622,683	85,266	4
West Virginia	618,193	177,099	4
Nebraska	452,432	335,544	3
New Hampshire	347,784	30,074	2
Vermont	332,286	1,704	2
Rhode Island	276,528	59,172	2
Florida	266,566	76,571	2
Colorado	194,649	154,968	1
Oregon	174,767	83,689	1
Delaware	146,654	21,039	1
Nevada	62,265	19,809	1
District of Columbia	177,638	45,932	
Territories	604,956		
Total	50,152,559		

* For Electoral Vote add two to each State.

TERRITORIES.

Utah	143,907	Washington	75,120	Idaho	32,611
Dakotah	134,502	Arizona	40,441	Wyoming	20,788
New Mexico	118,430	Montana	39,157	Alaska	30,146

HISTORY OF EACH STATE

COMPRISING THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

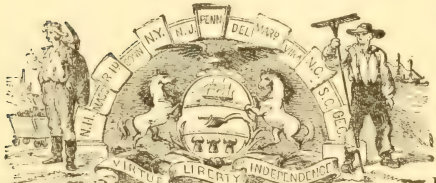
In the order of their admission into the Union.

DELAWARE

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION
Dec. 7, 1787.
Area, 2,112 sq. miles.
Capital, DOVER.
Pop. 1880, 146,654.

So named after Lord de la Warr, Governor of Va., and popularly known as the *Diamond State*. First settled by Swedes and Fins at Cape Henlopen in 1627. Embraced in the Charter of Pennsylvania until the adoption of a Constitution September 20, 1776.

PENNSYLVANIA



RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION
Dec. 12, 1787.
Area, 46,000 sq. miles.
Capital, HARRISBURG.
Pop. 1880, 4,282,738.

So named after William Penn in 1681, and popularly known as the *Keystone State*. First settled by Wm. Penn on the Delaware River in 1682; chartered Feb. 28, 1681; formed a Constitution Sept. 28, 1776.

NEW JERSEY

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

Dec. 18, 1787.

Area, 8,320 sq. miles.
Capital, TRENTON.
Pop. 1880, 1,130,892.

So named from the Island of Jersey on the coast of France. First settled by the Dutch at Bergen in 1620; under the same grants as New York; separated into East and West Jersey March 3, 1677; formed a Constitution July 2, 1776.

GEORGIA

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

Jan. 2, 1788.

Area, 58,000 sq. miles.
Capital, ATLANTA.
Pop. 1880, 1,538,983.

So named in honor of King George II. First settled by Oglethrope at Savannah in 1733. Chartered June 9, 1732; adopted a Constitution Feb. 5, 1777.

CONNECTICUT

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

Jan. 9, 1788.

Area, 4,674 sq. miles.
Capital, HARTFORD.
Pop. 1880, 622,683.

So called from the Indian name of its principal river, and popularly known as the *Nutmeg* or *Free Stone State*. First settled by Puritans at Windsor in 1635. Formerly embraced under the Charter of Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

Feb. 6, 1788.

Area, 7,800 sq. miles

Capital, BOSTON.

Pop. 1880, 1,783,086

So called from a tribe of Indians, and is popularly known as the *Bay State*. First settled by English Puritans from Holland at Plymouth Dec. 22, 1620.

MARYLAND

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

April 28, 1788.

Area, 11,184 sq. miles.

Capital, ANNAPOLIS.

Pop. 1880, 935,139.

So named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. First settled by Roman Catholics at St. Mary in 1634. Chartered June 20, 1632; formed a Constitution Aug. 14, 1776.

SOUTH CAROLINA

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

May, 23, 1788.

Area, 29,385 sq. miles.

Capital, COLUMBIA.

Pop. 1880, 995,706.

So named in honor of King Charles IX. of France, and popularly known as *The Palmeto State*. Embraced in the charter of North Carolina, from which it was separated in 1729; adopted a Constitution March 26, 1776.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

June 21, 1788.

Area, 9,280 sq. miles.
Capital, CONCORD.
Pop. 1880, 347,784.

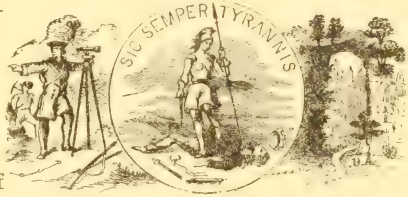
So named from Hampshire in England and popularly known as the *Granite State*. First settled by Puritans at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623; formerly embraced in the charter of Mass.

VIRGINIA

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

June 26, 1788.

Area, 40,904 sq. miles.
Capital, RICHMOND.
Pop. 1880, 1,512,203.



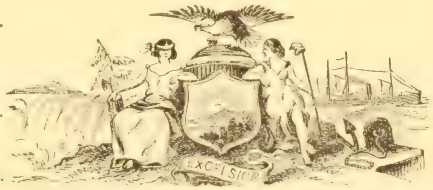
So named in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England, and popularly known as *The Old Dominion*, or *Mother of States*. First settled by the English at Jamestown in 1607. Chartered April 10, 1606. Formed a Constitution July 5, 1776.

NEW YORK

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION

July 26, 1788.

Area, 47,000 sq. miles.
Capital, ALBANY.
Pop. 1880, 5,083,173.



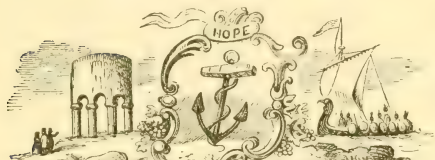
So named in honor of the Duke of York, and popularly known as the *Empire* or *Excelsior State*. First settled by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1614. Granted to the Duke of York, March 20, 1664.

NORTH CAROLINA

RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION
Nov. 21, 1789.
Area, 50,704 sq. miles.
Capital, RALEIGH.
Pop. 1880, 1,400,000.

So named in honor of King Charles IX. of France, and popularly known as the *Old North* or *Turpentine State*. First settled by the English at Albemarle in 1650. Chartered March 20, 1663. Adopted a Constitution December 18, 1776.

RHODE ISLAND



RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION
May 29, 1790.
Area, 1,306 sq. miles.
Capitals, PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT.
Pop. 1880, 276,528.

It derives its name from the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, and is popularly known as *Little Rhoda*. First settled by Roger Williams at Providence in 1636. Chartered by Parliament in 1644.

VERMONT

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
March 4, 1791.
Area, 10,212 sq. miles.
Capital, MONTPELIER.
Pop. 1880, 332,286.

So named from the French *vert mont*, the Green Mountains, and popularly known as the *Green Mountain State*. First settled at Fort Dummer in 1764. Formed from territory belonging to New York.

KENTUCKY

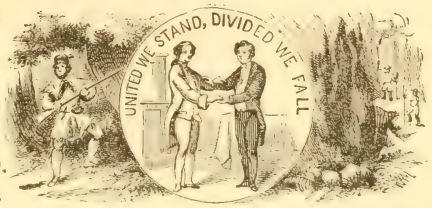
ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

June 1, 1792.

Area, 37,600 sq. miles.

Capital, FRANKFORT.

Pop. 1880, 1,648,599.



So called from its principal river, and popularly known as the *State of the Dark and Bloody Ground.* First settled near Lexington, in 1775. Formed from territory belonging to Virginia.

TENNESSEE

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

June 1, 1796.

Area, 45,600 sq. miles

Capital, NASHVILLE.

Pop. 1880, 1,542,463.

So named after its principal river, and popularly known as the *Big-Band State.* Formed from territory belonging to North Carolina in 1790. Constitution adopted February 6, 1796.

INDIANA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

Dec. 11, 1816.

Area, 33,809 sq. miles.

Capital, INDIANAPOLIS.

Pop. 1880, 1,978,358.

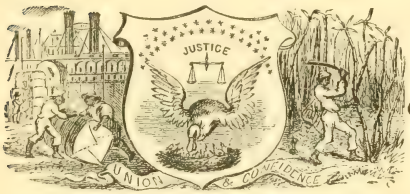
So named from the American Indians, and popularly known as *The Hoosier State.* First settled at Vincennes in 1730. Formed from North-West territory. Constitutution adopted June 29, 1816.

OHIO

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
Nov. 29, 1802.
Area, 39,964 sq. miles.
Capital, COLUMBUS.
Pop. 1880, 3,197, 794.

So called from its principal river, and popularly known as the *Buckeye State*. First settled at Marietta in 1788. Formed from North-West territory. Constitution adopted November 1, 1802.

LOUISIANA



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION APRIL 8, 1812.
Capital, NEW ORLEANS.
Area, 41,346 sq. miles.
Pop. 1880, 940,263.

So named in honor of Louis XIV. and popularly known as *The Creole State*. First settled at Iberville in 1699; formed from French territory. Constitution adopted in January 22, 1812.

MISSOURI

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION AUG. 10, 1821.
Area, 65,350 sq. miles.
Capital, JEFFERSON CITY.
Pop. 1880, 2,169,091.

So named from its principal river, the name signifying *Muddy water*. Formed from French territory; first settled in 1764, at St. Louis. Constitution adopted July 19, 1820.

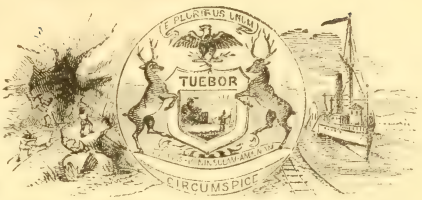
MICHIGAN

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION JAN. 26, 1837.

Area, 56,451 sq. miles.

Capital, LANSING.

Pop. 1880, 1,634,096.



So named from Lake Michigan, an Indian term, meaning *a river for fish*, and popularly known as *The Wolverine State.* Formed from the northwestern territory. First settled in 1650, on the Detroit river. Constitution adopted January 25, 1833.

ILLINOIS

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DEC. 3, 1818.

Area, 55,410 sq. miles.

Capital, SPRINGFIELD.

Pop. 1880, 3,078,636.

So named from its principal river, the name meaning the *river of men*, and popularly known as *The Sucker* or *Prairie State.* Formed from Northwest Territory ; first settled at Kaskaskia in 1720. Constitution adopted Aug. 26, 1818.

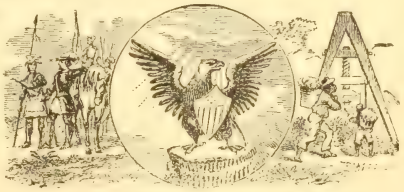
MISSISSIPPI

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DEC. 10, 1817.

Area, 47,156 sq. miles.

Capital, JACKSON.

Pop. 1880, 1,131,899.



So named from its Western boundary, and popularly known as *The Bayou State.* First settled at Natchez in 1716 ; formed from territory of South Carolina and Georgia. Constitution adopted March 1, 1817.

ALABAMA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DEC. 14, 1819.

Area, 50,722 sq. miles.

Capital, MONTGOMERY.

Pop. 1880, 1,262,344.

So named after its principal river, the name signifying *here we rest.* Formed from territory of South Carolina and Georgia, and was formerly known as the Territory of Mississippi. Constitution adopted August 2, 1819.

MAINE

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION MARCH 15, 1820.

Area, 31,776 sq. miles.

Capital, AUGUSTA.

Pop. 1880, 648,945.

So named from Maine in France, and is popularly known as *The Lumber* or *Pine Tree State.* Formed from territory of Massachusetts; first settled in 1623, at York. Constitution adopted Oct. 29, 1819.

ARKANSAS

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION JUNE 15, 1836.

Area, 52,198 sq. miles.

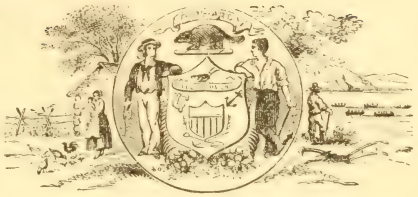
Capital, LITTLE ROCK.

Pop. 1880, 802,564.

So named from its principal river, and popularly known as *The Bear State.* Formed from French territory. Constitution adopted March 1, 1836.

WISCONSIN

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION MAY 29, 1848.



Area, 53,924 sq. miles.

Capital, MADISON.

Pop. 1880, 1,315,386.

So called from the Indian name of its principal river, signifying *wild rushing river*. Formed from territory ceded by Virginia to the United States. First settled at Green Bay, in 1670. Constitution adopted Jan. 21, 1847.

IOWA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

Dec. 28, 1846.

Area, 55,045 sq. miles.

Capital, DES MOINES.

Pop. 1880, 1,624,463.

So called from the Indian name of its principal river, signifying the sleepy ones, and popularly known as *The Hawkeye State*. Formed from Indian territory. First settled at Burlington and Dubuque in 1830. Constitution adopted December 9, 1844.

FLORIDA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

March 3, 1845.

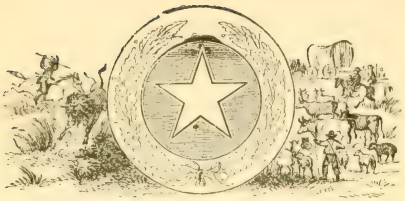
Area, 59,268 sq. miles.

Capital, TALLAHASSEE

Pop. 1880, 266,566.

So named because discovered on Palm Sunday—*Pascua Florida*. First settled by Spaniards at St. Augustine in 1565. Secured by treaty and purchased from Spain in 1819. Constitution adopted Feb. 20, 1839.

TEXAS



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

Dec. 29, 1845.

Area, 237,504 sq. miles.
Capital, AUSTIN.
Pop. 1880, 1,597,509.

So called from the Spanish name of the Republic, and popularly known as *The Lone Star State*. First settled in 1792. Formerly an Independent Republic of Mexico. Secured by conquest and treaty February 2, 1848.

CALIFORNIA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

Sept. 9, 1850.

Area, 188,981 sq. miles.
Capital, SACRAMENTO
Pop. 1880, 864,686.

So called from the Spanish name of an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and popularly known as *The Golden State*. Formed from Mexican territory. First settled on the Pacific Slope by the Spaniards in 1769. Constitution adopted Nov. 13, 1849.

MINNESOTA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION

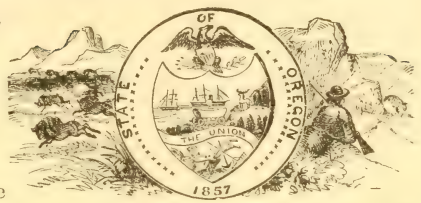
May 11, 1858.

Area, 83,531 sq. miles.
Capital, ST. PAUL.
Pop. 1880, 780,807.

So called from an Indian word signifying *the whitish water*. Formed from Louisiana territory. First settled in 1812, on the Red River.

OREGON

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
Feb. 12, 1859.
Area, 95,244 sq. miles.
Capital, SALEM.
Pop. 1880, 174,767.



So called from the Indian name of its principal river, a term meaning *river of the west*. Formed from territory acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1846. First settled by Spaniards. Constitution adopted November, 1857.

KANSAS

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
Jan. 21, 1861.
Area, 81,318 sq. miles.
Capital, TOPEKA.
Pop. 1880, 995,335.

So called after an Indian name signifying *The Smoky Water*. Formed from Indian territory and formerly embraced in the Louisiana purchase.

WEST VIRGINIA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
Dec. 31, 1862.
Area, 23,000 sq. miles.
Capital, CHARLESTON.
Pop. 1880, 618,193.

So called after Virginia. Formed a part of Virginia until the latter seceded from the Union.

NEBRASKA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
March 1, 1867.
Area, 75,995 sq. miles.
Capital, LINCOLN.
Pop. 1880, 452,432.

So called from an Indian word signifying *Water-Valley, Shallow River.* Organized as a Territory from the Louisiana purchase, May 30, 1854.

NEVADA

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
October, 1864.
Area, 112,090 sq. m.
Capital, CARSON CITY.
Pop. 1880, 62,265.

A Spanish term signifying *White with Snow.* Formed from territory acquired from Mexico in 1848.

COLORADO

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION
Aug. 1, 1876.
Area, 104,500 sq. miles.
Capital, DENVER.
Pop. 1880, 194,649.

So called from a Spanish term, signifying *Red* or *Colored* and popularly known as *The Centennial State.* Organized as a Territory from a part of Kansas, Nebraska and Utah, in 1861.

UTAH.

Area, 80,056 square miles.

Capital, SALT LAKE CITY.

Pop. 1880, 143,907.

First settled in 1848, at Salt Lake City, by Mormon emigrants. Organized as a Territory September 9, 1850.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, 60 square miles.

Capital, WASHINGTON.

Pop. 1880, 177,638.

Originally formed of territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia to the United States, and held by Congress under territorial government by Act of December 23, 1788. By Act of Congress exclusive jurisdiction was taken by the United States, Feb. 27, 1801. July 9, 1846, the cession by Virginia was receded to that State.

ARIZONA.

Area, 113,916 square miles.

Capital, TUCSON.

Pop. 1880, 40,441.

An Indian term signifying *Sand Hills*. Separated from New Mexico and organized as a Territory, February, 1863.

IDAHO.

Area, 90,932 square miles.

Capital, BOISE CITY.

Pop. 1880, 32,611.

Organized as a Territory from portions of Dakota, Nebraska and Washington territories March 3, 1863.

MONTANA.

Area, 143,776 square miles.

Capital, VIRGINIA CITY.

Pop. 1880, 39,157.

Separated from Idaho and organized as a Territory May 26 1864.

NEW MEXICO.

Area, 121,201 square miles.

Capital, SANTA-FE.

Pop. 1880, 118,430.

So called from the place of *Metitile*, the Aztec god of war. First settled in 1594 at Santa-Fe by the Spanish. Organized as a Territory, Sept. 9, 1850.

WASHINGTON.

Area, 69,994 square miles.

Capital, OLYMPIA.

Pop. 1880, 75,120.

So named in honor of George Washington. First settled at Astoria in 1811 by emigrants from New England. Organized as a Territory, Nov. 2, 1853.

DAKOTA.

Area, 147,490 square miles.

Capital, YANKTON.

Pop. 1880, 134,502.

So called after the common name of the Confederate Sioux tribes and signifies *leagued, allied*. Organized as a Territory from a portion of Nebraska, March, 1861.

ALASKA.

Area, 380,000 square miles.

Pop. 1880, 30,146.

Ceded by Russia to the United States March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000

WYOMING.

Area, 93,107 square miles.

Capital, CHEYENNE.

Pop. 1880, 20,778.

Organized as a Territory from portions of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, July 25, 1868.

INDIAN.

Area, 71,000 square miles.

Capital, ———.

Pop. 1880, 68,152.

A tract of land set apart for the Indians and over which Congress does not exercise any control except for the preservation of peace on the frontier. Organized as a Territory 1834 The most important place is Tah-le-quah.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alliance with France ..... Feb. 6, 1779
Treaty of Paris (independence secured) ..... Sept. 3, 1783
Treaty of Commerce with Prussia 1785
Treaty with Morocco 1787
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain (Jay's) 1794
Treaty with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes 1794
Treaty with Spain, by Pinckney; and Algiers, by Humphries 1795
Treaty with Tunis; with Prussia (by J. Q. Adams) ... 1799
Treaty with France, by Ellsworth, Patrick Henry, &c., 1800
Treaty of Ghent, with Great Britain, signed by J. Q. Adams, A. Gallatin, and H. Clay, for the United States closing the "war of 1812" 1814
Ratified by the United States ..... Feb. 17, 1815
Treaty with the Choctaws and the Cherokees 1816
Treaty with the Republic of Columbia 1825
Treaty with the Creeks, Osages, &c. 1825
Treaty with Great Britain, indemnifying American citizens for spoliations during the war with Napoleon, 1826
Treaty with Brazil ..... March 18, 1829
Treaty with Turkey ..... May 7, 1830
Treaty with Mexico (commercial) ..... April 5, 1831
Treaty with do ..... April 5, 1832
Treaty with Naples ..... Oct. 14, 1832
Treaty with Russia (commercial) ..... Dec. 18, 1832
Treaty with Great Britain respecting the N. E. boundary, signed by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, Aug. 20, 1842
Treaty with China, negotiated by C. Cushing; ratified 1845
Treaty of peace with Mexico, signed at Guadaloupe 1848
Treaty with Great Britain, respecting Nicaragua, June, 1850
Treaty with China, signed at Tier Tsin ..... June 13, 1858
Treaty with Japan, negotiated by Com. Perry, March 31, 1854
Another treaty with Japan, by Townsend Harris, June 17, 1857
Treaty with Mexico, negotiated by Mr. McLane, but rejected by the U. S. Senate 1860
Treaty between United States and Great Britain, to suppress the Slave Trade 1862
Treaty with Russia to purchase Russian America, ratified 1867
Treaty with Great Britain adjudicating the "Alabama Claim" 1871

SPEECH OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DELIVERED AT CHICAGO, MAY 1ST, 1861.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the Committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of our country. (Cheers.)

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can

say before God my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is war, armies marched upon our capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

What cause, what excuse do disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box? I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate, that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has

been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the constitutional rights of slaveholders, are concerned, nothing has been done, and nothing omitted, of which they can complain.

There has never been a time from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration?

If they say the Territorial question—now, for the first time, there is no act of Congress prohibiting slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason have they?

The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery question as a means to ai the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate, by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton charter down to the Presidential election shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capital last spring, and by a united South and divided North hold it. That scheme was defeated in the defeat of the disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots—or traitors.*

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. (Cheers.) I know they expected to present a

united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace, I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton-fields of the South, or the corn-fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We can not close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our action even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade Constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But

while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. (Cheers.)

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We can not recognize secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order—upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity, the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. (Cries of "Go on.") It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my

conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position—United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. (Prolonged cheering.)

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

MARCH 4TH, 1861.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President, before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary, at present, for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace

and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists." I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this, and made many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controvery about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as well as

any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one, in any case, be content that this oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental

reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and very distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in the contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termin-

ation. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation, in 1778; and, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before,

the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect, are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, which I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me *will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging*

to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons, in one section or another, who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny. But if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes? Would it not be well to ascertain why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted, that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this.

Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly-written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly-written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution; it certainly would,

if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case.

All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authorities? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class, spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will ruin and divide them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why not

any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitation, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; and the rule of a majority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government; and while it is obviously possible that

such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, as in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own masters, unless having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them; and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes. One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended; and this is the only substantial dispute; and the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a com-

munity where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate— we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different sections of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease

fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish either to accept or refuse. I understand that a proposed amendment to the Constitution (which amendment, however, I have not seen) has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic

institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided

for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE GREAT CIVIL WAR OF 1861–65.

THE following statement shows the number of men furnished by each State:

STATES.	Men furnished under Act of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for 3 months.	Aggregate No. of men furnish'd under all calls.	Aggregate No. of men furnish'd under all calls, reduced to the 3 years' standard.
Maine	771	71,745	56,595
New Hampshire	779	34,605	30,827
Vermont	782	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts	3,736	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	3,147	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	2,402	57,270	50,514
New York	13,906	464,156	381,696
New Jersey	3,123	79,511	55,785
Pennsylvania	20,175	366,326	267,558
Delaware	775	13,651	10,303
Maryland	.....	49,731	40,692
West Virginia	900	32,003	27,653
District of Columbia	4,720	16,872	11,506
Ohio	12,357	317,133	237,976
Indiana	4,686	195,147	152,283
Illinois	4,820	258,217	212,694
Michigan	781	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	817	96,118	78,985
Minnesota	930	25,034	19,675
Iowa	968	75,860	68,182
Missouri	10,501	108,773	86,192
Kentucky	.....	78,540	70,348
Kansas	650	20,097	18,654
Tennessee	.....	12,077	12,077
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	7,451	7,451
Nevada	.....	216	216
Oregon	.....	617	581
Washington Ter'ty	.....	895	895
Nebraska	.....	1,279	380
Colorado	.....	1,762	1,762
Dakota	.....	181	181
New Mexico	1,510	2,395	1,011
Total	93,326	2,688,523	2,154,211

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.

APRIL 15TH, 1861.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the Militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the

War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid, this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence, of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE DURING THE REBELLION.

THE various calls of the President for men were as follows:

1861,—3 months' men, ...	75,000
1861,—3 years' men, ...	500,000
1862,—3 years' men, ...	300,000
1862,—9 months' men, ...	300,000
1864,—3 years' men, February, . . .	500,000
1864,—3 years' men, March, . . .	200,000
1864,—3 years' men, July, . . .	500,000
1864,—3 years' men, December, . .	300,000
Total, . . .	2,675,000

These do not include the militia that were brought into service during the various invasions of Lee's armies into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SUSTAINING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND URGING A STRICT BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS, APRIL 19TH, 1861.

Whereas, Our country has, in the course of events, reached a crisis unprecedented in its past history, exposing it to extreme dangers, and involving the most momentous results; and *Whereas*, The President of the United States has, by his Proclamation, made known the dangers which threaten the stability of Government, and called upon the people to rally in support of the Constitution and laws; and *Whereas*, The merchants of New York, represented in this Chamber, have a deep stake in the results which may flow from the present exposed state of national affairs, as well as a jealous regard for the honor of that flag under whose protection they have extended the commerce of this city to the remotest part of the world; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber, alive to the perils which have been gathering around our cherished form of Government and menacing its overthrow, has witnessed with lively satisfaction the determination of the President to maintain the Constitution and vindicate the supremacy of Government and law at every hazard. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That the so-called secession of some of the Southern States having at last culminated in open war against the United States, the American people can no longer defer their decision between anarchy or despotism on the one side, and on the other liberty, order, and law under the most benign Government the world has ever known.

Resolved, That this Chamber, forgetful of past differences of political opinion among its members, will, with unanimity and patriotic ardor, support the Government in this great crisis: and it hereby pledges its best efforts to sustain its credit and facilitate its financial operations. It also confidently appeals to all men of wealth to join in these efforts (Applause.)

Resolved, That while deploring the advent of civil war which has been precipitated on the country by the madness of the South, the Chamber is persuaded that policy and humanity alike demand that it should be met by the most prompt and energetic

measures; and it accordingly recommends to Government the instant adoption and prosecution of a policy so vigorous and resistless, that it will crush out treason now and forever. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the proposition of Mr. Jefferson Davis to issue letters of marque to whosoever may apply for them, emanating from no recognized Government, is not only without the sanction of public law, but piratical in its tendencies, and therefore deserving the stern condemnation of the civilized world. It cannot result in the fitting out of regular privateers, but may, in infesting the ocean with piratical cruisers, armed with traitorous commissions, to despoil our commerce and that of all other maritime nations. (Applause.)

Resolved, That in view of this threatening evil, it is, in the opinion of this Chamber, the duty of our Government to issue at once a proclamation, warning all persons, that privateering under the commissions proposed will be dealt with as simple piracy. It owes this duty not merely to itself, but to other maritime nations, who have a right to demand that the United States Government shall promptly discountenance every attempt within its borders to legalize piracy. It should, also, at the earliest moment, blockade every Southern port, so as to prevent the egress and ingress of such vessels. (Immense applause.)

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the Chambers of Commerce of other cities, inviting their co-operation in such measures as may be deemed effective in strengthening the hands of Government in this emergency.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Chamber, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

BLOCKADE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, War against the Constitution and Government of these United States has been commenced, and is carried on by certain combinations of individuals, assuming to act for States at the South claiming to have seceded from the United States; and

Whereas, Such combinations have officially promulgated an invitation for the enrollment of vessels, to act under their authorization, and as so-called "privateers," against the flag and commerce of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, That the United States Government be recommended and urged to blockade the ports of such States, or any other State that shall

join them, and that this measure is demanded for defence in war, as also for protection to the commerce of the United States against these so-called "privateers" invited to enrol under the authority of such States.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York pledges its hearty and cordial support to such measures as the Government of the United States may, in its wisdom, inaugurate and carry through in the blockade of such ports.

THE AMNESTY ACT OF 1872.

Be it enacted, &c., (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of Departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

Approved May 22, 1872.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BLOCKADING THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue can not be efficiently executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

And *Whereas* a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels, and property of good citizens of the country lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in waters of the United States:

And *Whereas* an Executive Proclamation has

been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of quiet and orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, have further deemed advisable to set on foot a Blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the laws of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such Blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the Commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for

such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

And I hereby proclaim and declare, that if any person, under the pretended authority of said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and FOREVER FREE, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of

January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of Orleans), MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, and VIRGINIA (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES within said designated States and parts of States ARE, AND HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE! and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, etc., That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the

owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

SEC. 2. Such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

SEC. 3. The Attorney-General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

SEC. 4. Whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of

such persons, to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in the hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SECOND AND LAST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1865.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would rather accept war than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier tri

umph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invoke his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences, which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with

the lash, shall be paid with another drawn by the sword; as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, DECEMBER 8, 1863.

WHEREAS, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the

existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States: Therefore,

"I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain such oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preser-

vation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, —— ———, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are, all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who

resigned commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States Service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons. not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them

against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason, it may be proper to further say that whether members sent

to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusive with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and of [L. S.] the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to lay down their arms, to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, engaged in said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in the late rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since

the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, and order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath, which shall be registered, for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect, and faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation.

1. All who are or have been pretended diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate States.

2. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid in the rebellion.

3. All who have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army, and lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left their seats in the Congress of the United States to aid in the rebellion.

5. All who resigned or tendered the resignation of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at a time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of the military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of any kind, either before or after their conviction.

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation

of December 8, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept the same inviolate; provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the 29th day of May, 1865, and of the independence of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

A PEACE PROCLAMATION.

On the 20th of August, 1866, the President issued a proclamation announcing the return of peace and restoring the writ of *habeas corpus* in all the Southern States. Among the points made in this proclamation are the following:

"There now exists no organized armed resistance of the misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United

States prohibiting slavery within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"* * * The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity.

"It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

"The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates.

"* * * Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded."

PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S REPORT.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEN ENLISTED, NUMBER OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND DEATHS FROM DISEASE, DURING THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 27, 1866.

THE following is a condensed summary of the results of the operations of this bureau, from its organization to the close of the war.

1. By means of a full and exact enrollment of all persons liable to conscription, under the law of March 3 and its amendments, a complete exhibit of the military resources of the loyal States, in men was made, showing an aggregate number of 2,254,063, not including 1,000,516 soldiers actually under arms, when hostilities ceased.

2. One million one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-one men were raised, at an average cost (on account of recruitment exclusive of

bounties,) of $9.84 per man, while the cost of recruiting of 1,356,593 raised prior to the organization of the Bureau was $34.01 per man. A saving of over seventy cents on the dollar in the cost of raising troops was thus effected under this Bureau, notwithstanding the increase in the price of subsistence, transportation, rents, &c., during the last two years of the war. (Item: The number above given does not embrace the naval credits allowed under the eighth section of the act of July 4, 1864, nor credits for drafted men who paid commutation, the recruits for the regular army, nor the credits allowed by the Adjutant-General subsequent to May 25, 1865, for men raised prior to that date.)

3. Seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the army. The vigilance and energy of the officers of the Bureau, in this line of the business, put an effectual check to the wide-spread evil of desertion, which, at one time, impaired so seriously the numerical strength and efficiency of the army.

4. The quotas of men furnished by the various parts of the country were equalized, and a proportionate share of military service secured from each, thus removing the very serious inequality of recruitment, which had arisen during the first two years of the war, and which, when the bureau was organized

had become an almost insuperable obstacle to the further progress of raising troops.

5. Records were completed showing minutely the physical condition of 1,014,776 of the men examined, and tables of great scientific and professional value have been compiled from this data.

6. The casualties in the entire military force of the nation during the war of the rebellion, as shown by the official muster-rolls and monthly returns, have been compiled with, in part, this result:

KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS WHILE IN SERVICE.

Commissioned officers	5,221
Enlisted men	90,868

DIED FROM DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

Commissioned officers	2,321
Enlisted men	182,329
Total loss in service	280,739

These figures have been carefully compiled from the complete official file of muster-rolls and monthly returns, but yet entire accuracy is not claimed for them, as errors and omissions to some extent doubtless prevailed in the rolls and returns. Deaths (from wounds or disease contracted in service) which oc-

curred after the men left the army are not included in these figures.

7. The system of recruitment established by the Bureau, under the laws of Congress, if permanently adopted, (with such improvement as experience may suggest,) will be capable of maintaining the numerical strength and improving the character of the army in time of peace, or of promptly and economically rendering available the National forces to any required extent in time of war.

WHAT THE CIVIL WAR COST—1861–5.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a Senate resolution asking for a statement of the expenditures of the Government on account of the war of the rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive, to-day transmitted a statement in detail:

The total amount of expenditures for this term of years is . .	$6.796.792.508.92
Of this the ordinary expenses of the Government were . .	609.549.123.62
The amount expended on account of the war of the rebellion is stated to be - . . .	6.187.243.385.30

JOHN SHERMAN,
Sec. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1880.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

AS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS, MARCH, 1866.

§ 1. That all persons in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of Slavery or involuntary service, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to the like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordi-

nance, regulation, or custom to the contrary not withstanding.

§ 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, and penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or can not enforce in the courts of judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of

the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been, or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act, or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act, upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced, in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having juris-

diction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution, and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such causes, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

§ 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals, of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with power of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are, hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or territorial courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence, and, with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

§ 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the judges of the superior courts of the territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

§ 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this Act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of

this act when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders of a *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by

said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

§ 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice of knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court

of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

§ 8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice, within the proper district or county, as

near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

§ 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with the violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

§ 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

§ 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

By act of Congress of May 20, 1862, any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, or has performed service in the army or navy, and is a citizen of the United States, or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, and has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter a quarter section (160 acres) of unappropriated public land, upon which he or she may have already filed a pre-emption claim, or which is subject to pre-emption, at $1.25 per acre; or 80 acres of unappropriated lands at $2.50 per acre. In order to make his or her title good to such lands, however, such person must make affidavit that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the affidavit, and paying the sum of ten dollars to the register or receiver, such person shall be allowed to enter the land specified, but no certificate or patent is issued for the land until five years from the date of such entry, and the land must, during that time be improved and nor alienated, (it can not be taken for debt). At any time within two years after the expiration of said five years the person making the entry, or, in case of his or her death, his widow or heirs, may, on proof by witnesses that he or she has cultivated or improved said land, has not alienated any part of it, and has borne true allegiance to the United States, be entitled to a patent, if at that time a citizen of the United States. In case of the abandonment of the lands by the person making the entry, for a period of more than six months at one time, they revert to the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE TWENTY LEADING NATIONALITIES IN 1875.

Country.	*Debt.*	*Interest.*	*Rate.*
France . .	$4,500,000,000	$165,000,000	3⅔
England . .	3,900,000,000	133,500,000	2½
United States	2,125,000,000	103,000,000	4⅞
Italy . . .	1,950,000,000	76,750,000	4
Spain . . .	1,875,000,000	55,000,000	3
Austria . .	1,750,000,000	75,000,000	4½
Russia . .	1,700,000,000	67,250,000	4
Germany . .	1,000,000,000	45,000,000	4½
Turkey . .	675,000,000	47,500,000	7
India . . .	650,000,000	29,500,000	4½
Brazil . . .	410,000,000	15,500,000	4
Holland . .	400,000,000	11,250,000	2½
Egypt . . .	375,000,000	37,500,000	10
Portugal . .	345,000,000	10,750,000	3
Mexico . .	317,500,000	20,000,000	6
Australasia .	230,000,000	13,500,000	6
Peru . . .	185,000,000	13,000,000	7
Belgium . .	180,000,000	8,750,000	5
Hungary . .	160,000,000	7,500,000	5
Canada . .	150,000,000	7,500,000	5
Total, . .	**$22,950,000,000**	**$942,750,000**	

STATISTICS OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1820.

1820	8,385	1857	251,306
1821	9,130	1858	123,126
1822	6,911	1859	121,282
1823	6,354	1860	153,640
1824	7,912	1861	91,920
1825	10,199	1862	91,987
1826	10,837	1863	176,282
1827	18,875	1864	193,418
1828	27,382	1865	248,120
1829	22,520	1866	318,554
1830	23,322	1867	298,358
1831	22,633	1868	297,215
1832	60,482	1869	385,287
1833	58,640	1870	284,422
1834	65,365	1871	321,350
1835	45,374	1872	404,806
1836	76,242	1873	459,803
1837	79,340	1874	313,339
1838	38,914	1875	227,498
1839	68,072	1876	169,986
1840	84,006	1877	141,857
1841	80,289	1878	138,469
1842	104,565	1879	177,826
1843	78,615	1880	457,257
1844	52,496	1881	669,431
1845	114,371	1882	788,992
1846	154,416	1883	603,322
1847	234,968	1884	518,592
1848	226,527	1885	395,346
1849	297,041	1886	334,203
1850	369,963	1887	490,109
1851	379,466	1888	
1852	371,603	1889	
1853	368,645	1890	
1854	427,833		
1855	200,877	Total	13,938,766
1856	200,436		

United States Patent Office.

Comparative Statement from 1837 *to* 1887.

Year.	Applications.	Patents issued.	Cash received.	Cash expended.
1837	.....	435	$29,289 08	$33,506 98
1838	.....	520	42,123 54	37,402 10
1839	.....	425	37,260 00	31,513 51
1840	735	473	38,056 51	39,020 67
1841	847	495	40,413 01	52,666 87
1842	761	517	36,505 68	31,241 48
1843	819	531	35,315 81	30,776 96
1844	1,045	502	42,509 26	36 241 73
1845	1,246	502	51,076 14	39,395 65
1846	1,272	619	50,264 16	46,158 71
1847	1,531	572	65,111 19	41,878 35
1848	1,628	660	67,576 69	58,905 84
1849	1,955	1,070	80,752 98	77,716 44
1850	2,193	995	86,927 05	80,100 95
1851	2,258	865	95,738 61	86,916 93
1852	2,639	1,020	112,656 34	95,916 91
1853	2,673	958	121.527 45	132,869 83
1854	3,324	1,902	163,789 84	167,146 32
1855	4,435	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33
1856	4,960	2,502	192,588 02	199,931 02
1857	4,771	2,910	196,132 01	211,582 09
1858	5,364	3,710	203,716 16	193,193 74
1859	6,225	4,538	245,942 15	210,278 41
1860	7,653	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80
1861	4,613	3,340	137,354 44	221,491 91
1862	5,038	3,521	215,754 99	182,810 39
1863	6,014	4,170	195,593 29	189,414 14
1864	6,932	5,020	240,919 98	229,868 00
1865	10,664	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34
1866	15,269	9,450	495,665 38	361,724 28
1867	21,276	13,015	646,581 92	639,263 32
1868	20,420	13,378	681,565 86	628,679 77
1869	19,271	13,986	693,145 81	486,430 78
1870	19,171	13,321	669,456 76	557,149 19
1871	19,472	13,033	678,716 46	560,595 08
1872	18,246	13,590	699,726 39	665,591 36
1873	20,414	12,864	703,191 77	691,178 98
1874	21,602	13,599	738,278 17	679,288 41
1875	21,648	16,288	743,453 36	721,657 71
1876	21,425	17,026	757,987 65	652,542 60
1877	20,308	13,619	732,342 85	613,152 60
1878	20,260	12,935	725,375 55	593,082 89
1879	20,059	12,725	703,931 47	529,638 97
1880	23,012	13,947	749,685 32	538,865 17
1881	26,059	16,584	853,665 89	605,173 28
1882	31,522	19,267	1,009,219 45	683,867 67
1883	35,577	22,383	1,146,240 00	675,234 86
1884	35,600	20,413	1,075,798 80	970,579 76
1885	35,717	24,233	1,188,089 15	1,024,578 85
1886	35,968	22,508	1,154,551 40	1,492,505 45

TABLE.—Showing the number of Patents issued for each of the following mechanical devices since the organization of the U. S. Patent Office :—

Bee-hives	645
Bending-machines for wood and metal	144
Boots and shoes, manufacture of, and articles used therein	817
Brick-kilns and brick-machines	808
Bridges	425
Brooms and brushes, and their attachments	750
Buckles	388
Burglars-alarms	165
Burners, gas, lamp, and vapor	793
Cane-mills	66
Corn-planters	647
Corn-shellers	378
Cotton-planters	173
Cultivators	1,617
Car-brakes	485
Car-coupling	961
Car-wheels	314
Carriages and their appendages	1,495
Churns and their appendages	1,391
Clothes driers and wringers	984
Curtain fixtures	364
Fire-arms	1,203
Fanning-mills	127
Grain-cradles	18
Grain-drills	186
Gas and gas apparatus	1,399
Grain, cutting, binding, and drying	135
Grinding and grist mills	371
Hand-rakes	9
Harrows	329
Harvesters	2,244
Hay-forks	382
Hoes	201
Horse-powers	415
Horse-rakes	373
Lawn-mowers	38
Lamps and appurtenances	1,483
Looms and appurtenances	1,210
Mowers	173
Plows	2,451
Paper, manufacture of	269

Pavements	404
Photography	346
Planing-machines, wood and metal	384
Propellers, and apparatus for	570
Printing-presses, apparatus and material	756
Railways, apparatus and connections	1,552
Rotary engines	170
Reapers	69
Reapers and mowers combined	61
Rollers and scrapers	141
Seed-sowers	579
Scythes	50
Scythe-snaths	26
Separators	334
Shovels	58
Sickles	13
Stump-pullers	191
Thrashers	732
Saw-mills and machines	1,981
Sewing-machines and their attachments	2,295
Steam-engines and apparatus	1,013
Stoves	2,400
Straw-cutters and machines	401
Sugar-mills and machinery	343
Telegraph and instruments	566
Toys	360
Tobacco-presses and manufactures	197
Valves	1,497

Total number of patents issued since 1836	171,640
Total number of reissues	6,830
Total number of designs	8,883
Total number of trade-marks	3,287
Total number of labels	464

From the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Patents.

POSTAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	*No. of Post Offices.*	*Miles of Post Roads.*	*Postal Income.*	*Postal Expense.*
1790	75	8,875	$37,937.00	$32,140.00
1800	903	20,817	280,804.00	231,905.00
1810	2,300	36,070	551,684.00	404,968.00
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927.00	1,160,926.00
1830	8,450	115,176	1,919,300.00	1,959,100.00
1840	13,486	155,739	4,543,422.92	4,718,325.64
1850	18,417	178,672	5,499,986.86	5,212,953.43
1860	28,498	240,594	9,218,067.40	14,874,772.89
1870	28,492	251,232	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63
1873	32,244	256,210	22,996,741.57	29,084,945.67
1876	36,383	281,798	28,634,197.50	33,263,488.00
1879	40,855	316,711	30,041,983.00	33,449,899.00
1880	43,012	343,888	33,315,479.34	36,542,803.68
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,397.97	39,592,566.22
1882	**46,231**	**343,618**	**41,876,410.15**	**40,482,021.23**
1883	**47,863**	**353,166**	**45,508,692.61**	**43,282,944.43**
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127.00	46,404,960.00
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844.00	49,317,188.00
1886	53,614	387,586	43,948,423.00	50,839,340.00
1887	55,157	392,875	48,837,609.00	52,814,113.00

THE VOTES FOR THE PRESIDENTS.

Year.	Candidates.		Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1789—	George Washington			Unanimous
1796—	John Adams			71
	Thomas Jefferson			69
1800—	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.		73
	Aaron Burr	Dem.		73
	John Adams	Fed.		65
1804—	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.		148
	C. C. Pinckney	Fed.		28
1808—	James Madison	Dem.		122
	C. C. Pinckney	Fed.		47
1812—	James Madison	Dem.		128
	DeWitt Clinton	Dem.		89
1816—	James Monroe	Dem.		183
	Rufus King	Fed.		34
1820—	James Monroe	Dem.		227
	John Adams	Fed.		1
1824—	John Q. Adams	Fed.	105,321	84
	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	155,872	99
	W. H. Crawford	Dem.	44,282	41
	Henry Clay	Whig.	46,587	37
1828—	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	647,231	178
	John Q. Adams	Fed.	509,097	83
1832—	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	687,502	219
	Henry Clay	Whig.	530,189	49
	John Floyd	Ind.		11
	William Wirt	Anti M.		7
1836—	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	761,549	170
	Wm. H. Harrison	Whig	736,656	121
1840—	Wm. H. Harrison	Whig	1,275,011	234
	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	1,135,761	60
1844—	James K. Polk	Dem.	1,337,243	170
	Henry Clay	Whig.	1,361,362	105
1848—	Zachary Taylor	Whig.	1,360,099	163
	Lewis Cass	Dem.	1,220,544	127
	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil.	291,263	—
1852—	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	1,601,474	254
	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,542,403	42
	John P. Hale	Abolitionist	157,296	—
1856—	James Buchanan	Dem.	1,838,169	174
	John C. Fremont	Rep.	2,215,798	122
	Millard Fillmore	Am.	874,707	8
1860—	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	1,866,352	180
	J. C. Breckenridge	Dem.	2,810,501	123
	S. A. Douglas	Dem.	1,365,978	12
	John Bell	Union.	590,631	39
1864—	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	2,216,067	213
	George B. McClellan	Dem.	1,808,725	21
1868—	Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	3,015,071	214
	Horatio Seymour	Dem.	2,709,613	80
1872—	Ulysses S. Grant	Rep.	3,597,070	300
	Horace Greeley	Lib.	2,834,079	66
1876—	Ruthaford B. Hayes	Rep.	4,033,295	185
	Samuel J. Tilden	**Dem.**	4,284,265	184
	Peter Cooper	Greenback	81,737	—
	G. C. Smith	Prohibition	9,522	—
1880—	Jas. A. Garfield	Rep.	4,450,921	214
	Winfield S. Hancock	Dem.	4,447,888	155
	Jas. B. Weaver	G'b'k.	307,740	—
	Neal Dow	Pro.	10,305	—
1884—	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	4,911,017	219
	James G. Blaine	Rep.	4,848,334	182
	John P. St. John	Pro.	151,809	—
	Benj. F. Butler	G'b'k.	133,825	—

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

This may be carried to an indefinite period in the past or future, by extending the table of years and repeating the same letter every 28 years.

1776] 200 YEARS. [1976

1776	1804	1832	1860	1888	1916	1944	1972
" 77	" 05	" 33	" 61	" 89	" 17	" 45	" 73
" 78	" 06	" 34	" 62	" 90	" 18	" 46	" 74
" 79	" 07	" 35	" 63	" 91	" 19	" 47	" 75
" 80	" 08	" 36	" 64	" 92	" 20	" 48	" 76
" 81	" 09	" 37	" 65	" 93	" 21	" 49	.. ..
" 82	" 10	" 38	" 66	" 94	" 22	" 50	.. ..
" 83	" 11	" 39	" 67	" 95	" 23	" 51	.. ..
" 84	" 12	" 40	" 68	" 96	" 24	" 52	.. ..
" 85	" 13	" 41	" 69	" 97	" 25	" 53	.. ..
" 86	" 14	" 42	" 70	" 98	" 26	" 54	.. ..
" 87	" 15	" 43	" 71	" 99	" 27	" 55	.. ..
" 88	" 16	" 44	" 72	1900	" 28	" 56	.. ..
" 89	" 17	" 45	" 73	" 01	" 29	" 57	.. ..
" 90	" 18	" 46	" 74	" 02	" 30	" 58	.. ..
" 91	" 19	" 47	" 75	" 03	" 31	" 59	.. ..
" 92	" 20	" 48	" 76	" 04	" 32	" 60	.. ..
" 93	" 21	" 49	" 77	" 05	" 33	" 61	.. ..
" 94	" 22	" 50	" 78	" 06	" 34	" 62	.. ..
" 95	" 23	" 51	" 79	" 07	" 35	" 63	.. ..
" 96	" 24	" 52	" 80	" 08	" 36	" 64	.. ..
" 97	" 25	" 53	" 81	" 09	" 37	" 65	.. ..
" 98	" 26	" 54	" 82	" 10	" 38	" 66	.. ..
" 99	" 27	" 55	" 83	" 11	" 39	" 67	.. ..
1800	" 28	" 56	" 84	" 12	" 40	" 68	.. ..
" 01	" 29	" 57	" 85	" 13	" 41	" 69	.. ..
" 02	" 30	" 58	" 86	" 14	" 42	" 70	.. ..
" 03	" 31	" 59	" 87	" 15	" 43	" 71	.. ..

Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	D	E	A	C	F	A	D	G	B	E	G
B	E	F	B	D	G	B	E	A	C	F	A
C	F	G	C	E	A	C	F	B	D	G	B
D	G	A	D	F	B	D	G	C	E	A	C
E	A	B	E	G	C	E	A	D	F	B	D
F	B	C	F	A	D	F	B	E	G	C	E
G	C	D	G	B	E	G	C	F	A	D	F
A	D	E	A	C	F	A	D	G	B	E	G
B	E	F	B	D	G	B	E	A	C	F	A
C	F	G	C	E	A	C	F	B	D	G	B
D	G	A	D	F	B	D	G	C	E	A	C
E	A	B	E	G	C	E	A	D	F	B	D
F	B	C	F	A	D	F	B	E	G	C	E
G	C	D	G	B	E	G	C	F	A	D	F
A	D	E	A	C	F	A	D	G	B	E	G
B	E	F	B	D	G	B	E	A	C	F	A
C	F	G	C	E	A	C	F	B	D	G	B
D	G	A	D	F	B	D	G	C	E	A	C
E	A	B	E	G	C	E	A	D	F	B	D
F	B	C	F	A	D	F	B	E	G	C	E
G	C	D	G	B	E	G	C	F	A	D	F
A	D	E	A	C	F	A	D	G	B	E	G
B	E	F	B	D	G	B	E	A	C	F	A
C	F	G	C	E	A	C	F	B	D	G	B
D	G	A	D	F	B	D	G	C	E	A	C
E	A	B	E	G	C	E	A	D	F	B	D
F	B	C	F	A	D	F	B	E	G	C	E
G	C	D	G	B	E	G	C	F	A	D	F

The letter at right angle with a given year and month, shows which calendar to be used. EXAMPLE: On what day of the week will March 4, 1877, come—Inauguration day? E is the letter at right angle with the year and month, and in the calendar marked E, the 4th day comes on Sunday.

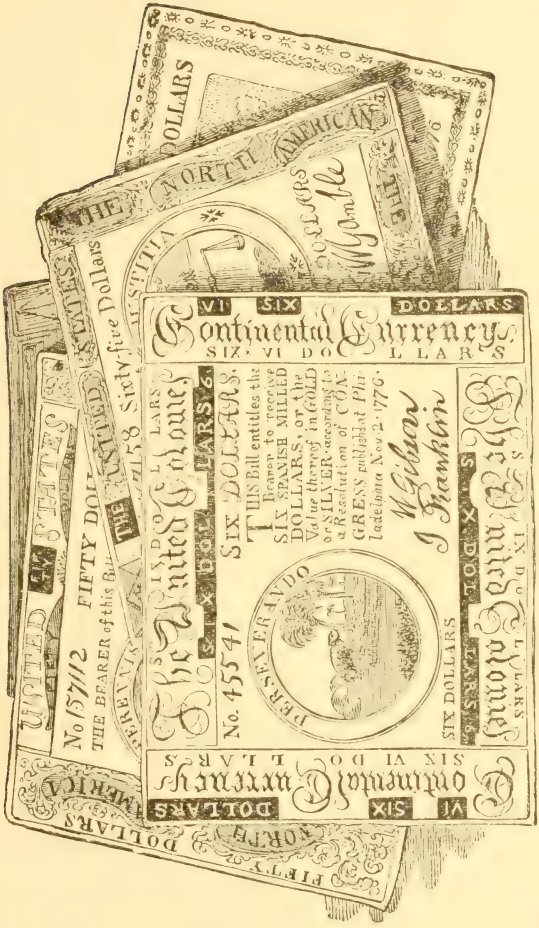
NOTE.—All dates prior to March 1st, 1800, carry forward one day of the week and back one day after February 28th, 1900. This is accounted for by the added day in every fourth, or leap year, being 11 minutes, 10 seconds and three tenths of a second too much, hence the correct time falls behind, an overplus of 18 h. 37 m. and 10 sec. in a century; it was agreed that every centennial year that could not be divided by 400 (1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, etc.) should not be what is termed a leap year, as it otherwise would be: thus dropping the extra day three times every 400 years.

On what day of the week was the Declaration of Independence signed? A is at right angles with the year and month, and the 4th day of the A calendar comes on Wednesday, and the rule requiring one day of the week to be added to all dates prior to 1800, makes it Thursday. The 2nd Centennial Anniversary (drop one day of the week after 1900) comes on Sunday, July 4th, 1976.

The 12 letters above the line, show the calendars to be used for 1876 and 1877 below.

[Copyright 1875, by E. B. TREAT, 805 Broadway, New York.]

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..


Continental Currency
SIX DOLLARS
THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive SIX SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in GOLD or SILVER, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS published Philadelphia Nov. 2. 1776.
No. 45541
SIX DOLLARS
PERSEVERANDO
M. Gibson
I. Franklin
The United States
No. 15712
FIFTY DOLLARS
THE BEARER of this Bill
Sixty-five Dollars
THE NORTH AMERICAN

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG.

BY A DISTINGUISHED HISTORIAN.

MEN, in the aggregate, demand something besides abstract ideas and principles. Hence the desire for symbols—something visible to the eye and that appeals to the senses. Every nation has a flag that represents the country—every army a common banner, which, to the soldier, stands for that army. It speaks to him in the din of battle, cheers him in the long and tedious march, and pleads with him on the disastrous retreat.

Standards were originally carried on a pole or lance. It matters little what they may be, for the symbol is the same.

In ancient times the Hebrew tribes had each its own standard—that of Ephraim, for instance, was a steer; of Benjamin, a wolf. Among the Greeks, the Athenians had an owl, and the Thebans a sphynx. The standard of Romulus was a bundle of hay tied to a pole, afterwards a human hand, and finally an eagle.

Eagles were at first made of wood, then of silver, with thunderbolts of gold. Under Cæsar they were all gold, without thunderbolts, and were carried on a long pike. The Germans formerly fastened a streamer to a lance, which the duke carried in front of the army. Russia and Austria adopted the double headed eagle. The ancient national flag of England, all know, was the banner of St. George, a white field with a red cross. This was at first used in the Colonies, but several changes were afterwards made.

Of course, when they separated from the mother country, it was necessary to have a distinct flag of their own, and the Continental Congress appointed Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Harrison, a committee to take the subject into consideration. They repaired to the American army, a little over 9,000 strong, then assembled at Cambridge, and after due consideration, adopted one composed of seven white and seven red stripes, with the red and white crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, conjoined on a blue field in the corner, and named it "The Great Union Flag." The crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were retained to show the willingness of the colonies to return to their allegiance to the British crown, if their rights were secured. This flag was first hoisted on the first day of January, 1776. In the meantime, the various colonies had adopted distinctive badges,

so that the different bodies of troops, that flocked to the army, had each its own banner. In Connecticut, each regiment had its own peculiar standard, on which were represented the arms of the colony, with the motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet"—(he who transplanted us will sustain us.) The one that Putnam gave to the breeze on Prospect Hill on the 18th of July, 1775, was a red flag, with this motto on one side, and on the other, the words inscribed, "An appeal to Heaven." That of the floating batteries was a white ground with the same "Appeal to Heaven" upon it. It is supposed that at Bunker Hill our troops carried a red flag, with a pine tree on a white field in the corner. The first flag in South Carolina was blue, with a crescent in the corner, and received its first baptism under Moultrie. In 1776, Col. Gadsen presented to Congress a flag to be used by the navy, which consisted of a rattle-snake on a yellow ground, with thirteen rattles, and coiled to strike. The motto was, "Don't tread on me." "The Great Union Flag," as described above, without the crosses, and sometimes with the rattle-snake and motto, "Don't tread on me," was used as a naval flag, and called the "Continental Flag."

As the war progressed, different regiments and corps adopted peculiar flags, by which they were designated. The troops which Patrick Henry raised

and called the "Culpepper Minute Men," had a banner with a rattle-snake on it, and the mottoes, "Don't tread on me," and "Liberty or death," together with their name. Morgan's celebrated riflemen, called the "Morgan Rifles," not only had a peculiar uniform, but a flag of their own, on which was inscribed, "XI. Virginia Regiment," and the words, "Morgan's Rifle Corps." On it was also the date, 1776, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Wherever this banner floated, the soldiers knew that deadly work was being done.

When the gallant Pulaski was raising a body of cavalry, in Baltimore, the nuns of Bethlehem sent him a banner of crimson silk, with emblems on it, wrought by their own hands. That of Washington's Life Guard was made of white silk, with various devices upon it, and the motto, "Conquer or die."

It doubtless always will be customary in this country, during a war, for different regiments to have flags presented to them with various devices upon them. It was so during the recent war, but as the stars and stripes supplant them all, so in our revolutionary struggle, the "Great Union Flag," which was raised in Cambridge, took the place of all others and became the flag of the American army.

But in 1777, Congress, on the 19th day of June, passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That

the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation." A constellation, however, could not well be represented on a flag, and so it was changed into a circle of stars, to represent harmony and union. Red is supposed to represent courage, white, integrity of purpose, and blue, steadfastness, love, and faith. This flag, however, was not used till the following autumn, and waved first over the memorable battle field of Saratoga.

Thus our flag was born, which to-day is known, respected, and feared round the entire globe. In 1794 it received a slight modification, evidently growing out of the intention at that time of Congress to add a new stripe with every additional State that came into the Union, for it passed that year the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That from and after the 1st day of May, Anno Domini 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field." In 1818, it was by another resolution of Congress, changed back into thirteen stripes, with twenty-one stars, in which it was provided that a new star should be added to the union on the admission of each new State. That resolution has never been rescinded, till now thirty-six stars blaze on our

banner. The symbol of our nationality, the record of our glory, it has become dear to the heart of the people. On the sea and on the land its history has been one to swell the heart with pride. The most beautiful flag in the world in its appearance, it is stained by no disgrace, for it has triumphed in every struggle. Through three wars it bore us on to victory, and in this last terrible struggle against treason, though baptized in the blood of its own children, not a star has been effaced, and it still waves over a united nation.

Whenever the "Star-Spangled Banner" is sung, the spontaneous outburst of the vast masses, as the chorus is reached, shows what a hold that flag has on the popular heart. It not only represents our nationality, but it is the *people's* flag. It led them on to freedom—it does something more than appeal to their pride as a symbol of national greatness—it appeals to their affections as a friend of their dearest rights. We cannot better close this short history of our flag than by appending the following stirring poem of Drake:

WHEN freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robes of night,
And set the stars of glory there!

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumping loud
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven,
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free;
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke;
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war—
The harbinger of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
(Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Hath dimmed the glittering bayonet,)
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn,

And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance:
And when the cannon's mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall;
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall shrink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back,
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendor fly,
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free, heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven:
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE REBELLION

For a Chronology of Battles, see page 280.

1859.

Oct. 16. John Brown and fifteen white men and five negroes seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and kill four of the inhabitants.

Oct. 17. The militia and Federal troops besiege Brown and his men in the armory.

Oct. 18. The armory captured by Colonel R. E. Lee (now General). Twelve of Brown's men killed. Brown and four men taken prisoners.

Nov. 30. South Carolina Legislature offer resolutions, that she is ready to enter with other States into the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Dec. 2. John Brown and two negroes hung at Charlestown, Va.

1860.

April 23. The Democratic National Convention assemble at Charleston, S. C., and adjourn to meet at Baltimore, June 18. The Southern Delegates secede, and meet at same time and place.

May 9. The Constitutional Union Convention meet at Baltimore, and nominate John Bell for President, and Edward Everett for Vice-President.

May 18. The Republican Convention at Chicago nominate Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President.

June 23. The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominate Douglas and Fitzpatrick. The Seceders nominate Breckinridge and Lane.

Dec. 5. The U. S. Treasury suspends specie payment.

" 20. South Carolina "*Ordinance of Secession*" passed.

1861.

Jan. 9. Mississippi " " "

" 11. Alabama " " "

" 11. Florida " " "

" 19. Georgia " " "

" 26. Louisiana " " "

" 21. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, withdraws from the U. S. Senate.

" 29. Secretary Dix's despatch to New Orleans, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Feb. 1. Texas Ordinance of Secession passed.

" 9. Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens elected President and Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy by the Convention at Montgomery, Ala.

April 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter—the first gun fired of the Rebellion—"*nobody hurt.*"

" 15. President Lincoln calls for 75,000 three months' volunteers.

" 16. The Confederate Government calls for 32,000 men.

April 16. Virginia "Ordinance of Secession" passed in secret session.

" 16. N. Y. Legislature appropriates $3,000,000 for war purposes.

' 17. Jefferson Davis grants letters of marque.

" 19. Sixth Massachusetts Regiment mobbed in Baltimore while en route to Washington.

" 19. President Lincoln orders the blockade of Southern ports.

" 26. Governor Brown, of Georgia, by proclamation, prohibits the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities.

May 6. Arkansas "Ordinance of Secession" passed.

" 21. North Carolina " " "

" 24. Colonel Ellsworth shot at Alexandria, Va.

" 30. Secretary Cameron declares slaves contraband of war.

June 3. Hon. S. A. Douglas died at Chicago. His dying message to his son was, "Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the U. S."

" 8. The Sanitary Commission authorized and appointed by the Government.

" 24. Tennessee secedes by a vote of 104,913 for, and 32,134 against.

July 8. $5,000,000 loaned the Government in five hours by N. Y. merchants.

" 10. President Lincoln calls for 500,000 volunteers.

Aug. 14. All Union men notified by Jefferson Davis to leave the Confederate States in forty days.

" 16. The President issues a proclamation confiscating rebel property.

Nov. 8. Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

captures Mason and Slidell, rebel emissaries, on board the English steamer Trent.

Nov. 19. The First "Stone Fleet" sailed for the South from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

" 20. Kentucky, in State Convention, adopts an Ordinance of Secession.

Dec. 4. John C. Breckinridge expelled from the U. S. Senate.

" 20. The main channel of Charleston Harbor obstructed by sinking sixteen vessels of the "Stone Fleet."

" 26. The Cabinet Council at Washington decide to give up Mason and Slidell.

" 28. New York banks suspend specie payments.

1862.

Feb. 1. The President authorized by Act of Congress to take possession of all the railway and telegraphic lines when required for military purposes.

" 14. Commodore Foote receives his death-wound in an engagement at Fort Donelson.

March 8. The first Iron-Clad Naval Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac.

Aug. 9. Recruiting brisk, and drafting in several States—travelling restricted by order of Government to prevent fugitives escaping.

Sept. 22. The President issues his Emancipation Proclamation to take effect January 1, 1863.

" 24. The President suspends the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

1863.

Feb. 16. The Senate pass the Conscription Bill, and on the 25th the House pass the same.

July 13. Great Draft Riot in New York—continues four days. The Colored Orphan Asylum and a number of buildings

burned. Twenty-five of the militia and police killed or wounded, and 150 of the rioters.

1864.

June 5. Fremont and Cochrane nominated for President and Vice-President, but subsequently resign.

" 8. The Baltimore Convention nominate Lincoln and Johnson for President and Vice-President.

" 19. The Pirate Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge off the coast of France.

Nov. 8. Lincoln and Johnson elected President and Vice-President.

" 25. Hotels in New York burned by Southern incendiaries.

1865.

Jan. 31. General R. E. Lee appointed Commander-in-Chief of Rebel forces by Jefferson Davis.

Feb. 4. Failure of the Peace Negotiations with Rebel Commissioners. Gold in Richmond 4,400.

March 11. The President orders the disfranchisement of non-reporting deserters.

April 3. Evacuation of Richmond. Jefferson Davis at Danville, Va., a fugitive.

" 4. President Lincoln holds a levee in Jefferson Davis' house.

" 7. Grant urges Lee to surrender, to save further effusion of blood.

" 9. Lee surrenders the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

" 10. Great rejoicing all over the country.

" 13. Grant advises the draft to be stopped and recruiting to cease.

April 14. President Lincoln shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, by J. Wilkes Booth.

" 15. President Lincoln dies at 7.20 A.M. Andrew Johnson becomes the seventeenth President.

' 21. General Kirby Smith by proclamation asserts his ability to continue the Rebellion.

' 26. General J. E. Johnson surrenders with 27,500 men.

May 9. President Johnson issues a Peace Proclamation declaring the war at an end.

' 10. Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville, Ga.

' 13. $30,000,000 Seven-Thirty Loan subscribed this day.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1861.			
April 12	Bombardment of Ft. Sumter..	Maj. Anderson..	Gen. Beauregard
" 19	Riot, Baltimore.....	.....	.....
June 3	Philippi, Va.....	Cols. Kelly and Landers.....	Col. Porterfield
" 16	Seneca Mills, Md.....	Maj. Everett...	Capt. ——.....
" 17	Boonesville, Mo.....	Gen. Lyon.....	Gen. Price....
" 18	Near Warsaw, Mo.....	Capt. Cook.....	Gov. Jackson...
" 20	Big Bethel.....	Brig.-Gen. Price.	Maj.-Gn. Magruder.....
" 28	Shorter's Hill, Va.....	.....	.....
July 2	Martinsburg.....	Gen. Patterson..	Gen. Johnson...
" 4	Harper's Ferry.....	9th N. Y.....	.....
" 5	Carthage, Mo.....	Col. Sigel.....	Price & Jackson.
" 6	Middle Fork Bridge, Va.....	45 of the 3d Ohio	.....
" 8	Burlington, W. Va.....	.....	.....
" 10	Monroe Station, Mo.....	Col. Smith.....	Gen. Harris....
" 10	Laurel Hill, Va.....	Cols. McCook & Andrews.....	Col. Pegram....
" 12	Rich Mountain, Va.....	Gen. McClellan.	Col. Pegram....
" 12	Barbourville, Va.....	Col. Woodruff..	.....
" 13	Carrick Ford, Va.....	Gen. McClellan.	Gen. Garnett...
" 17	Scarytown, Va.....	.....	.....
" 18	Kansas City, Mo.....	Maj. Van Horn.	.....
" 18	Blackburn's Ford, Va.....	Gen. Tyler.....	.....
" 21	Bull Run { Beauregard's rep / Federal report....	{ Gen. Irwin / McDowell }	Gen. Beauregard
" 22	Forsyth, Mo.....	Gen. Sweeny...	.....
Aug. 2	Dug Spring, Mo.....	Gen. Lyon.....	Gen. Price.....
" 5	Point of Rocks, Md.....	.....	.....

OF THE WAR.

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
.....	5 w.....	Reported, "Nobody hurt."
3 k. 7 w.....	7 k. 8 w.....	First blood shed of the four years Rebellion.
2 k. 2 w. 2 m. ...	16 k., 26 m.....	
.....	3 k.....	
2 k. 8 w.....	35 k. and w., 30 p.	
25 k. 52 w. 28 p..	45 k. and w.....	
16 k. 34 w. 6 m...	k., w., & m. uncer..	
1 k. 1 w.....	2 k.....	
3 k. 10 w.....	30 k. and w., 20 p.	
2 k. 3 w.....	.....	
13 k. 31 w.....	250 k. and w.....	Successful retreat of Sigel.
1 k. 3 w.....	7 k. and w.....	
2 k. 6 w.....	20 k. 40 w.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	30 k. and w., 70 p.	Confederates defeated.
1 k. 3 w.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
11 k. 35 w.....	140 k. 150 w. 150 p.	Capture of 200 tents, 60 wagons, and 6 cannon.
1 k.....	12 k.....	Confederates defeated.
13 k. 40 w.....	150 k. & w., 800 p.	Gen. Garnett killed.
9 k. 38 w. 9 m....	.....	Three Federal colonels and two captains captured.
1 k.....	20 k. and w.....	Confederates defeated.
83 k. and w.....	68 k. and w.....	
4500 k., w., and p.	1852 k. and w....	Federal loss 28 pieces artillery, 5,000 small arms.
481 k. 1011 w. 700 p.	.....	
2 w.....	5 k. 10 w.....	
9 k. 30 w.....	40 k. 80 w.....	
None.....	3 k. 2 w. 7 p.....	

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1861.			
Aug. 5	Athens, Mo.	Col. Moore.	
" 10	Wilson s Creek, Mo.	Gen. Lyon.	Gens. Price and McCulloch
" 13	Near Grafton, Va.	Capt. Dayton.	
" 19	Charleston, Mo.	Col. Dougherty and Lieut.-Col. Ransom.	Col. Hunter.
" 26	Cross Lanes, W. Va.	Col. Tyler.	
" 29	Lexington, Mo.		Col. Reed.
Sept. 1	Bennett's Mills, Mo.		
" 1	Boone Court House, Va.		
" 10	Carnifex Ferry, Va.	Gen. Rosecranz.	Floyd.
" 12	Black River, Mo.	Maj. Gavitt.	Ben. Talbott.
" 13	Booneville, Mo.	Capt. Eppstein.	Col. Brown.
12–14	Cheat Mountain, W. Va.	Gn. J. J. Reynolds	Gen. R. E. Lee
" 14	Kansas City, Mo.		
" 17	Mariatown, Mo.		
" 17	Blue Mills Landing, Mo.	Lieut. Col. Scott.	Gn D. R. Atchison
" 20	Lexington, Mo.	Col. Mulligan.	Gen. Price.
" 21	Papinsville, Mo.	Gen. Lane.	
" 23	Mechanicsville Gap, Va.		
" 25	Chapmansville, W. Va.	Col. Pratt.	Col. J. W. Davis
" 25	Osceola, Mo.	Col. Montgomery	
" 26	Lucas Bend, Ky.		
Oct. 3	Greenbrier, W. Va.	Gn. J. J. Reynolds	Gn. H. A. Jackson
" 8	Hillsboro, Ky.	Lieut. Sadler.	Capt. Holliday.
" 9	Santa Rosa Island, Fla.	Col. W. Wilson.	Gen. Anderson.
" 12	Cameron, Ray Co., Mo.	Maj. James.	
" 13	18 miles N.E. of Lebanon, Mo	Maj. Wright.	Capts. Lowel & Wright.
" 13	Beckwith's Farm, Mo	Lieut. Tufts.	
" 15	Big River Bridge, Mo.		Gn Jff. Thompson
" 16	Ironton, Mo.	Maj. Gavitt.	Gen. Thompson.
" 19	Big Hurricane Creek, Mo.	Col. Morgan.	
" 21	Edwards' Ferry, Va.	Col. E. D. Baker	Gen. Evans.
" 21	Fredericktown, Mo.		Jeff. Thompson & Col. Lowe.
" 21	Ball's Bluff	Col. Baker.	Gen. Evans.
" 22	Buffalo Mills, Mo.		

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
10 k and w.....	23 k. 50 w.....	5 wagon-loads of supplies and 40 horses were captured from the Confederates.
223 k. 721 w.292 m	421 k. 1317 w. 3 m.	Gen. Lyon killed.
None.....	21 k and w.....	Confederates routed.
1 k. 6 w.....	20 k. and w., 17 p.	
15 k. 40 w. 30 p..	.....	Confederate loss not known.
5 or 6 w.....	8 k. several w....	
3 k. 6 w.....	.....	Confederate loss not known.
6 w.....	30 k.....	
16 k. 102 w.....	Unknown	Confederates retreated with small loss.
.....	5 k. 4 p.....	
1 k. 4 w.....	12 k. 30 w.....	
13 k. 20 w. 60 p..	100 k. & w., 20 p..	
.....	7 k. 6 p.....	
.....	7 k.....	100 horses and their tents and supplies were captured.
100 k. and w.....	.....	
42 k.108 w. 1624 p.	25 k. 75 w.....	
17 k. 40 w.....	40 k. 100 p.....	And all their tents and supplies.
3 k. 10 w.....	15 k. 30 w.....	Confederates defeated.
4 k. 8 w.....	29 k. 50 w. 47 p..	Col. J. W. Davis killed.
1 k. 4 w.....	10 k.....	
None	4 k. 5 p.....	Confederates routed.
8 k. 32 w.....	100 k. 95 w. 13 p..	A drawn battle.
3 k. 3 w.....	11 k. 29 w. 22 p..	
13 k. 21 w.....	100 k. & w. 35 p..	
1 k. 4 w.....	8 k. 5 p.....	Confederates routed.
1 k.....	62 k. and w., 30 p.	
2 k. 5 w. 3 m.....	12 k. and w.....	
1 k. 6 w.....	5 k. and 4 w.....	Unions burned the bridge.
11 k.....	36 k. and w.....	Confederates defeated.
14 w.....	14 k. 8 p.....	
223 k. 250 w. 500 p	200 k. and w.....	
7 k. 60 w.....	Rebel loss heavy..	Col. Lowe killed, 80 prisoners and 4 heavy guns captured.
223 k.266 w.455m.	36 k. 264 w. 2 p..	Col. Baker killed.
.....	20 k. and w. 60 p..	

Date.		Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
			Union.	Confed.
1861.				
Oct.	23	West Liberty, Ky		
"	23	Hodgesville, Ky	Lieut. Grayson	
"	25	Springfield, Mo	Maj. Zagonyi	
"	26	New Creek, Va	Gen. B. F. Kelley	Col. A. McDonald
"	26	Plattsburg, Mo		
Nov.	2	Platte City, Mo	Maj. Josephs	Silas Gordon
"	7	Belmont, Mo	Gens. Grant & McClernand	
"	7	Port Royal, S. C	Com. Dupont & General W. T. Sherman	Gen. Drayton
"	7	Belmont, Mo	Gen. Grant	Gen. Polk
"	8	Rolla, Mo	Col. Grensle	
"	8	Piketon, Ky	Nelson's Brigade	
"	10	New River, Va		
"	10	Guyandotte, Va	Col. K. V. Whaley	
"	11	Kansas City, Mo	Col. Anthony	
"	12	Romney, Va		
"	14	McCoy's Mill, Va	Gen. Benham	Gn. Floyd's army
"	18	Warrensburg		
"	22	Fort Pickens, Fla		
"	24	Lancaster, Va	Col. Moore	Lt. Col. Blanton
"	25	Dranesville, Va	Col. Bayard	
"	29	Black Walnut Creek, Mo	Maj. Hough	
Dec.	1	Hunter's Chapel	Gen. Blenker	
"	2	Dunksburg, Mo		Capts. Young & Wheatley
"	3	Salem, Mo	Maj. Bowen	Cols. Freeman & Turner
"	4	Whip-poor-will Bridge, Ky		
"	5	Brownsville, Ky	Home Guards	Gn T. C. Hindman
"	7	Dam No. 5, Va		
"	7	Olathe, Mo		
"	11	Bertrand, Mo	Lt. Col. Rhodes	
"	13	Camp Alleghany, Va	Brig. Gn. Milroy	Col. E. Johnson
"	17	Mumfordsville, Ky		Gen. Bragg
"	17	Osceola, Mo	Gen. Pope	
"	18	Millford, Mo	Col. J. C. Davis & Gen. Steele	
"	20	Danesville, Va	Gen. E. O. C. Ord	Gen. Stuart
"	20	Hudson, Mo	Maj. McKee	

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
....	10 k. 5 w. 6 p....	
3 w.....	3 k. 5 w.....	Lieut. Grayson severely wounded
48 k. 27 w. 10 m.	106 k. 27 p.....	Confederates routed.
2 k. 14 w.....	10 k. 15 w.....	Col. Angus McDonald captured.
.....	8 k. 12 p.....	
.....	13 k. and w., 30 p.	
89 k. 150 w. 150 m	155 p.....	
8 k. 23 w. 2500 p.	k.& w. not reported.	2,500 Confed. prisoners & 42 guns.
84 k. 288 w. 285 m.	261 k.427 w.278 m.	
.....	9 p.....	500 head of cattle, 40 horses and mules captured.
6 k. 24 w.....	400 k. & w. 2000 p.	Confederates defeated.
8 k. 10 w	.....	
8 k. 12 w. 45 p....	.....	Col. Whaley captured.
8 k. 8 w.....	.....	Union troops withdrawn.
2 k.....	12 p.....	
.....	15 k.....	Col. Crogham killed.
.....	150 p.....	
2 k. 13 w.....	.....	
1 k. 2 w.....	13 k.....	Many wounded and prisoners.
2 w.....	2 k. 4 p.....	
6 w.....	17 k. 5 p.....	Maj. Hough wounded.
1 k.....	4 k. and w. 2 p...	Confederates defeated.
.....	7 k. 10 w.....	
15 k. and w.....	.....	Confeds. defeated; loss unknown
4 w.....	6 k. and w. 11 p..	
....	3 k. 5 w.....	
....	12 k.....	Confederates defeated.
2 k.....	3 k. 5 w.....	
1 k.....	16 p.....	
20 k. 107 w. 10 m.	.....	Confeds. report about same loss.
10 k. 17 w... ...	33 k. 60 w.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	300 p.....	
2 k. 17 w.....	1300 p.....	70 wagons with stores & equipage
7 k. 61 w.....	75 k. 150 w. 30 p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	10 k. 17 p.....	Confederates defeated.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1861.			
Dec. 22	Newport News, Va. / New Market Bridge	Maj. Schoepf...	....
" 28	Mount Zion, Mo.....	Col. Jno. Glover	.....
1862.			
Jan. 1	Port Royal Ferry, S. C.....	Gen. Stevens...	.....
" 4	Bath, Va.....	.....	Gen. Jackson
" 4	Huntersville, W. Va.....	Maj. Webster...	.....
" 7	Blue's Gap, W. Va.....	Col. Dunning...	.....
" 7	30 miles east Sutton, W. Va..	Col. H. Anisansel	.....
" 7	Paintsville, Ky.....	Col. Garfield...	Hum'y Marshall
" 8	Silver Creek, Mo.....	Maj. Torrence..	Col. Poindexter.
" 10	Prestonburg, Ky.....	Gen. Garfield...	Hum'y Marshall
" 19	Mill Spring, Ky.....	Gen. Thomas...	Gen. Zollicoffer.
Feb. 7	Fairfax Court House, Va.....	Col. Friedman..	.....
" 8	Capture of forts on Roanoke Island, N. C.....	Com. Goldsborough & Gen. Burnside.....	Gen. Wise.....
" 8	Linn Creek, Va.....	Capt. Smith....	.....
" 9	Near Fort Henry, Tenn.....	Com. Foote and Gen. Grant...	Gen. Tilghman..
" 14	Blooming Gap, Va.....	Gen. Lander....	.....
" 14	Flat Lick Ford, Ky.....	Col. Munday...	.....
" 14	Fort Donelson.....	Com. Foote.....	.....
" 16	Capture of Fort Donelson.....	Gen. Grant.....	Gen. Buckner...
" 17	Sugar Creek, Ark.....	.....	.....
" 18	Independence, Mo.....	.....	Quantrell and Parker.....
" 21	Valverde, N. M.....	Col. Cranby....	Col. Steele.....
March 7	Winchester, Va.....	Capt. Cole.....	.....
" 8	Pea Ridge, Ark.....	Gens. Curtiss, Sigel, Asboth, & Davis.....	Gens. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, and Pike
" 8	Hampton Roads, Va.....	U. S. war ship Cumberland..	Merrimac.....
" 14	New Madrid.....	Gen. Pope.....	Gens. McCrogan, Stuart, Gauth.

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
6 w.	10 k.	
3 k. 46 w.	25 k. 150 w. 40 p.	90 horses and 105 stand of arms were captured.
3 k. 11 w.	6 k. 12 w.	Confederates retreated.
3 k. 30 p.	7 k.	Unions retreated.
	2 k. 7 w.	$50,000 worth of army stores were captured.
None.	15 k. 20 p.	3 cannon and their wagons were captured.
	22 k. and w.	56 head of cattle and 15 horses were captured.
2 k. 1 w.	15 p.	Confederates dispersed.
3 k. 10 w.	12 k. 22 w. 15 p.	Confederates retreated.
2 k. 25 w.	50 k. 25 p.	Confederates retreated.
39 k. 207 w.	192 k. 140 p.	Gen. Zollicoffer killed, 1200 horses & mules, 100 large wagons, and 2,000 muskets were captured.
2 w.	1 k. 12 p.	12 horses captured.
50 k. 150 w.	30 k. 50 w. 2500 p.	6 forts, 40 guns, and 3,000 small arms were captured.
1 k. 1 w.	8 k. 7 w. 17 p.	32 horses captured.
39 k. 23 w.	5 k. 30 p.	
7 k.	13 k., 20 w., 65 p.,	including 17 officers.
None.	4 k. 4 w. 3 p.	
60 k. and w.		Com. Foote severely wounded.
446 k. 1735 w. and 150 p.	231 k. 1007 w. and 15,000 p.	Brig. Gen. Buckner captured. Gens. Floyd & Pillow escaped
13 k. and w.		
1 k. 3 w.	3 k.	
55 k. 140 w.		Confederate loss about the same.
3 w.	6 k. 5 w.	Capt. Cole wounded.
1351 k. w. and m.	1100 k. 2500 w. & 1600 p.	Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh, and Slack were killed.
340 k. & drowned.		U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland destroyed.
51 k.	100 k.	$100,000 worth of military stores captured from the Confeds.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
Mar. 14	Newbern, N. C.	Gen. Burnside..	Gen. Branch..
" 14	Cumberland Mts., Ky.	Col. Carter and Lt. Cl. Keigwin	.....
" 15-18	Siege of Island No. 10.	Com. Foote....	.....
" 22	Independence, Mo.	.....	Quantrell.....
" 23	Winchester, Va.	Gen. Shields...	Gn. T. J. Jackson.
" 26	Humansville, Mo.	.....	.....
" 28	Vallis Ranch, N. M.	Col. Slough	Col. Scurry and Maj. Pyron...
" 29	Warrensburg, Mo.	Capt. Thompson	Col. Parker.....
April 5	Siege of Yorktown, Va.	Gen. McClellan.	.....
6-7	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	Gens. Grant and Buell.....	Gens. Johnson & Beauregard ..
" 8	Corinth, Miss.	Gen. Sherman..	.....
1-7	Bombardment and capture of Island No. 10.	Com Foote and Gen. Pope...	Gen. Makad...
" 11	Capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga...	Gen. Hunter....	Col. Olmstead..
" 11	Yorktown, Va....	.....	.....
" 16	Lee's Mills, Va.	Gen. McClellan.	Gen. Lee.....
" 20	South Mills, N. C.	Gen. Reno.....	.....
" 26	Fort Macon, N. C.	Gens. Burnside and Parker...	Col. White.....
May 3	Farmington, Miss.	Gen. Paine.....	.....
" 4	Williamsburg, Va.	Gen. Stoneman.	.....
" 5	"	Gens. Kearney and Hooker..	Gen Longstreet.
" 7	Somerville Heights, Va.	Col. Foster.....	.....
" 8	Corinth, Miss	Maj. Arlington..	.....
" 8	McDowell, W. Va.	Gens. Schenck & Milroy.....	.....
" 9	12 m. from Athens, Ala.	Capt. Connet...	Col. Woodward
" 9	Farmington, Miss.	Gen. Pope.....	Gens. Ruggles, Price, Van Dorn
" 13	McDowell. Va.	Gens. Milroy & Schenck....	Gen. Jackson..
" 13	Monterey, Tenn.	Gen. Smith.....	.....
" 14	Trenton Bridge, N. C.	Col. Amory....	.....
" 15	On James River.	.....	.....
" 15	.....	Gen. Geary.....	.....
" 16	Near Trenton, N. C.	Maj. Fitzsimons.	.....

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
91 k. 466 w.....	50 k. 200 w. 200 p.	6 forts captured.
.....	3 k. 6 w. 18 p....	59 horses, 100 guns, and 100 sabres were captured.
.....	.....	
1 k.....	7 k. 11 p.....	Confederates defeated.
100 k. 400 w.....	600 k. 300 p.....	Confeds. retreated in disorder.
.....	15 k.....	Many wounded.
38 k. 54 w. 17 p..	80 k. 100 w. 93 p.	Confederates retreated.
2 k.....	15 k. 25 p.....	Col. Parker and Capt. Walton taken prisoners.
.....	3 k. 22 w.....	
1614 k. 7721 w. 3963 m.....	1728 k. 8012 w. 959 m.....	Beauregard's report.
15 k 25 w.....	.....	
....	17 k. 6300 p.....	
1 k. 1 w.	3 w. 360 p.....	47 guns and 40,000 pounds of powder captured.
20 k. and w	.....	
32 k. 100 w.....	25 k. 75 w.....	
90 k.....	.....	Confederates routed.
1 k. 3 w.....	7 k. 18 w.....	Fort captured.
.....	8 k.....	
2 k. 20 w.....	7 k. 25 p.....	
2073 k. & w. 623 p.	700k. 1000w. 300p.	Confederate loss heavier.
29 k.....	.....	Unions retreated.
4 w.....	30 k.....	Maj. Arlington killed.
30 k. 200 w.....	.....	Confederate loss computed to be much greater.
5 k.....	13 k....	Capt. Connet captured.
40 k. 120 w.....	.....	Confed. loss much greater
20 k. 177 w.....	40 k. 200 w.....	Unions lost their camp, baggage, and stores.
2 k.....	10 k.....	
.....	10 k	Confederates defeated.
17 k. 20 w.....	.....	Naval engagement.
17 k.....	.....	
5 p.....	6 k. many w	Maj. Fitzsimons wounded.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
May 17	Corinth		
" 18	Near Searey, Ark	Gen. Osterhaus.	
" 18	Princeton, Va	Gen. Cox	Humphrey Marshall
" 19	Newbern, N. C		
" 20	Moorfield, Va	Lt. Col. Downey	
" 21	Near Corinth, Miss	Col. Sedgwick	
" 23	Lewisburg, Va	Col. Cook	Gen. Heath
" 23	On the Chickahominy		
" 24	New Bridge, on the Chickahominy	4th Mich	5th La
" 25	Winchester, Va	Gen. N. P. Banks	Gens. Ewell and Johnson
" 26	Near Winchester, Va	Col. Cluseret	Gen. Jackson
" 27	Near Hanover C. H., Va		
" 28	Corinth, Miss	Col. Purcell	
" 29	Hanover Court House	Gen. Morell	Gen. Branch
" 29	Pocotaligo, S. C		
" 30	Corinth, Miss	Gen. Halleck	Gen. Beauregard
" 30	Front Royal, Va		
" 31	Near Washington, N. C		
" 31	Fair Oaks, Va	Gen. McClellan	Gn. J.E. Johnson
June 1	Between Strasburg and Staunton, Va	Gen. Fremont	Gen. Jackson
" 1	Fair Oaks, Va., continued		
" 4	Near Jasper, Tenn	Gen. Negley	Gen. Adams
" 8	Cross Keys, Va	Gen. Fremont	Gen. Stonewall Jackson
" 9	Port Republic, Va	Gen. Shields	Gen. Jackson
" 10	James Island		
" 12	Near Village Creek, Ark	Col. Brackett	Capt. Hooker
" 14	On James Island, S. C		
" 15	On James Island, Secessionville, S. C	Gen. Benham	Col. Lamar

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
10 k. 31 w.....	12 k. many w....	
.....	.....	Confederate loss about 100.
30 k. 70 w.....	.....	Cox defeated.
5 k.....	11 k.....	
.....	4 k. 12 p.....	
25 k.....	.....	
10 k. 40 w. 8 miss'g.	100 p.....	4 cannons and 200 stand of arms captured from the Confeds.
1 k. 6 w.....	15 w. 31 p.....	Many Confederates killed.
10 k.....	50 k. and w., 37 p.	
.....	.....	Banks retreated.
7 w.....	25 p.....	Confed. killed and wounded unknown.
54 k. 194 w. & m.	.....	Confed. loss between 200 and 300 k. and w., and 500 pris.
25 k. and w.....	30 k.....	Confed. killed left on the field.
53 k. 326 m.....	400 k. & w., 600 p.	
11 k.....	20 k. and w.....	
.....	.....	2000 prisoners and large supplies taken.
8 k. 5 w.....	20 k. & w., 156 p..	6 officers were captured, 2 engines, and 11 cars.
2 w.....	11 k.....	Confederates defeated.
890 k. 3627 w. and 1222 p.....	2800 k. 3897 w...	
12 k. and w.....	.....	
5729 loss.....	8000 k. and w....	Confederates defeated.
.....	12 k. & w., 25 p..	
125 k. 500 w.....	600 k. & w.....	Confederate loss considerable.
67 k. 361 w. and 574 m.....	.....	Union troops retreated. Confederate loss about 1000.
4 k. 13 w.....	15 k. 2 w.....	Confederate killed and wounded left on the field.
13 w.....	28 k., w., and p...	Confederates defeated.
3 k. 19 w.....	17 k. 8 w.....	
385 k., w., and p..	40 k. 100 w.....	Unions defeated.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
June 18	Near Smithville, Ark	Maj. Zeley	Capt Jones
" 25	Oak Grove, Va	Gen. Hooker	Gen. Lee
" 26	Chickahominy	McClellan	Gen. Lee
" 27	Near Richmond	Gen. McClellan	Gen. Lee
" 27	Gaines' Mills, Va	Gen. Porter	Gen. Lee
" 27	Village Creek, Ark	Col. Brackett	
July 1	Malvern Hill, Va. (7 days.)	Gen. McClellan	Gen. Lee
" 23	Florida, Mo	Maj. Caldwell	Col. Porter
" 24	Near Decatur, Ala	Capt. Harman	
" 25	Near Orange C. H., Va	Gen. Gibson	
" 28	Moore's Mills, Mo		Cols. Porter and Cobb
" 29	Brownsville, Tenn	Capt. Dollin	
Aug. 2	Orange C. H., Va	Gen. Crawford	
" 5	Baton Rouge, La	Gen. Williams	Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
" 5	Malvern Hill, Va	Gen. Hooker	
" 6	Near Mattapony River, Va	Generals Gibbon and Cutter	Gen. Stuart
" 7	Fort Filmore, N. M	Col. Canby	Col. Sibley
" 7	Near Trenton, Tenn		Capt. Faulkner.
" 7	Kirkville, Mo	Col. McNeill	Col. Porter
" 9	Cedar Mountain, Va	Gen. Banks	Gen. Jackson
" 11	11 miles east of Helena, Ark		Jeff. Thompson.
" 11	Compton's Ferry, Mo	Col. Guitars	Col. Poindexter.
" 11	Kinderhook, Tenn	Col. McGowan	Anderson
" 11	Clarendon, Ark	Gen. Hovey	
" 12	Gallatin, Tenn	Col. Miller	Col. J. H. Morgan
" 15	Merriwether's Landing, Tenn	Col. T. W. Harris	Capt. Barfield
" 16	Low Jack, Mo	Maj. Foster	Col. Coffee
" 19	Near Hickman, Mo	Capt Moore	
" 20	Edgefield Junction, Tenn		Col. J. H. Morgan
" 20	Near Union Mills, Mo	Maj. Price	
" 21	Pinckney's Island, S. C		
" 22	Near Gallatin, Tenn.	Gen. Johnson	Morgan
" 25	Attack on Fort Donelson		Col. Woodward.
" 27	Kettle Run, Va	Gen. Hooker	Gen. Ewell
" 28	Readyville, Tenn	Col. Murphy	Gen. Forrest

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
3 k. 4 w.....	4 w. 15 p.....	Capt. Jones captured.
200 loss.....	.....	Confed. loss much the heaviest.
80 k. 150 w.....	Over 1000.....	Confederates retreated.
.....	.....	Federals retreated.
7500 k., w. & m...	About the same...	
2 k. 31 w.....	.....	
About 1000.....	About 3000.....	
.....	.....	Federals defeated, with a loss of 26 men.
.....	10 k. 30 w.....	Confederates defeated.
5 k. 12 w. & p....	.....	
10 k. 30 w.....	52 k. 100 w.....	Confed. w. left on the field.
4 k. 6 w.....	10 k. & w., 11 p...	
4 k. 12 w.....	.....	
250 k., w., and m.	600 k., w., and m.	Gen. Williams killed. The Confederates were defeated.
.....	.....	
72 p.....	.....	
.....	.....	Confederate troops defeated.
.....	20 k. 30 w.....	
.....	.....	Confederate troops defeated.
1500 k., w., and p	1000 k. 1500 w...	Confederates repulsed.
.....	.....	
.....	100 k. & w., 200 p.	
.....	7 k. 27 p.....	
.....	600 p.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	6 k. and many w..	
.....	20 k. 9 p.....	
30 k. 100 w.....	110 k. and w.....	
2 w.....	4 k. 19 p.....	
.....	7 k. 20 w.....	
4 k. 3 w.....	1 k. 4 p.....	16 horses captured.
3 k., 3 w., 32 p...	.....	
64 k. 100 w. 200 p	.....	Gen. Johnson and his staff captured.
.....	.....	Confed. repulsed with heavy loss
About 800 k. & w.	800 k. & w., 1000 p.	Confeds. driven from the field.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
Aug. 28	6 miles west of Centreville, Va.	Gens. McDowell and Sigel....	Gen. Jackson
" 29	Groveton, Va.....	Gens. Hooker, Sigel, Kearney, Reno, and King.....	Gens. Jackson and Longstreet
" 30	2d Bull Run.....	Gen. Pope.....	Gen. Lee.....
29–30	Richmond, Ky	Gens. Mason and Craft.....	Gen. E. Kirby Smith.....
" 30	Bolivar, Tenn.....	Col. Leggett....	Gen. Armstrong
Sept. 1	Britton's Lane, Tenn.....	Col. Dennis. ..	Gen. Armstrong
" 1	Chantilly, Va.....	Gen. Pope.....	Gens. Jackson, Ewell, and Hill
" 2	Near Plymouth, N. C.....	Sergt. Green...	Col. Garret.....
" 2	Near Slaughterville, Ky.....	Lt.-Col. Foster..	.....
" 4	Fort Ridgely, Minn.....	.....	Indians .....
" 4	Cumberland Gap, Tenn.....	.....	.....
" 6	Washington, N. C.....	.....	.....
" 6	Near Martinsburg, Va.....	Gen. Jul. White	.....
" 6	Washington, N. C.....	.....	.....
" 7	Capture of Shepherdsville, Ky.	.....	.....
" 8	Near Poolesville, Md.	Maj. Chapman..	.....
" 9	Williamsburg, Va.....	Col. Campbell...	Col. Shingle....
" 9	Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac.....	Gen. Keyes....	Gen. Stuart..
" 10	Fayette, Va.....	Col. Siber.....	Gen. Loring...
" 10	Near Coldwater, Miss.....	Col. Grierson ..	.....
" 12	Middletown, Md	.....	.....
" 14	South Mountain, Md.....	Gens. Hooker & Reno.....	Gen. Lee.....
" 14	Mumfordsville, Ky.....	Col. Wilder.....	Gen. Duncan...
" 15	Greene River, Ky.....	.....	.....
" 15	Harper's Ferry (3 days siege).	Col. Miles.....	Gen. A. P. Hill.
" 17	Near Durhamville, Tenn.....	Lieut. R. Griffin.	Lt. Col. Faulkner
" 17	Falmouth, on Ky. Cen. R.R..	Col. Berry	.....
" 17	Near Florence, Ky.....	Maj. Foley....	.....

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
.....	.....	Confeds. driven back with loss and many prisoners.
6000 k. and w....	12,000 k., w., & m.	Confederates defeated.
800 k., 4000 w., & 3000 p.....	700 k. 3000 w....	
200 k., 700 w., 2000 p..... ...	250 k. 500 w.....	
5 k., 18 w., 64 m.	.....	Confederates routed.
200 k. and w.....	180 k. 220 w.....	Confederates defeated,
1300 k. & w.....	800 k. & w.....	Heavy loss on both sides. Death of Gens. Kearney and Stearns
.....	30 k. 40 p.....	
.....	3 k., 2 w., 25 p...	
13 k. 47 w.....	.....	
.....	.....	Confeds. defeated with loss.
8 k. 36 w.....	33 k. 100 w.....	
2 k. 10 w.....	50 p. besides k. & w	
.....	30 k. 36 p.....	Federal gunboat exploded her magazine during the engagement. 18 killed & wounded.
85 p.....	.....	
1 k. 8 w.....	7 k.....	Confederates defeated.
5 capts., 4 lieuts., and Capt. Campbell p.....	8 k. Col. Shingle k.	
.....	.....	Confederates repulsed with the loss of 90 men.
130 k. and w.....	.....	Federals defeated.
.....	4 k. 30 w.	
80 k. and w.....	.....	
443 k. 1806 w. 705 m.	500 k., 2343 w., & 1500 p.....	Gen. Reno killed.
.....	.....	
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
80 k., 120 w., and 11,583 p.....	1500 k. and w....	Federals surrender. Col. Miles killed.
2 k. 10 w.....	8 k. 20 w.....	
1 w	2 k. 4 w. 1 p.....	
1 k. 1 w.....	5 k. 7 w.....	

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
Sept. 17	Antietam, Md	Gen. McClellan.	Gen. Lee.
" 17	Leesburg, Va	Col. Kilpatrick	
" 19-20	Iuka, Miss	Gen. Rosecrans.	Gen. Price
" 19-20	Owensboro, Ky		
" 20	Near Shirley's Ford, Mo	Col. Ritchie	
" 21	On Potomac	Col. Barnes	
" 21	Munfordsville, Ky	Col. E. McCook	
" 21	Shepherdsville, Ky	Col. Granger	
" 22	Sturgeon, Mo	Maj. Hunt	Capt. Cunningham
" 22	Ashby's Gap, Va	Col. R. B. Price.	Lieut. Col. Green
" 23	Yellow Medicine River, Minn.	Col. Sibley	Indians
" 29	Sharpsburg, Md		
" 30	Newtonia, Mo	Gen. Solomon	Col. Cooper
" 30	Russellville, Ky	Col. Harrison	
Oct. 1	Gallatin, Tenn	Col. Stokes	Col. Bennett
" 1	Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, Va	Gen. Pleasanton	Gen. Hampton
" 3	On Blackwater River, near Franklin, Va	Coms. Perry, Hunchback, & Whitehead.	Capt. Flusser
" 3	Blackwater, near Franklin, Va.	Col Spears	
" 3-5	Near Corinth, Miss	Gens. Ord, Hurlbut, & Veatch	Gens. Price, Va Dorn, & Lovel
" 6	Near Charlestown, Va		Robertson's Bat
" 6	Lavergne, Tenn	Gen. Palmer	Gen. Anderson
" 7	Near Sibley's Landing, Mo		Quantrell and Childs
" 8	Chaplin Hills, Perryville, Ky.	Gen. Buell	Gen. Bragg
" 9	Near Lawrenceburg, Ky	Col. Parrott	Gen. Smith
" 11	Near Helena, Ark	Maj. Rector	Col. Giddings
" 14	Stanford, Ky		
" 15	Carsville, Va	Lieut. Williams.	
" 16	Near Charlestown, Va	Gen. Hancock	
" 17	Thoroughfare Gap, Va	Gen. Stahl	
" 21	Woodville, Tenn	Maj. J. J. Mudd.	Haywood.

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
12,500 loss.....	15,000 loss.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
135 k. 527 w.....	263 k. 400 w. 600 p.	Confederates defeated.
2 k 18 w.....	.....	Federal Col. Webber k. Confeds. defeated with severe loss.
.....	60 or 70 k and w.	
150 k., w., and p..	.....	
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	5 k. 28 p.....	
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	3 p.	Lieut. Col. Green captured.
.....	.....	30 Indians killed and many wounded; 4 whites killed and 30 wounded.
....	.....	Confederates dispersed, and a squad of them captured.
50 k. & w., 100 p.	.....	
.....	35 k. 10 p.....	
.....	40 k., 39 p., and many w.....	
12 w. 3 p.....	60 k. and w., 9 p..	
19 k. and w.....	.....	
.....	30 or 40 k. and w.	Confederates defeated.
315 k., 1812 w., & 232 m.....	1423 k., 5692 w., & 2268 p.....	Confederates routed.
.....	.....	
18 k. and w.....	10 k. and w.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
3200 k. w. and m..	1300 k., 3000 w., & 200 p.....	Confeds. retreated; great loss.
6 k. 18 w.....	.....	Confederates defeated with considerable loss.
3 k. 9 w.....	9 p	Confederates defeated.
.....	several k. 14 p....	
.....	.....	Federals defeated.
1 k. 8 w.....	9 w. and p..	
.....	100 p.....	
.....	40 p.....	100 horses and mules captured.

Date.		Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
			Union.	Confed.
1862.				
Oct.	22	Pocotaligo, S. C.	Gen. Brannon..	Gen. Beauregard
"	22	Van Buren, Ark.	Maj. Lazear....	Col. Boon.....
"	23	Waverley, Tenn.	Maj. Blott.....	.....
"	23	Shelby Depot, Tenn.	Col. Stuart. ...	.....
"	24	Manassas Junction, Va.	.....	.....
"	24	Grand Prairie, Mo.	Maj. F. G. White	.....
"	27	Putnam's Ferry, Mo.	Col. Lewis.....	.....
"	27	Donaldsonville, La.	Gen. Weitzel...	.....
"	28	Fayetteville, Ark.	Gen. Herron....	Col. Craven...
"	29	5 miles from Petersburg, Va.	Lt.-Col. Iswick..	Stuart's cavalry.
"	29	Near Butler, Mo.	Col. Seaman....	Cockerill .....
Nov.	3	In Webster Co., Ky.	Col. Foster.....	.....
"	5	Lamar, Mo.	.....	Quantrell .....
"	5	Near Nashville, Tenn.	Gen. Negleys...	J. H. Morgan..
"	6	Warrenton, Va.	Gen. Reynolds..	.....
"	6	Piketon, Ky.	Col. Dills.....	.....
"	8	Hudsonville, Miss.	Col. Lee.....	.....
"	8	Near Marianna, Ark.	Capt. L. M. Perkins.....	....
"	9	Fredricksburg, Va.	Capt. Dahlgren.	.....
"	11	Huntsville, Tenn.	Capt. Duncan...	.....
"	11	Near Lebanon, Tenn.	Capts. Kennett and Wolford..	Morgan's men..
"	11	Near La Grange, Tenn.	Col. Lee.....	.....
"	13	Holly Springs, Miss.	Col. Lee.....	.....
"	15	Fayetteville, Va.	Gen. Sturgis...	.....
"	18	Rural Hills, Tenn.	Col. Hawkins...	.....
"	18	Cove Creek, N. C.	Lieut.-Col. Mix.	.....
"	21	Bayou Boutouca, near Fort Pike, La.	Capt. Darling...	Capt. Evans....
"	22	Near Winchester, Va.	Capt. Harkins..	.....
"	26	Cold Knob Mountain, Va.	Col. J. C. Paxton	.....
"	27	Near La Vergne, Tenn.	Cols. Hurd and Dodge	.....
"	28	Kane Hill, Ark.	Gen. Blunt ...	Gn. Marmaduke
"	29	Snicker's Gap, Va.	Gen. Stahl.....	.....
Dec	1	Near Charlestown, Va.	Gen. Slocum...	White and Henderson .....

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
30 k. 180 w.....	.....	Confed. loss not reported.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated with considerable loss.
1 k. 5 w.....	40 k. and w., 30 p.	
.....	8 or 10 k. and w..	
17 p.....	.....	
3 w.....	8 k. 20 w.....	
.....	several k. 40 p...	
18 k. 74 w.....	6 k. 15 w. 208 p...	
.....	8 k.	Confederates defeated.
.....	16 p.....	200 cattle captured.
8 k. 10 w.....	30 k. and w.....	
.....	25 p.....	3 Confederate lieutenants and 40 horses and carts captured.
.....	.....	
5 k. 19 w.....	23 p.....	
.....	7 p.....	150 muskets and 40 horses and wagons captured.
.....	80 p.....	
.....	16 k. 175 p.....	
1 w.....	5 k. several w....	
.....	39 p.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	6 k. several w....	
.....	7 k. 125 p.....	
.....	16 k. 134 p.....	
.....	4 k. several captured.....	
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	16 k.....	Left on the field.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
1 w.....	4 k. several w....	
.....	4 k.....	30 horses captured.
.....	100 p.....	Confederates defeated.
10 w.....	Several k.....	
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	45 k. 40 p.....	
.....	5 k. 18 w.....	Confederates defeated.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1862.			
Dec. 2	Franklin, Va.	Col. Spear	
" 2	Near Charlestown, Va.	Gen. Geary	
" 3	Oxford, Miss.	Col. Hatch	
" 5	Helena, Ark.		
" 7	Prairie Grove, N. W. Ark.	Gens. Blunt and Herron	Gens. Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons, and Frost
" 7	Hartsville, Tenn.	Col. A. B. Moore	Gen. J. H. Morgan
" 12	Near Corinth, Miss.	Col. Sweeney	Col. Roddy
" 12	Near Kingston, N. C.	Gen. Foster	
" 12	Franklin, Tenn.	Gen. A. S. Stanley	
" 13	Fredericksburg, Va.	Gen. Burnside	Gen. Lee
" 13	Tuscumbia, Ala.		
" 14	Kingston, N. C.	Gen. Foster	Gen. Evans
" 17	Goldsboro, N. C.	Gen. Foster	Gen. Evans
" 18	Lexington, Ky.	Col. B. G. Ingersoll	Gen. Forrest
" 21	Davis Mills, Wolf River, Miss.	Col. K. H. Morgan	Gen. Van
" 24	Near Munfordsville, Ky.	Capt. Dickeys	Gen. Morgan
" 25	Near Munfordsville, Ky.	Col. Gray	Gen. Morgan
" 27	Dumfries, Va.	Col. C. Candy	Gens. Stuart & FitzHugh Lee.
" 28	Elkford, Ky.	Maj. Foley	
27–29	Vicksburg, Miss.	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Johnston.
" 30	Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.	Gen. Sullivan	Gen. Forrest
1863.			
Jan'y 2	Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn	Gen. Rosecrans.	Gen. Bragg
" 3	Near La Grange, Ark.	Gen. Washburne	
" 8	Springfield, Mo.	Gen. Brown and Col. Crabb	Gens. Marmaduke and Burbridge
" 8	Ripley, Tenn.	Capt. Moore	Lt.-Col. Dawson.
" 9	Suffolk, Va.	Gen. Corcoran	Gen. Pryor
" 10	Hartsville, Mo.	Col. Merritt	Gen. Marmaduke

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
... .	.....	Confed. defeated with severe loss.
.. ..	70 k. & w., 145 p.	Confederates defeated.
10 k. and w.....	92 p.....	
.....	8 k. 30 p.....	Confederates repulsed.
495 k. 600 w.....	1500 k. and w....	Confederates defeated.
55 k. 100 w.....	Loss about the same.....	Federals surrendered.
1 k. 2 p.....	11 k. 30 w.....	
.....	400 p.....	13 pieces artillery, etc., captured.
1 k.....	5 k. 10 w.....	Confederates defeated.
1512 k., 6000 w., & 2078 p.....	Loss 1800.....	Federals repulsed.
4 k. 14 w.....	70 p.....	Confederates routed.
90 k. 478 w.....	71 k. 268 w., 400 p.	13 pieces of artillery captured.
. .....	....	Confederates defeated.
40 k.....	.....	Federals defeated.
.....	2 k., 30 w., 20 p..	100 stand of Confederate arms left on the field.
23 p.....	.....	Federals defeated.
.....	9 k. 22 w.....	Confederates defeated.
10 k and w.....	30 or 40 k. and w.	Confederates routed.
.....	30 k., 176 w., 51 p.	80 Confederate horses captured.
191 k. 982 w. 756 m	.....	Confederate loss not reported.
200 k. and w.....	600 w.....	Confederates defeated.
533 k., 6000 w.	....	Confeds. defeated. Their loss over 10,000, of which 9,000 were killed and wounded.
....	10 k. and w., 10 p.	
17 k 50 w.....	....	Confederate loss 200.
3 w.....	8 k., 20 w., 46 p.	
Fed. loss 104.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
35 k and w.....	150 k. and w. 150 p	

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1863.			
Jan'y 11	Capture of Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas River	Adm. Porter and Gen. McClernand	Gen. Churchill.
" 26	Near Woodbury, Tenn.	Gen. Palmer	
" 30	Trenton, Tenn.	Col. Wood	Capt. Dawson.
" 30	Deserted House, 9 miles from Suffolk, Va.	Gen. Corcoran	Gen. Pryor
" 31	Near Nashville, Tenn.		
Feb'y 3	Mingo Swamp, Mo.	Maj. Reeder	D. McGee
" 3	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Col. Harding	Wheeler and Forrest
" 4	Near Lake Providence, La.		"3d La."
" 10	Old River, La.	Capt. Tucker	
" 12	Near Bolivar, Tenn.		
" 15	Canesville, Tenn.	Col. Monroe	Morgan's Cav.
" 15	Nolensville, Tenn.	Sergt. Holmes	
" 15	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Capt. Brown	
" 19	Coldwater, Miss.	Lt.-Col. Wood	
" 20	Yazoo Pass	5th Illinois	
" 26	Woodstock, Va.		
" 27	15 miles from Newbern, N. C.	Capt. Jacobs	
March 1	Bradyville, Tenn	Gen. Rosecrans	Morgan
" 2	Near Petersburg, Tenn.		
" 2	Aldie, Va.	Capt. Schultze	Mosby
" 4	Chapel Hill, Tenn.	Col. Johnson	Col. Roger
" 5	Near Franklin, Tenn.	Col. Colburn	Van Dorn
" 7	Unionville, Tenn.	Gen. Manly	Gen. Russell
" 10	Near Covington, Tenn.	Col. Grierson	Col. Richardson
" 17	Kelly's Ford, Va.	Gen. Averill	
" 17	Near Franklin, Va.	Col. Spear	
" 18	Berwick Bay, La.	Capt. Perkins	
" 20	Near Milton, Tenn.	Col. Hall	Morgan and Breckinridge.
" 22	Near Blue Spring, Mo.		Quantrell
" 29	Near Somerville, Tenn.		
" 30	Near Somerset, Ky.	Gen. Gillmore	Pegram
" 30	Point Pleasant, W. Va.		Gen. Jenkins.
April 1	Doanesville, Va.	1st Vermont	Capt. Mosby
" 2	Woodbury, Tenn.	Gen. Hazen	
" 2	In Jackson Co., Mo.	Maj. Ransom	Hicks

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
Nearly 1000 k., w. and missing....	550 k. & w. 5000 p.	
! k. 9 w.....	35 k. 100 p.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	34 p. or killed....	
.....	.....	Loss in killed and wounded on each side about 60.
5 w.....	12 k., 12 w., 300 p	
.....	9 k. 20 w.....	D. McGee killed.
12 k. 30 w.....	100 k. 400 w. 300 p	Confederates repulsed.
.....	30 k. and w.....	90 horses taken.
8 k. and w.....	11 k. and w., 25 p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	4 k. 5 w.....	Federals defeated.
.....	20 k., many w., 6 p.	50 horses, 300 stand of arms captured.
.....	8 k., 20 w., 4 p...	Confederates defeated.
2 k. 12 w.	14 k. 12 w.....	Confederates defeated.
6 k., 3 w., 15 p...	.....	Federals routed.
5 w.....	6 k. 26 p.....	Confederates dispersed.
200 k. and p.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
1 w.....	3 k. 48 p.....	Confederates defeated.
15 k. and w.....	8 k., 30 w., 89 p..	Confederates retreated.
.....	12 k. 20 w.....	Confederates defeated.
....	30 p.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	12 k. 72 p.....	
100 k., 300 w. and 1200 p.....	120 k. 300 w.....	Federals defeated.
.....	50 k. 180 w.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	25 k many p.....	
.....	86 p	Federals defeated.
1 k. 16 w.....	... .	Federals retreated.
.....	10 k. 20 w.....	Confederates defeated.
7 k. 3 w.....	40 k. 140 w. 12 m..	Confederates defeated.
9 k. 5 m. several w.	.....	Federals defeated.
40 k. and w.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	.....	Conf. loss 350. 450 cattle capt'rd.
1 k. 1 w.....	12 k. 14 p.....	
60 k., w., and p...	.....	Federals defeated,
.....	12 k. 30 w. and p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	17 k.....	

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1863.			
April 2	Snow Hill, Tenn	Gen. Stanley	Morton and Wharton
" 10	Franklin, Tenn	Gen. Granger	Van Dorn
" 14	Bayou Tèche, La		
" 19	Coldwater, Tenn	Col. Bryant	
" 20	Patterson, Mo	Col. Smart	
" 22	Near Strasburg, Va	Majors McGee and White	
" 26	Cape Girardeau, Mo	Gen. McNeil	Marmaduke.
May 1	Near Franklin, Tenn	Col. Campbell	Van Dorn's Pickets
" 1	Near Suffolk, Va., on the Nansemond River	Col. Nixon	
" 1	Port Gibson, Miss	Gen. Grant	Gen. J.S.Bowen
" 1	Monticello, Ky	Gen. Carter	Col. Morrison
" 1	Near La Grange, Ark	Capt. De Huff	
" 2	Before Fredericksburg, Va	Gen. Sedgwick	
" 2–3	Chancellorsville, Va	Gen. Hooker	Gen. Lee
" 3	Warrenton Junction	Col. De Forrest	Gen. Mosby
" 3	Hain's Bluff on the Miss.		
" 6	Tupelo, Miss	Col. Corwyn	Gen. Ruggles
" 12	Raymond, Miss	Gen. McPherson	Gen. Gregg
" 14	Near Jackson, Miss	Gen. Grant	Gen. Johnston
" 16	Champion Hill, Miss	Gen. Grant	Gen. Pemberton
" 16	Big Black River, Miss	Gen. Grant	Gen. Pemberton
18–22	Vicksburg, Miss	Gen. Grant and Adm. Porter	Gen. Pemberton
" 19	Near Winchester, Va	Gen. Milroy	
" 20	Middletown, Tenn	Gen. Stanley	
" 27	Port Hudson, La.	Gen. Banks and Ad. Farragut	Gen. Gardner
" 28	Near Doniphan, Mo	Major Lippert	
June 6	Milliken's Bend, Miss	Gen. Thomas	Gn. McCullough
" 9	Beverly Ford, Va	Gens. Buford & Gregg	Gn.J.E.B.Stuart & F. Hugh Lee
" 14	Winchester, Va	Gen. Milroy	Gen. Ewell
" 21	Near Middleburg, Va	Gen. Pleasanton	
" 24	Hoover's Gap, Tenn	Col. Hoover	
" 24	Liberty Gap, Tenn	Gen. Willich	
" 26	South Anna, Va	Col. Spear	Gen. W. F. Lee

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
.....	15 or 20 k. 50 p..	Confederates defeated.
100.....	300 k. and w.....	Confederates repulsed.
350.....	.....	Confederate loss much greater.
10 k. 20 w.....	20 k. 40.....	Confederates defeated.
50 k. and w.....	.....	Federals defeated.
2.....	5 k., 9 w., 25 p...	Confederates defeated.
6 k. 6 w.....	40 k. 200 w.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	30 k. and w., 11 p.	
41 k. and w.....	.....	Confeds. defeated with severe loss
130 k. 718 w. 5 m.	1500 k.,w., and p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	.....	Confederates defeated.
41 k., w., and m..	.....	Federals defeated.
2000 k. and w....	.....	
15,000 k. and w., 17,000 p.....	18,000 k. and w., 5000 p.....	
.....	.....	Confed. defeated with heavy loss.
80 k. and w.....	.....	Naval engagement.
.....	90 p.....	Confederates defeated.
51 k. 181 w.....	75k. 250 w. 186 p..	
40 k. 240 w. 6 m..	400 k. and w.....	Confederates defeated.
426 k. 1842 w....	4000 k., w., and m	29 cannon captured.
29 k. 242 w.....	2600.....	17 cannon captured.
Loss about 2500..	Loss not reported.	
.....	6 k. 7 p.....	Confederates defeated.
.....	8 k. 90 p.....	200 horses captured.
300 k., w., and m	600 k., w., and m.	
80 k., w., and m..	.....	Federals defeated.
127 k. 287 w. 157 m	200 k. 500 w. & m	Confederates defeated.
380 k., w., and m.	750 k., w., and m.	
2000.....	850 k., w., and m.	Federals defeated.
.....	150 k. and w., 80 p.	Confederates defeated.
45 k. and w.....	.....	Confeds. defeated with heavy loss.
90 k. 100 w.....	.....	Confeds. defeated with heavy loss.
.....	110 p.....	300 horses, 35 wagons, and their commander captured.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1863.			
June 26	Shelbyville, Tenn	Gen. Rosecrans.	Gen. Bragg
July 1	Gettysburg	Gen. Meade	Gen. Lee
" 2–3	Gettysburg	Gen. Mead	Gen. Lee
" 4	Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss.	Gen. Grant	Gen. Pemberton
" 4	Helena, Ark	Gen. Prentiss	Generals Price, Holmes, and Marmaduke
" 5	Bolton, Miss	Gen. Grant	Gen. Johnson
" 8	Surrender of Port Hudson, Miss	Gen. Banks	Gen. Gardner
" 12	Near Jackson, Miss	Col. Hatch	
" 12	Jackson, Miss	Gen. Lanmann	
" 14	Falling Waters, Va	Gen. Kilpatrick	
" 17	Elk Creek, Ark	Gen. Blunt	Gen. Cooper
" 18	Honey Springs, Ind. Territory	Gen. Blunt	Gen. Cooper
"18-19	Fort Wagner, S. C	Gen. Gilmore	Gn. Beauregard
" 19	Wytheville, W. Va	Cols. Tolland & Powell	
" 23	Manassas Gap, Va		
" 26	New Lisbon, Ohio	Col. Shackleford	Gen. Morgan
Aug. 20	Chickamauga		Gen. Bragg
" 22	Pocahontas, Ark		Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson
" 28	Warm Spring, Va		
Sept. 7	Fort Sumter	T. H. Stevens	
" 9	Tilford, Tenn		
" 9	Cumberland Gap, Tenn	Gen. Burnside	Gen. Frazier
"19-20	Chickamauga	Gen. Rosecrans.	Gen. Bragg
Oct. 8	Farmington, Tenn	Gen. Cook	Gen. Wheeler
" 14	Bristow Station, Va	Gen. Warren	Gen. A. P. Hill
27–28	Brown's Ferry, Tenn	Gens. Smith & Hooker	Gen. Longstree
Nov. 3	Bayou Cokay, La	Gen. Burbridge.	
" 16	Campbell Station, Tenn	Gen. Burnside	Gen. Longstreet
Nov. 17 to Dec. 4	Knoxville, Tenn	Gen. Burnside	Gen. Longstreet
Nov. 24	Lookout Mountain	Hooker	Bragg

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
85 k. 463 w. 13m.	.....	Confed. k. & w. not rep'td; 1634 p.
.....	.....	Gen. Reynolds killed.
Total loss 28,198..	Total loss 37,000..	
245 k. 3688 w. & 303 p.	9000 k. & w. and 30,000 p.	Confederates paroled.
250 k., w., and m.	500 k. or w., 1000 p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	4000 p.....	Rear-guard of Johnson's army captured.
.....	5500 p.....	
13 k. and w.....	175 k. and w.....	400 conscripts released.
300 k. and w.....	.....	
29 k. 36 w.....	1300 p. 130 k. & w.	Confederates defeated.
10 k. 25 w.....	400 k. or w. 60 p.	Confederates defeated.
9 k. 50 w.....	50 k. 75 w. 65 p..	
700 k., w. and m..	500 k. 331 w.....	Federals repulsed.
65 k. and w.....	75 k. 150 p.....	Virginia and Tennessee Railroad destroyed.
30 k. 80 w.....	300 k. or w., 60 p.	Confederates defeated.
.....	.....	Gen. Morgan and all his cavalry, 400 men, captured.
.....	.....	Federals defeated.
.....	100 p..	Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and Staff captured.
.....	200.....	
114.....	.....	Naval engagement. Federals defeated.
300 p.....	.....	Federals defeated.
... .	2000 p.....	A large supply of army stores captured.
1644 k. 9262 w. 4945 m.....	17,000 k., w., & m.	Federals defeated.
29 k. 150 w	125 k. & w., 300 p.	
51 k. 329 w.....	1200 k. & w. 800 p.	Confederates defeated.
76 k. 339 w. 22 m.	Loss over 1000...	
18 k. 100 w. 559 m.	100 k. 200 p	Confederates withdrew.
400.....	1000..... ..	
600.....	1600.....	
. .....	.....	Fight above clouds. Bragg deft'd

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1863.			
N. 23-25	Chattanooga, Tenn	Gen. Grant	Gen. Bragg
" 25	Capture of Missionary Ridge, Va	Gen. Hooker	Bragg
" 27	Ringgold, Ga	Gen. Hooker	Gen. Hardee
27-30	Locust Grove, Va	Gen. Meade	Gen. Lee
Dec. 14	Bean Station	Shackleford	Longstreet
" 25	Pulaski, Tenn	Gen. Dodge	
" 26	Charleston, Tenn	Col. Luberk	Gen. Wheeler
1864.			
Jan. 2	Near Moorfield, Va		
" 3	Jonesville, Va		
" 12	Mossy Creek, Tenn	Gen. McCook	
" 17	Near Dandridge, Tenn		
" 28	Tunnel Hill, Ga		
" 29	Scottville, Ky	Maj. Johnson	
" 30	Federal supply train captured near Petersburg, W. Va	Col. Snyder	
Feb 3	Bolton, Miss	Sherman's advance	
" 3	Newbern, N. C	Gen. Foster	Gen. Pickett
" 4	Clinton, Miss		
14	Gainesville, Fla	Capt. Roberts	
20	Olustee, Fla	Gen. Seymour	Gen. Gardner
22-25	Tunnel Hill, Ga	Gen. Palmer	Gen. Wheeler.
" 22	Near Drainsville, Va		Mosby
March 5	Yazoo City		
" 9-10	Suffolk, Va		
" 16	Near Fort Pillow		
" 21	Henderson's Hill	Gen. Mower	
" 21	Near Alexandria	Banks	
25	At Fed. Fork, Paducah, Ky	Col. Hicks	Gen. Forrest
Ap'l 8-9	Mansfield, La	Gen. Banks	Kirby Smith
" 12	Fort Pillow	Majs. Booth & Bradford	Gen. Forrest.
17-20	Plymouth, N. C	Gen. Wessels	Gen. Hoke
" 24	Cane River, La	Gen. A. T. Smith	Gen. Dick Taylor
" 25	Supply train captured near Pine Bluff, Ark	Col. Drake	

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
4000	About 16,000	
		Bragg defeated.
300	300 p	Confed. k. and w. not reported.
1000	2500	
200	800 k. and w.	
	50 p.	Forrest's guerrillas captured.
	121 p.	Confederates defeated.
	13 k. 20 w.	Confederates defeated.
60 k. or w., 300 p.		
	14 k. 49 p.	Confederates defeated.
150 k. and w.		Federals defeated.
	32 k. and 1 Co. p.	Confederates defeated.
	40 k. 20 p.	Confederates defeated.
80 k. and w.		
12 k. 35 w.		Confeds. defeated. Loss much greater.
212 k., w., and m.	300 k., w., and m.	
15 k. 30 w.		Confed. Battery defeated.
	100	Confederates routed.
1500		Federals defeated. Confederate loss about the same.
75 k. and w.	300 p.	Killed and wounded not reported.
8 k. 7 w. 75 m.		Federals defeated.
6 k. 20 w.		Confederates defeated with considerable loss.
710	25 k.	Suffolk captured.
	50 k. and w.	Confederates defeated.
	282 p.	Confederate camp captured.
	306 p.	
14 k. 46 w.	1000 k. and w.	Town nearly destroyed by the bombardment.
500 k. & w. 1500 p.	2000 p.	Confederates defeated.
600 k. 100 w.	Loss not reported.	
150 k. 1700 p.	1500 k. and w.	
80 k. and w.	1000	9 guns captured
2000 p.		

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed
1864.			
May 5-7	Wilderness, Va	Gens. Grant, Meade, and Burnside	Gen. Lee
8-11	Rock Face Ridge, Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gn. Joe Johnson
" 10	Spottsylvania C. H	Grant	Lee
" 10	Near Wytheville, Va	Gen. Averill	Gen. Jones
" 12	Spottsylvania C. H	Gen. Grant	Gen. Lee
12-15	Fort Darling, Va	Gen. Butler	Gn. Beauregard.
13-15	Resaca, Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gn. Joe Johnson
" 15	New Market, Va	Gen. Sigel	Breckinridge
19-20	Bermuda Hundred, Va	Gen. Butler	Gn. Beauregard.
" 24	Wilson's Landing, Va	Gen. Wild	Gn. Fitz H. Lee.
May 25	Near Dallas, Ga	Gen. Hooker	Gen. Hardee
" 28	Dallas, Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Longstreet.
June1-3	Cold Harbor, Va	Gens. Grant and Meade	Gen. Lee
June 5	Piedmont, Va		
" 9	Mount Sterling	Gen. Burbridge	
" 10	Guntown, Miss	Gen. Sturgis	E. Kirby Smith.
" 11	Near Cynthiana, Ky	Gen. Burbridge.	Gen. Morgan
15-18	Petersburg, Va	Gens. Grant and Meade	Gen. Lee
" 22	Weldon Railroad, Va	Gen. Meade	Gen. Lee
" 27	Near Kenesaw Mt., Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Johnson.
July 9	Monocacy, Md	Gen. Wallace	Gen. J. Early
" 12	Silver Springs, D. C	Gen. Augur	Gen. Early
J'y13-15	Between Pontotoc and Tupolo, Tenn	Gens. Smith and Slocum	Gen. Forrest
" 20	Before Winchester Va	Gen. Averill	Gen. Early
" 20	Peach Tree Creek, Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Hood
" 22	Before Atlanta, Ga	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Hood
27-30	Petersburg, Va	Gen. Grant	Gen. Lee
Ag. 5-20	Mobile Bay, Ala	Adm. Farragut & Gen. Granger.	Gn. Page & Adm Buchanan

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
....	....	Confd. Gen. Longstreet wounded. Gens. Wadsworth and Hayes killed. Loss about 28,000 on each side.
400 k., w., and m.	650 k., w., and m.	
.....	1000 p.....	Loss about 10,000 on each side.
.....	.....	Gen. Jones defeated.
.. ..	.....	Confeds. lost betw'n. 3000 & 4000 prisoners, including 2 general officers & 30 pieces of artillery.
5000 k., w., and m	Loss much greater.	
700 k. 2800 w....	Loss not reported.	
97 k. 440 w. 225 m	1000 k., w., and m.	Federals defeated.
300.....	Not stated.....	
40 k. and w.....	275 k. and w., 11 p	
1500.....	.....	Confeds. about the same loss.
300.....	2500 k. & w., 300 p.	Confederates retreated.
9000 k., w., and m.	8000 k., w., and m.	
....	1500 p.....	3 guns and 3000 stand of arms, stores, etc., were captured, and a large number of Confederates killed and wounded.
.....	700 p.....	Confederates defeated.
986 k. & w. 1000 p	Loss not reported.	
200 k. & w. 1200 p.	305 k. 275 w. 400 p	Federals defeated and the town burned.
10,000.....	Not reported.....	
600 k. & w. 2500 p	Loss not reported.	
1500.....	.....	Johnson flanked.
1000.....	Not reported....	Federals overpowered and forced to retreat.
200 k., w., and m.	100 k., many w...	
300..... ...	2000.....	Confederates defeated.
250 k., w., and m.	300 k. & w., 200 p.	Early defeated.
1713 k., w., and m.	5000 k. & w. 1000 p	
3521.....	10,000.....	Gen. McPherson killed.
5000 k., w., and m.	1200 k., w., and m.	
120 k. 88 w.....	1756 p.....	K. and w. not reported. 150 guns captured.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1864.			
Aug. 14	Strawberry Plains, Va.	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
15–18	Deep Bottom, Va.	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
" 16	Crooked Run, Va.	Gen. Merrill.	Gens Lomax & Wickham
18–22	Jonesboro, Ga.	Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Minty	Gen. Ross Ferguson
" 19	At Six Mile Station, Va.	Gen. Warren.	Gen. Pickett.
" 21	On Weldon Road.	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
" 21	Summit Point, Va.	Gen. Sheridan.	Gen. Early.
" 24	Dalton, Ga.	Col. Siebold.	Gen. Wheeler.
" 25	On the Weldon Road.	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
" 31	Before Atlanta.	Gen. Sherman.	Gen. Hood.
Sept. 3	Drakesville & Perryville, Va.		
" 4	Greenville, Tenn.	Gen. Gillam.	John Morgan.
" 16	Sycamore Church, Va.	Gens. Gregg and Kautz	Gen. Hampton
" 19	Bunker Hill, near Winchester, Va.	Gen. Sheridan.	Gen. Early.
" 21	Fisher's Hill, Va.	Gen. Sheridan.	Gen. Early.
" 26	Ironton, Mo.	Gen. Ewing.	Gen. Price.
Sept. 29 to Oct. 1	Richmond and Petersburg, Va.	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
Sept. 30	Preble's Farm.	Gen. Warren.	
Oct. 2	Abingdon, Va.	Gen. Burbridge.	Gen. Echols.
" 7	Darbytown Road and New Market Heights.	Gen. Butler.	Gen. Anderson
" 9	Fisher's Hill, Va.	Gen Sheridan.	Gen. Rosser.
" 10	Allatoona, Ga.	Gen. Corse.	Gen. French.
" 13	Darbytown Road, Va.	Gen. Terry.	Gen. ———
" 13	Bull's Gap, Va.	Gen. Gillem.	Gn. Breckinridge
" 19	Cedar Creek, Va.	Gen. Sheridan.	Gen. Early.
" 19	Lexington, Mo.	Gen. Blunt.	Gen. Price.
" 26	Mine Creek, Mo.	Gen. Pleasanton	Gen. Price.
" 27	Darbytown, Williamsburg Road, and Hatcher's Run, Va	Gen. Grant.	Gen. Lee.
O. 28-30	Decatur.	Col. Morgan.	Rhoddy
" 28	Norristown, E. Tenn.	Gen. Gillam.	Vaughn
Nov. 5	Fort Sedgwick, Va.		

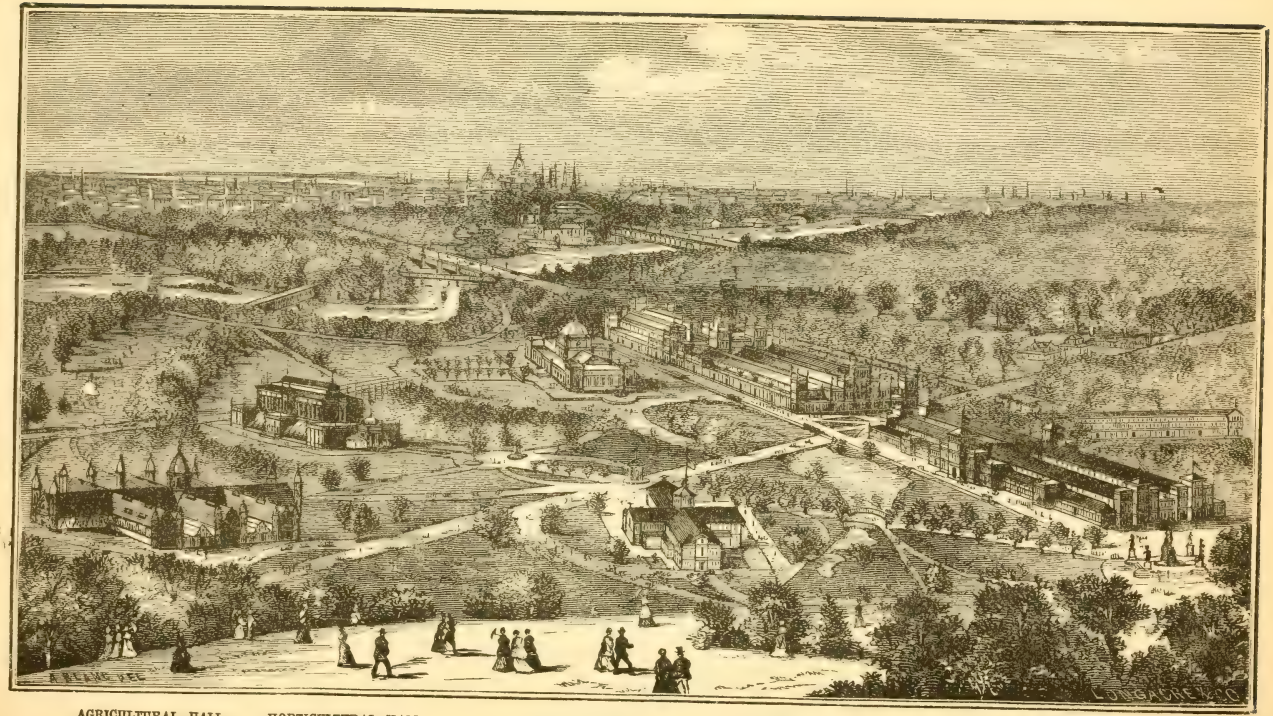
Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
Total loss 1100...	250 p....	Confed. k. and w. not given.
Total loss 4000...	2500	
10	300.....	Confederates defeated.
314 k. and w.....	1000 k., w., and m.	
3000.....	1500 p.....	Confederates defeated.
600.....	2000.....	
900.....	.....	Confederate loss not reported.
30.....	150.....	Confederates defeated.
1000 k. & w. 3000p.	1500 k. and w....	
50 k. 439 w. 50 m.	5000 k., w., and m.	Confederates repulsed.
300.....	70 p.....	Confederates repulsed.
.....	100 k. 75 p.....	Morgan's staff taken prisoners. Morgan killed.
110 k., w., and m.	90 k. and w.....	
	500 k. 4000 w.	Confed. Gens. Rhodes and Gor-
3000 k. and w....	2500 p.....	don killed.
600 k. and w.....	400 k. & w. 1100 p	16 confed. guns captured.
9 k. 60 w.....	1500 k. and w....	Confederates defeated.
5000 k., w., and m.	.....	Confed. loss about 2400.
500 k. & w., 1500 p.	50 p.....	
350.....	18 k. 71 w. 21 m..	
500.....	1000.....	
60.....	330 p.....	Confed. k. and w. not given.
600 k., w., and m.	275 k. & w., 500 p.	Confederates defeated.
414.	200.....	Federals retreated.
220.....	....	Confederate loss not given.
4000 k. & w. 1300 p	2800 k. & w. 1300 p	
.....	.....	Blunt defeated.
1900 k. & w. 2000 p	900 k., 1000 p....	Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell, 2800 wounded Confeds., and 1500 stand of arms captured.
400 k. 1500 w. 800 m.....	1600 k., w., and m.	
100.....	400 p., many k. & w.	
.....	200 p.....	8 pieces of artillery captured from the Confederates.
70.....	120..... ..	Confederates defeated.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1864.			
Nov. 12	Near Nineveh, Va.	Powell	Gen. Lomax
Nov 29 to Dec. 7	Grahamsville and Pocotaligo, S. C.	Gen. Foster	
Nov. 30	Franklin, Tenn.	Gen. Schofield	Gen. Hood
Dec. 1	Nashville, Tenn	Gen. Thomas	Gen. Hood
" 7	Near Murfreesboro	Rosseau	Forrest
" 13	Kingsport, E. Tenn.	Gen. Burbridge	Basil Duke
" 14	Bristol, Tenn.	Gen. Burbridge	
15–21	Savannah, Ga.	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Hardee.
Dec. 15	Near Murfreesboro		Forrest
D. 15-16	Nashville	Gen. Thomas	Hood
" 17	Ashbyville, Ky.	Gen. McCook	Gen. Lyon
23–25	Fort Fisher, N. C.	Gen. Butler and Rear Ad. Porter	Gen. Whiting
1865.			
Jan. 15	Fort Fisher, N. C.	Gen Terry	
Feb. 5–7	Dabney Mills and Hatcher's Run, Va.	Gen. Grant and Meade	Gen. Lee
" 11	Near Wilmington, N. C.	Gen. Terry	
17–19	Fort Anderson, N. C.	Gen. Schofield & Rear Ad. Porter	Gen. Hoke
20–22	Wilmington, N. C.	Gen. Schofield & Rear Ad. Porter	Gen. Bragg
Feb. 27 toMh 10	Waynesboro, James River, and Virginia Central Railroad	Gen. Sheridan	Gen. Early
March 2	Between Charlottesville and Staunton	Sheridan	Early
" 10	Kingston, N. C.	Gen. Schofield	Bragg
" 11	Kingston, N. C.	Cox and Couch	Hill and Hoke
' 16	Averasboro, N. C.	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Johnson
' 19	Bentonville, N. C.	Gen. Sherman	Gen. Johnson
' 29	Quaker Road	Sheridan	Bushrod Johnson
27–25	Petersburg, Va.	Gens. Grant and Meade	Gen. Lee
April 1	Five Forks	Sheridan and Warren	Gen. Lee

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
.....	150 p.....	2 Confed. guns captured.
From 1200 to 1500	.....	Confed. loss not reported.
189 k. 1033 w 1104 m.....	1750 k. 3800 w. 702 p.....	Confederates defeated.
Loss about 6500..	Loss over 23,000..	
.....	207 p.....	Forrest routed, losing 14 cannon
.....	150.....	Confederates routed.
.....	300 p..	
400.....	600 k. & w. 1000 p	
.....	1500 k. and w....	Forrest defeated.
6500 loss.....	23,000 loss..	Ed. Johnson captured, also 47 guns and 7000 small arms.
.....	....	Lyon defeated.
195.....	100 k. & w., 280 p.	
110 k. 536 w.....	440 k. & w. 2500 p.	The fort and 72 guns captured.
147 k. 1038 w. 800 w.....	1500 k., w., and m.	
60.....	100.....	
100.....	60 p.....	Killed and wounded not reported.
200.....	1072 p.....	Killed and wounded not reported.
69.....	5 k. 1352 p.....	11 guns, which was nearly the whole of Early's force captured
.....	1800 p.....	
1000 loss..	1200 k. & w., 400 p.	2000 Confeds. captured from the 8th to the 10th.
300.....	2000.....	Confederates repulsed.
74 k. 477 w.....	27 k. 373 p.....	
1646	167 k. 1625 p....	Confederates repulsed.
....	.....	Confederates retire. Loss on each side 500.
180 k. 1240 w. 990 m.....	2200 k. & w. 2800 p.....	
3000..... ..	5000 p.....	All the Confederate artillery captured. Davis flies by night from Richmond.

Date.	Names and Places of Battles, Engagements, and Skirmishes.	Commanders.	
		Union.	Confed.
1865.			
April 1	Ebenezer Church, Ala.....	Gen. Wilson...	Forrest.....
" 2	Selma, Ala.....	Gen. Wilson...	Forrest.....
" 2–3	Petersburg and Richmond....	Gen. Grant.....	Gen. Lee.....
" 3	Richmond entered by General	Weitzel's colored troops.	
" 6	Near Farmville and Sailors' Creek.....	Sheridan.....	Lee.....
" 9	Surrender of Lee's army to	General Grant at Appomattox	
" 11	Fort Blakly, Mobile.....	Gen. Canby and Adm. Thatcher	Gen. Taylor....
" 12	Surrender of Montgomery, Ala.,	to Gen. Wilson	Gen Forrest...
" 12	Near Salisbury, N. C.....	Gen. Stoneman.	Gardner.....
" 14	Assassination of President Lincoln, Ford's Theatre, by J. Wilkes		
" 16	Columbus & West Point, Ala..	Gen. Wilson.....	
" 26	Surrender of Gen. Johnson and	his army, numbering 27,500	
May 1	Surrender of Morgan's old command to General	Hobson, 1200	
" 4	Surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor	of all the forces	of W. Mississippi
" 10	Tallahassee, Fla.....	Gen. McCook...	Gen. Sam. Jones
" 10	Near Boco Chico, Texas.....	Col. Barrett....	Gen. Slaughter
" 10	Capture of Jeff Davis, Irwinsville, Ga		
" 26	Surrender of General Kirby	Smith and his	army of about

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.		Remarks.
Union.	Confed.	
.....	300 p.....	3 Confederate guns captured.
.....	3000 p.....	Forrest and Rhoddy taken prisoners. Selma captured and all stores.
8000.....	9000 k., w, and m.	
.....	6000 p.....	Confed. Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Corse, & Curtis Lee captured, also 16 guns and 400 wagons.
C. H., Va.....	26,115 p.....	All were paroled.
2000.....	500 k & w., 300 p.	32 Conf'd cannon captured, 4000 p
.....	2700 p.....	100 Confed. guns captured.
.....	1800 p.....	14 Confed. cannon captured.
Booth.		
.....	1500 p.....	100,000 bales of cotton taken.
men.		
men, at Mt. Ster	ling, Ky.	
to Gen. Canby.	10,000	
.....	8000 p.....	None killed.
70...		This was the last engagement of the war.
80,000.		



CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA.—Exhibition Opened by President Grant, May 10, 1876.

Statement of Vessels captured and destroyed for Violation of the Blockade, or in Battle, from May, 1861, to May 1865, from the Official Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Class	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner...	A. J. Russell...	May 3	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Ship	Argo.....	May 14	,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Arcola.....	May 22	,, ...	Minnesota
Schooner...	Almira Ann....	May 17	,, ...	"
Schooner...	Aid.....	June 5	Mobile bay.....	Niagara
Ship	Amelia.....	June 18	Charleston.....	Wabash and Union
Brig.....	Amy Warwick..	June 10	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota
Sloop.....	Alena.....	June 15	Potomac river...	Mount Vernon
Schooner...	Achilles.....	June 17	Chandeleur island..	Massachusetts
Schooner...	Ann Ryan.....	July 4	Galveston..... ..	South Carolina
Brig.....	Alvarado	Aug. 6	St. Mary's river	Jamestown
Schooner...	Abbie Bradford.	Aug. 13	Mississippi river....	Powhatan
Schooner...	Albion.....	Aug. 16	Charleston	Roanoke & Seminole
Schooner...	Aigburth.....	Aug. 31	Lat. 30°, long. 80°..	Jamestown
Schooner...	Aristides.....	Sept. 27	Key West	
Schooner...	Alert.....	Oct. 6	Charleston	Roanoke and Flag
Brig.....	Ariel.....	... ,, ...	,, ...	Vandalia
Brig.....	Ariel.....	Oct. 20	Wilmington, N. C..	Gemsbok
Schooner...	Argonaut.....	Sept. 13	.....	Susquehanna
Schooner...	Adeline.....	Nov. 17	Off Cape Carnaveral	Connecticut
Schooner...	Albion	Nov. 25	Coast of S. Carolina.	Penguin & Alabama
Ship	Admiral.....	Dec. 12	Tybee.....	Alabama
Steamer....	Anna.....	Nov. 22	Mississippi sound...	New London & R. R Cuyler
Schooner...	A. J. View.	... ,, ...	,, ...	New London & R. R Cuyler
Sloop	Advocate.....	Dec. 1 1862	,, ...	New London, &c
Schooner...	Anna Smith....	Jan. 10	Cedar Keys.	Hatteras
Schooner...	Arrow.....	Feb. 25	St. John's, Florida..	Blenville & Mohican
Sloop.....	Atlanta.....	.....	West coast of Florida	Ethan Allen
Yacht.....	America.....	March..	East coast of Florida	Ottawa, &c.
Steamer....	Albemarle.....	Mar. 14	Newbern, N. C.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	A. H. Partridge.	... ,, ...	,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Alphonsina.....	.....	.....	
Schooner...	Anna Belle.....	March..	Cape Blass...	Pursuit
Schooner...	Alert.....	Feb. 26	St. John's, Florida..	Bienville
Schooner...	Active.....	April 26	St. Mano, S. Carolina..	Flambeau
Steamer....	Alfred Robb....	April 19	Florence, Alabama.	Tyler
Ship.....	Alliance.....	April 26	Captured at Fort Macon.....	Daylight and Chippewa
Schooner...	Albert.....	May 1	Charleston	Huron
Sloop.....	Annie.....	April 24	Gulf of Mexico.....	Kanawha
Steamer....	Alice.....	May 14	Roanoke river.....	Perry, Lockwood & Ceres
Schooner...	Actor.....	Mar.	Escambia river, N. C.	Ceres
Schooner...	Andromeda.....	May 2[illegible]	Mariel, Cuba.....	Pursuit
Schooner...	Agnes H. Ward.	June 1[illegible]	Coast of S. Carolina	Northern Light
Schooner...	Amer'n Coaster.	June [illegible]	Tar[illegible]ver....	Currituck
Schoone[illegible]	[illegible]nes.....	July 1	.....	Huntsville

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862		
Schooner...	Aquilla.....	Aug. 4	Charleston.....	Huron
Steamer....	Adela	July 7	Bahamas.....	Quaker City and Huntsville
Steamer....	Ann.....	June 19	Mobile.....	Susquehanna & Kanawha
Schooner...	Albemarle.....	Mar. 25	Pungo river, N. C...	Delaware
Sloop.....	America.....	April 10	Newtogan c'k, N. C.	Com. Perry, &c
Schooner...	Anna Sophia...	Aug. 27	Gulf of Mexico.....	R. R. Cuyler
Schooner...	Arctic.....	.....	Potomac river.....	Freeborn
Schooner...	Agnes.....	Sept. 25	St. Andrew's sound, Ga.....	Florida
Sloop.....	Ann Squires....	Oct.	Wicomico bay.....	William Bacon.
Tug.....	Anglo American	Aug. 2	Mississippi river....	Essex
Ram	Arkansas	.....	,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Adventure	Oct. 1	Pensacola.....	Kensington, &c.
Steamer....	A. B.....	Aug. 15	Corpus Christi.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Annie Dees.....	Nov. 7	Charleston.....	Seneca
Schooner...	Adelaide	Oct. 21	Sounds of N. Car. ..	Ellis
Steamer....	Anglia	Oct. 24	Bull's bay.....	Flag & Restless
Schooner...	Ariel.....	Nov. 15	Lat. 24°, long. 83° ..	Huntsville
Schooner...	Agnes.....	Nov. 24	Indian river.....	Sagamore
Schooner...	Alicia.....	Dec. 10	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Ariel.....	Nov. 18	Shallotte inlet, N. C	Monticello
Schooner...	Ann Maria.....	... ,, ...	.... ,, ...	,,
Sloop.....	Ann.....	Dec. 30 1863.	Jupiter inlet.....	Gem of the Sea
Sloop.....	Avenger	Jan. 5	.... ,, ...	Sagamore
Steamer....	Antona.....	Jan. 6	Cape St. Blas.....	Pocahontas
Steamer....	A. W. Baker ...	Feb. 3	Mississippi river....	Queen of the West
Schooner...	A. W. Thompson	Feb. 28	Piney Point.....	Wyandank
Boat	Alligator.....	Feb. 8	Caloosahatchie river	Julia
Schooner...	Avon.....	Feb. 14	Abaco.....	Tioga
Schooner...	Annie.....	Feb. 25	Wilmington.....	State of Georgia
Brig.....	Atlantic.....	Mar. 15	Havana.....	Sonoma
Steamer....	Aries.....	Mar. 28	Bull's Bay, S. Car..	Stettin
Schooner...	Antelope.....	Mar. 31	Charleston	Memphis
Schooner...	Agnes	,,	Tortugas.....	Two Sisters
Sloop.....	Aurelia.....	Mar. 23	Mosquito inlet.....	Arizona
Schooner...	Anna.....	Feb. 26	Suwanee river.....	Fort Henry
Schooner...	Ascension	April 14	Havana.....	Huntsville
Schooner...	Annie B.....	April 17	Lat. 27°, long. 83° ..	Wanderer
Schooner...	Alabama.....	April 18	Lat. 29°, long. —°...	Susquehanna
Schooner...	A. Carson.....	April 24	Chesapeake bay	W. World and S. Rotan
Schooner...	Alma.....	May 8	....	Perry
Schooner...	Amelia.....	,,	Charleston.....	Flag, Canandaigua, Wamsutta
Sloop.....	Angelina	May 16	At sea.....	Courier
Schooner...	A. J. Hodge....	May 13	Lat. 28°, long. 86°..	Huntsville
Ram	Arkansas.....	May 20	Yazoo city.....	Yazoo Pass expedition
Steamer....	Argo.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Iron-clad, rebel.....	Atlanta.....	June 17	Savannah.....	Weehawken and Nahant
Schooner...	Anna Maria....	June 28	Steinhathee river...	Fort Henry
Schooner...	Arctic	May 28	Great Yiocomico....	Satellite
Schooner...	Ann	July 6	Charlotte Harbor, Florida.....	Restless
Schooner...	Artist.....	Aug. 15	Lat. 28°, long. 95° ..	Bermuda
Brig.....	Atlantic.....	Aug. 10	Rio Grande.....	Princess Royal

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Steamer....	Alice Vivian....	Aug. 16	Gulf of Mexico	De Soto
Schooner...	Ann.....	Aug. 8	Gilbert's bar	Sagamore
Steamer....	Alonzo Childs ..	.....	.....	Mississippi squadron
Steamer....	Arabian	Sept. 15	New inlet, N. Car..	Shenandoah
Brig	Atlantic.....	Aug. 14	Off the Rio Grande.	
Steamer....	Alabama	Sept. 12	Chandeleur island ..	Eugenie
Steamer....	Argus.....	Oct. 7	Red river.....	Black Hawk
Boat	Alice.....	July 13	.....	Fort Henry
Schooner...	Arctic.....	Nov. 15	At sea.....	Ladona
Schooner...	Anita	Oct. 27	At sea.....	Granite City
English sch.	Amelia Ann....	Nov. —	Brazos Santiago....	,,
Schooner...	Albert, or Wenona	Nov. 30	Off Mobile.....	Kanawha
British sch..	Antoinette	Dec. 8	Cumberland beach..	Braziliera
Steamer....	Antonica.....	Dec. 20	Off Wilmington	Gov. Buckingham
		1864.		
Sloop.....	Annie Thomps'n	Jan. 16	St. Cath.'s sound...	Fernandina
Schooner...	Arietta, or Martha.....	Mar. 3	Off Tybee island....	
Steamer....	Allian'e.....	April 12	Off Savannah	S. Car., T. A. Ward
Mexican sch	Alma	April 19	Coast of Texas.....	Virginia
Schooner...	Amanda.....	May 14	Off Espiritu Santo Pass.....	Kanawha
Schooner...	Agnes	May 3	Off Velasco, Texas..	Chocura
Schooner...	Ann C. Davenport.....	May 12	Alligator river.....	Ceres and Rockland
Steamer....	Arrow.....	July 28	Gatesville, N. C....	Naval and army capture
Steamer....	A. D. Vance....	Sept. 10	At sea.....	Santiago de Cuba
Steamer....	Annie.....	Oct. 31	Off New inlet.....	Kansas, &c.
Schooner...	Annie Virden...	Oct. 5	Off Valasco.....	Mobile
Steamer....	Annie.....	Oct. 7	Near Cape Fear.....	Aster
Schooner...	Ann Louisa....	Sept. 6	Lat. 26° 30' N.; long. 89° 30' W.....	Proteus
Rebel ram..	Albemarle.....	.....	Roanoke river.....	Torpedo boat (Lieut. Cushing)
Rebel steam	Alabama.....	June 19	Off Cherbourg, Fr..	Kearsarge
Schooner...	Albert Edward.	Oct. 31	Lat. 27° N.; long. 94° W.....	Katahdin
Steamer....	Armstrong.....	Dec. 4	Lat. 32° N.; long. 77° W	R. R. Cuyler and others
Schooner...	Alabama.....	Dec. 7	Off St. Louis Pass...	Princess Royal and Chocura
		1865.		
Schooner...	Augusta.....	Jan. 17	Suwanee river, Fla.	Honeysuckle
Steamer....	Amazon.....	Mar. 2	Savannah river.....	Pontiac
Schooner...	Annie Sophia...	Feb. 7	Galveston Bay	Bienville and Princess Royal
Rebel sch...	Anna Dale	Feb. 18	Pass Cavallo.....	Panola
Sloop.....	Annie.....	April 11	Crystal river, Fla..	Sea Bird
		1861.		
Schooner...	Belle Conway..	May 15	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota
Schooner...	Brilliante.....	June 23	Mississippi sound...	Massachusetts
Schooner...	Basilde.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Brunette.....	July 16	Coast of Maryland..	Potomac flotilla
Schooner...	Baltimore.....	Sept. 29	Hatteras inlet.....	Susquehanna
Schooner...	Beverly.....	Oct. 3	.....	Gemsbok
Schooner..	Bachelor	.....	Potomac river.....	Potomac flotilla
Schooner...	Brena Vista....	July 17	.... ,, ...	Resolute
Schooner...	Beauregard.....	Nov. 13	Bahama channel....	W. G. Anderson

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Brig.....	B. F. Martin ...	July 28	Hatteras	Union
Sloop.....	Blooming Youth	Dec. 18	Alexandria, Va.....	Perry
		1862.		
Schooner...	Black Warrior..	Feb. —	Elizabeth City.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	British Queen...	Mar. 1	Wilmington.....	Mount Vernon
Steamer....	Bermuda.....	April 27	Hole-in-Wall.....	Mercedita
Schooner...	Belle.....	April 26	Charleston.....	Uncas
Schooner...	British Empire..	.....	Maratanzas inlet...	Isaac Smith
Schooner...	Baigorry	June 9	Lat. 23°, long. 83° ..	Bainbridge.
Sloop.....	Beauregard.....	.....	Coast of Texas.....	Rachel Seaman
Sloop.....	Blossom.....	Aug. 12	Potomac river	Reliance
Schooner...	Breaker.....	,,	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Sloop.....	Bellefont.....	Feb. —	.... ,, ...	,,
Sloop.....	Belle Italia.....	July 10	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Brilliant.....	Nov. 3	New Topsail inlet ..	Daylight
Schooner...	By George.....	Dec. 1	Indian river.....	Sagamore
		1863.		
Steamer....	Bloomer.....	Jan. 1	Pensacola.....	Naval and army capture
Schooner...	Brave	Jan. 15	.....	Octorara
Steamer....	Burton.....	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La....	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Steamer....	Berwick Bay...	Feb. 3	Mississippi river ...	Queen of the West
Schooner...	Belle.....	Feb. 23	Sapelo sound.....	Potomska
Schooner...	Brothers.....	Mar. 22	Abaco.....	Tioga
Schooner...	Bangor.....	Mar. 25	.....	Fort Henry
Sloop.....	Bright.....	April 24	Gulf of Mexico	De Soto
Sloop	Bazer.....	May 27	Lat. 26°, long. 96°..	Brooklyn
Steamer....	Britannia.....	June 25	Lat. 25°, long. 74°...	Santiago de Cuba
Ship.....	Banshee.....	July 29	New Inlet.....	Niphon
Schooner...	Bettie Cratzer..	June 23	Coast of N. Car....	Frambeau
Sloop.....	Blue Belle.....	July 2	Sabine Pass.....	Cayuga
Boat.....	Buckshot.....	Aug. 7	.....	San Jacinto
Steamer....	Banshee	Nov. 21	,, ...	Grand Gulf and Fulton
Schooner....	Bigelow.....	Dec. 16	Bear Inlet.....	Not known
		1864.		
Steamer....	Bendigo.....	Jan. 3	Off Wilmington....	Blockading squadron
Sloop.....	Buffalo.....	Feb. 1	St. Andrew's sound Ga.....	Braziliera
Steamer....	Bombshell.....	May 5	Off Plymouth, N. C.	Mattabesett and others
Steamer....	Boston.....	July 8	Off Wilmington....	Fort Jackson
Steamer....	Bat.....	Oct. 10	,, ...	Montgomery, &c.
Schooner...	Badger.....	Nov. 6	St. George's Sound, Fla.....	Adela
Steamer....	Beatrice.....	Nov. 27	Off Charleston, S. C.	Picket boats
Schooner...	Belle.....	Dec. 27	Galveston, Texas...	Virginia
		1865.		
Steamer....	Blenheim.....	Jan. 24	Cape Fear river....	N. Atlantic squadron
Schooner....	Ben Willis.	Feb. 2	Lat. 28° N., long, 92° W.....	Panola
Gunboat. ..	Beaufort.....	Mar. —	Richmond, Va.....	Part of N. Atlantic squadron
Rebel st'r..	Baltic.....	May 10	Tombigbee river....	Part of West Gulf squadron
Rebel st'r..	Black Diamond	,,	,, ...	,,
		1861.		
Schooner...	Cecilia.....	Sept. 24	.....	Dart
Schooner...	Cambria..	April 23	Hampton roads....	Cumberland

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner.	Carrie.....	May 2	Hampton roads....	"
Schooner...	Crenshaw.....	May 17	"	Minnesota
Schooner...	Catherine.....	May 27	"	"
Schooner...	Caroline.....	July 5	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	C. P. Knapp....	Aug. 8	.....	Santee
Sloop.....	Charles Henry.	April 7	Chandeleur island..	Massachusetts
Schooner...	Col. Long.....	Sept. 4	At sea.....	Jamestown
Schooner....	Cheshire.....	Dec. 6	Savannah.....	Flag, Seneca, Pocahontas, Augusta, and Savannah
Schooner....	Charity.....	Dec. 15	Hatteras inlet.	Stars and Stripes
Schooner....	Capt. Spedden..	Dec. 31	Biloxi.....	Harry Lewis, Water-Witch and New London
		1862.		
Steamer....	Calhoun.....	Jan. 23	Southwest Pass.....	Colorado, Rachel Seaman, and tender of Samuel Rotan
Steamer....	Curlew.....	Feb. —	Roanoke island.....	Rowan's expedition
Sloop.....	Caroline.....	Mar. —	West coast of Fla...	Ethan Allen
Schooner....	Cora.....	"	Lat. 26°, long. 84°..	Panola
Schooner....	Clifton.....	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Sloop.....	Coquette.....	April 3	Charleston bar.....	Susquehanna
Pilot boat..	Cygnet.....	April 2	Apalachicola.....	Mercedita and Saga more
Schooner....	Columbia.....	April 5	Coast of Texas.....	Montgomery
Schooner...	Charlotte	April 10	Mobile.....	Kanawha
Schooner...	Cuba.....	"	"	"
Steamer....	Circassian..	May 4	Coast of Cuba.....	Somerset
Steamer....	Constitution....	May 22	Lockwood's Folly inlet.....	Mount Vernon, Victoria, and State of Georgia
Steamer....	Cambria.....	May 26	Charleston.....	Huron
		.....	At Sea.....	Arletta and Dan
Schooner...	Cora.....	May 31	Charleston.....	Keystone State
Gunboat....	Corypheus.....	May 13	Bayou Bonfouca....	Calhoun
Steamer....	Clara Dolson...	.....	.....	Mound City
Schooner...	Catalina.....	June 20	Charleston.....	Alabama and Flambeau
Schooner ...	Curlew.....	June 16	Cedar Keys.....	Somerset
Schooner ...	Chance.....	June 28	Warsaw Sound.....	Braziliera
		Mar. 14	Sounds of N. Car....	Naval expedition
Schooner...	Caroline Virginia	"	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	Comet.....	April 10	Newtogan c'k N. C..	Commodore Perry and others
		July 9	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Propeller...	Columbia.....	Aug. 3	Lat. 28°, long. 76°...	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner. ..	Corelia.....	Aug. 23	Lat. 23°, long. 84°..	James S. Chambers
Schooner....	Chapel Point...	Sept. 20	Potomac river.....	Jacob Bell
Schooner....	Conchita.....	Oct. —	Coast of Texas.....	Crocker's expedition
Steamer....	Carolina.....	Oct. 28	Lat. 29°, long. 87°...	Montgomery
Sloop.....	Capitola.....	Nov. 8	Glymont, Md.....	Resolute
Sloop.....	Caperton.....	"	.....	"
Schooner....	Corse.....	Nov. 11	Sabine Pass.....	Velocity, Dan Kensington, and Rachel Seaman
Schooner...	Courier.....	Dec. 22	Lat. 24°, long. 83°...	Huntsville

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862		
Brig.....	Comet.....	Dec. 26	Abaco.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner....	Carmita.....	Dec. 27	Marquesas keys....	Magnolia
		1863.		
Ship.....	C. A. Farwell...	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La...	Admiral Farragut's fleet
		,,	,, ...	,,
Steamer....	Ceres.....	,,	,, ...	,,
Schooner....	Chatham.....	Feb. 27	Alexandria, Va....	Adolf Hugel
Steamer....	Curlew.....	Feb. 28	.....	New Era
Schooner...	Charm.....	Feb. 23	Indian river.....	Gem of the Sea
Schooner...	C. W. Worrell..	Feb. 24	.....	Wyandank
Schooner...	Clara.....	Mar. 25	Mobile.....	Kanawha
		Mar. 30	Deer creek.....	Mississippi squadron
Schooner...	Clyde.....	April 14	Campeachy bank...	Sonoma
Sloop.....	Crotilda.....	April 16	Lat. 28°, long. 80°..	McClellan
Steamer....	Cherokee.....	May 7	Charleston bar.....	Canandaigua and Flag
		April 20	Apalachicola.....	Port Royal
Steamer....	Cuba.....	May 17	Lat. 28°, long 87°...	De Soto
Brigantine..	Comet.....	May 15	Fort Morgan.....	Kanawha
Boat.....	Crazy Jane.....	May 8	Tampa bay, Florida.	Tahoma
Sloop.....	C. Ronterean....	May 16	Charleston.....	S. Atlantic block-ad'g squadron.
Schooner....	Clarita.....	April 26	Lat. 26°, long. 83°...	De Soto
Steamer....	Calypso.....	June 11	Wilmington.....	Florida
		June 1	Crystal river.....	Fort Henry and Beauregard
		June 3	.... ,, ...	Fort Henry and Beauregard
		June 21	Atsea.....	Octorara and Tioga
		June 19	.....	Fort Henry
		July 26	.....	Hendrick Hudson
		July 11	.....	De Soto
		Aug. 7	.....	San Jacinto
		July 29	.....	Port Royal
		.....	....	
		.....	.....	
		.....	.....	
		.....	.....	
		April 20	.....	Port Royal
		July —	Near Apalachicola..	,,
		July —	.... ,, ...	,,
		July —	St. Joseph's bay.....	J. L. Davis
		Dec. —	Mississippi squadron	Osage
		Dec. —	.... ,, ...	,,
Steamer.....	Charleston.....	July 11	Wilmington	Seminole
Schooner...	Cassandra.....	,,	Rappahannock river	Yankee.
Sloop.....	Clara Ann.....	Aug. 1	Cone river.....	,,
Sloop.....	Clotilda.....	July 26	Mosquito inlet.....	Sagamore, &c
		July 17	Wacassassa river....	Fort Henry
		do. 19-26	Cape San Blas.....	Hendrick Hudson.
Steamer.....	Cronstadt.....	Aug. 16	Lat. 27°, long. 76°...	Rhode Island
Schooner....	Carmita.....	Aug. 14	Lat. 26°, long. 95....	Bermuda
Sloop.....	Clara Louisa....	Aug. 8	Indian River inlet..	Sagamore
Schooner....	Charmer.....	July 26	Mosquito inlet.....	Sagamore, &c.
Steamer....	Cornubia.....	Nov. 8	Off New Inlet.....	Jas. Adger and Nip hon

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Steamer....	Chatham.....	Dec 16	Dobey sound.....	Huron
Eng. stem'r.	Ceres.....	Dec 6	Cape Fear river.....	Conn. and others
Schooner....	Caroline.....	Dec. 28	Oclockney river, Fla.	Stars and Stripes
Schooner....	Concordia.....	Oct. 5	Calcasieu Pass.....	Granite City
		1864.		
Sloop.....	Caroline.....	Jan. 18	Jupiter inlet.....	Roebuck
		Jan. 6	At sea.....	Vanderbilt
		Feb. 26	Suwanee river, Fla..	Clyde
		.....	.....	Mississippi squadron
		.....	.....	"
		Feb. —	Port Pemberton.....	Expedition up Yazoo
Steamer....	Cumberland....	Feb. 5	At sea.....	De Soto
Schooner....	Camilla.....	Feb. 29	San Luis Pass.....	Virginia
Sloop.....	Cassie Holt.....	"	.... "	"
Steamer....	Caledonia	May 30	At sea.....	Massachusetts and Keystone State
Sloop.....	Caroline.....	June 10	Jupiter inlet.....	Union
Sloop.....	Cyclops	June 12	Off Charleston.....	Flag
Schooner....	Coquette.....	Oct. 26	Potomac river.....	Adolph Hugel
Steamer....	Condor	Oct. 1	.....	
Steamer....	Constance	Oct. 5	Off Charleston.....	
Schooner....	Cora Smyser....	Oct 28	Off Velasco, Texas..	Sciota and Chocura
Schooner....	Carrie Mair	Nov. 30	Pass Caballo, Texas.	Itasca
		Dec. 5	Lat. 32° N., long. 77° W.	Gettysburg and others
		"	At sea.....	Mackinaw
Schooner....	Cora.....	Dec. 19	Off Galveston island	Princess Royal
		Jan. 5	Lat. 33° N., long 75° W.	Horace Beals
Steamer.....	Charlotte.....	Jan. 19	Cape Fear river.....	Malvern and others
Schooner....	Coquette.....	Jan. 26	Combahee river, S. Carolina	Dai-Ching and Clover
Steamer.....	Celt.....	.....	Stranded on Sullivan's island	
Schooner....	Comus.....	Mar. 31	Lat. 23° N., lon. 83° W.	Iuka
Sloop.....	Cath. Coombs...	Feb. 27	Yorktown, Va.....	Crusader
Steamer.....	Cora.....	Mar. 24	Near Brazos de St. Iago.	Quaker City
		April 27	Mississippi river....	Huntress
		April 20	Off Galveston, Texas	Gertrude
Schooner....	Chaos.....	April 21	"	Columbia
		April 19	"	Columbia and Gertrude
Steamer....	Cotton Plant....	.....	Roanoke river.....	Boat expedition
		.....	"	"
Rebel ironclad	Columbia.....	.....	Charleston, S. C....	
		1861.		
Schooner....	Dorothy Haines	May 11	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Schooner....	Delaware Farmer	May 14	"	"
Schooner....	Dart.....	July 4	Galveston.....	South Carolina
H. brig.....	Delta.....	Oct. 27	"	Santee
Schooner....	Delight.....	Dec. 9	Mississippi sound...	New London

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862		
Sloop.....	Dudley or Pinkney	Jan. 10	Cedar keys.....	Hatteras
Steamer....	Darlington.....	Mar. 3	Fernandina.....	Naval expedition
Schooner...	Dixie.....	April 15	Georgetown	Keystone State
Schooner...	Deer Island.....	May 13	Mississippi sound...	Bohio
Schooner...	Director.....	May 4	York river.....	Corwin and Currituck
Schooner...	Director.....	July —	.....	
Schooner...	Defiance.....	Sept. 7	Sapello sound.....	Braziliera
Schooner...	David Crockett.	Oct. 13	Charleston.....	America and Flag
Schooner...	Dart.....	Oct. 6	Coast of Texas.....	Kensington, &c
Steamer....	Dan.....	Oct. —	"	"
Schooner...	Diana.....	Nov. 26	Pass Cavalo.....	Kittatinny
	Dove.....	.....	.....	Magnolia
		1863.		
Steamer....	Diana.....	Jan. 19	New Orleans.....	Admiral Farragut
Propeller...	Douro.....	Mar. 9	Lat. 33°, long. 77°...	Quaker City
Steamer....	Dolphin.....	Mar. 25	Lat. 19°, long, 65° ..	Wachusett
	D. Sargent.....	Mar. 12	Galveston.....	Kittatinny
Schooner...	Dart.....	May 1	Mobile.....	Kanawha
Steamer....	Dew Drop.....	May —	.....	Yazoo expedition
Schooner...	Don Jose.....	July 2	At sea.....	Juniata
Schooner...	Director.....	Sept. 30	Point Rossa.....	Gem of the Sea
Steamer....	Duoro.....	Oct. 11	New inlet.....	Nansemond
Steamer....	Diamond.....	Sept. 23	St. Simon's sound...	Stettin
Brig.....	Dashing Wave.	Nov. 5	Off Rio Grande.....	Owasco, Virginia.
		1864.		
Steamer....	Dare.....	Jan. 9	.....	Aries
Schooner...	Defy.....	Feb. 3	Off Doboy light, Ga.	Midnight
Steamer....	Dee.....	Feb. 6	Near Masonboro'...	Cambridge
Steamer....	Don.....	Mar. 4	Off Beaufort, N. C...	Pequot
Steamer....	Donegal, or Austin.	June 6	Off Mobile bay.....	Metacomet
		1865.		
Schooner...	Delia.....	Feb. 17	Near Bayport, Fla..	Mahaska
Schooner...	Delphina.....	Jan. 22	Calcasieu river.	Chocura
Steamer....	Deer.....	Feb. 18	Charleston, S. C.....	Monadnock and others
Steamer....	Dolly.....	.....	Roanoke river, N. C.	Naval expedition
Steamer....	Denbigh.....	May 25	.....	
		1861		
Schooner...	Elite.....	May 4	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Schooner...	Emily Ann.....	May 14	"	"
Schooner...	Elizabeth Ann..	.....	Coast of Virginia....	Albatross
Schooner...	Enchantress....	July 22	.....	"
Schooner...	Extra.....	Aug. 29	Rappahannock river	Daylight
Schooner...	Eagle.....	Aug. 12	.....	Resolute
Schooner...	Edwin.....	.....	Beaufort, N. C.....	Cambridge
Schooner...	Ezilda.....	Sept. 30	Barrataria bay.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Ewd. Barnard..	Oct 16	Pass à l'Outre.....	"
Bark.....	Empress	Nov. 26	Northeast Pass, Miss	Vincennes and Misa.
Schooner...	E. J. Waterman	Nov. 30	Tybee light.....	Savannah
Sloop.....	Express.....	Dec. 9	Mississippi sound...	New London
Sloop.....	Ellen Jane.....	Dec. 18	Alexandria, Va.....	Perry
Sloop.....	Eugenia Smith.	Dec. 7	Off Rio Grande.....	Santiago de Cuba
		1862.		
Schooner...	Emma	Jan. 17	Coast of Florida....	Connecticut
Schooner...	Eugenia Smith.	Feb. 7	Lat. 28°, long. 91°...	Bohio

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862		
Steamer....	Ellis.....	Feb. —	Roanoke island.....	Rowan's expedition
Sloop.....	Edisto.....	Feb. 14	Bull's Bay.....	Restless
Schooner...	Elizabeth.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Eva Bell.....	Mar. 14	Newbern	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	Eothen	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Eugenie.....	Mar. 16	Off the Mississippi..	Owasco
Ship.....	Emily St. Pierre	Mar. 18	Charleston.....	Blockadi'g squadron
Propeller...	Eureka.....	April —	Potomac river.....	Potomac flotilla
Steamer....	Ella Warley....	April 25	Lat. 28°, long. 97°...	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Eugenia.....	May 20	North Carolina.....	Hunchback and Whitehead
Schooner...	Ella D.....	May 22	.... ,, ...	Whitehead
Steamer....	Elizabeth.....	May 29	Charleston.....	Keystone State and Jas. Adger
Schooner...	Emily.....	June 26	Wilmington.....	Mt. Vernon, Penobscot, Mystic, and Victoria
Steamer....	Emily.....	July 7	Bull's bay.....	Restless and Flag
Schooner...	Emma.....	July 23	Lat. 27°, long. 75°...	Adirondack
Schooner...	Elizabeth.....	July 5	.....	Hatteras
Schooner...	Eliza.....	Aug. 21	Charleston.....	Bienville
Schooner...	Elmira C'rnelius	Oct. 11	Bull's bay.....	Flag and Restless.
Sloop.....	Eliza.....	.....	.....	Crocker's expedition
Armed sch..	Elmer.....	Aug. 12	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Elias Reed.....	Nov. 5	Lat. 26°, long. 77°...	Octorara
Schooner...	Emma.....	Sept. 26	Velasco, Texas.....	Kittatinny
Schooner...	Emma Tuttle...	Nov. 3	New inlet.....	Mt. Vernon and Cambridge
Sloop.....	Ellen.....	Nov. 24	Indian river.....	Sagamore
Schooner...	Exchange.....	Dec. 28	Rappahannock river	Anacostia
		1863.		
Schooner...	Emma Tuttle...	Jan. 27	.....	Hope
Schooner...	Emily Murray..	Feb. 9	.....	Cœur de Lion
Sloop.....	Elizabeth.....	June 28	Jupiter inlet.....	Sagamore
Steamer....	Evansville.....	Feb. 12	Carson's landing....	Conestoga & Duchess.
Sloop.....	Enterprise.....	Mar. 8	.....	Sagamore
Sloop.....	Express.....	May 4	Coast of S. Carolina	Chocura and Maratanza.
Schooner...	Emma Amelia..	May 2	St. Andrew's bay, Fla.....	Roebuck
Sloop.....	Elias Beckwith..	April 23	Mobile.....	Pembina
Steamer....	Eugenie.....	May 6	.... ,, ...	R. R. Cuyler
Sloop.....	Emeline.....	May 16	At sea.....	Courier
Schooner...	Emily.....	May 21	Urbana, Va.....	Currituck, &c.
Schooner...	Echo.....	May 31	Lat. 25°, long. 83°..	Sunflower
Steamer....	Eagle.....	May 18	Lat. 25°, long. 77°..	Octorara
Steamer....	Emma Bett.....	May —	.....	Yazoo expedition
Sloop.....	Evening Star...	May 29	Warsaw sound, Ga..	Cimarron
Schooner...	Elizabeth.....	June 14	Lat. 23°, long. 83°..	Juniata
Schooner...	Emma.....	June 19	Mosquito inlet.....	Para
Sloop.....	Emma.....	July 3	Cedar keys	Fort Henry
Steamer....	Eureka.....	July 2	Commerce.....	Covington
Steamer....	Emma.....	July 24	Lat. 33°, long. 76°..	Arago, army transport
Steamer....	Elmira.....	July —	Red river.....	Red River expeditn'
Schooner...	Excelsior.....	July 13	Galveston.....	Katahdin
Steamer....	Elizabeth.....	Oct. —	Lockwood's Folly inlet.....	
Steamer....	Ella and Anna..	Nov. 9	.....	Niphon

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Steamer....	Ella.....	Nov. 10	Off Fort Fisher.....	Howquah
Steamer....	Eureka.....	Nov. 22	At Sea.....	Aroostook
Schooner...	Ella.....	Nov. 26	Masonboro' inlet, N. Carolina.....	James Adger
British sch..	Edward.....	Dec. 24	Near Suwanee river.	Fox, tender to San Jacinto
British sch..	Exchange.....	,,	Coast of Texas.....	Antona
		1864.		
Schooner...	Ellen.....	Jan. 16	Off Mobile.....	Gertrude
British sch..	Eliza.....	Jan. 19	Jupiter inlet, Fla...	Roebuck
Steamer....	Emily.....	Feb. 10	Masonboro' inlet....	Florida
Schooner...	Experiment.....	May 3	Coast of Texas.....	Virginia
Steamer....	Emma.....	June 9	Near Charlotte har.	Rosalie, tender to Gem of the Sea
Steamer....	Elsie.....	Sept. 4	At sea.....	Keystone State, Quaker City
Schooner...	Emily.....	Oct. 19	Off San Luis Pass...	Mobile
Steamer....	Emma Henry...	Dec. 8	Lat. 33°N., long. 77° W.....	Cherokee
Steamer....	Ella.....	Dec. 3	Off Wilmington, N. Carolina.....	Emma
		1865.		
Schooner...	Elvira.....	Feb. 25	Bull War sound....	Chenango
Brig.....	Eco.....	Feb. 19	Off Galveston, Tex.	Gertrude
Steamer....	Emma No. 2....	Mar. 20	Rodney, Miss.....	
Steamer....	Egypt Mills....	.....	Roanoke river, N. C.	Naval expedition
		1861.		
Schooner...	F. W. Johnson..	June 1	Chesapeake bay.....	Union
Brig.....	Forest King....	June 13	Key West.....	Mississippi
Schooner...	Fanny.....	June 23	Mississippi sound...	Massachusetts
Schooner...	Falcon.....	July 5	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Favorite.....	July 16	Eastern Shore, Md..	Potomac flotilla
Ship.....	Finland.....	Aug. 26	Apalachicola bay....	R. R. Cuyler
Schooner...	Falcon.....	.....	.....	
Schooner...	Fanny Lee.....	Nov. 6	St. Simon's island...	St. Lawrence
Schooner...	Fairwind.....	Aug. 29	.....	Quaker City
Schooner...	Fashion.....	Nov. 29	.....	Ethan Allen
Sloop.....	Florida.....	Dec. 11	Tumbalin light-house.....	South Carolina
		1862.		
Steamer....	Forrest.....	Feb. —	Roanoke island.....	Rowan's expedition
Steamer....	Fanny.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Florida.....	Mar. 10	Lat. 27° N., long. 84° W.....	J. L. Davis
Schooner...	Fairplay.....	Mar. 12	Georgetown, S. C...	Gem of the Sea
Schooner...	Floyd	April 2	Apalachicola	Mercedita and Sagamore
Schooner...	F. J. Capron...	April 29	.....	Potomac flotilla
Schooner...	Falcon.....	April —	Potomac river.....	,,
Steamer....	Florida.....	April 6	St. Andrew's.....	Pursuit
Schooner...	Farren.....	.....	.....	Ethan Allen
Schooner...	Flash.....	May 2	Charleston	Restless
Steamer....	Fashion.....	May 6	.....	Hatteras
Bark.....	Fannie Laurie..	Sept. 4	South Edisto	Shepherd Knapp
Schooner...	Fanny.....	Aug. 22	St. Simon's.....	Keystone State
Schooner...	Frances.....	Oct. 23	Coast of Florida....	Sagamore
Sloop.....	Flying Cloud...	Dec. 29	.....	Magnolia.
Sloop.....	Flying Fish....	Dec. 30	.....	"

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863.		
Schooner...	Five Brothers...	Mar. 16	Lat. 27° N., long. 77° W.....	Octorara
Schooner...	Florida.....	Jan. 11	.....	
Schooner...	Florence Nightingale.....	Jan. 13	Lat. 25° N., long. 77° W.....	Tioga and Octorara
Sloop.....	Fashion.....	May 23	Apalachicola	Port Royal
Sloop.....	Flying Cloud...	June 2	Potomac river.....	Primrose
Schooner...	Frolic.....	June 25	Crystal river, Fla...	Sagamore and Two Sisters
Boat	Florida.....	June 3	St. Mark's light....	Stars and Stripes
Schooner...	Fashion	June 13	Lat. 23° N., long. 83° W.....	Juniata
Schooner...	Flying Scud....	Aug. 12	Near Matamoras....	Princess Royal
Steamer....	Fulton	Oct. 7	Red river.....	Black Hawk
Steamer....	Fanny.....	Sept. 12	Near Pascagoula....	Genesee
Schooner...	Florrie.....	Oct. 2	Near Matagorda....	Bermuda
Schooner...	Friendship.....	Oct. 10?	Off Rio Brazos.....	Tennessee
Schooner...	Friendship.....	Oct. —	At sea	,,
Schooner...	F. U. Johnson..	Dec. 1	Off Alexandria, Va.	A. Hugel
		1864.		
English sch.	Fly.....	Jan. 11	Jupiter inlet, Fla...	Honeysuckle
Steamer....	Fanny & Jenny.	Feb. 10	Off New inlet.....	Florida
Sloop	Florida.....	Mar. 20	At sea.....	Honeysuckle
English sch.	Fanny.....	April 19	Off Velasco.....	Owasco
Schooner...	Fred. the Second	May 3	Off Brazos river....	Chocura
Sloop.....	Fortunate.....	May 30	Near Indian river..	Bermuda
Rebel steam.	Fort Gaines....	Aug. 5	Mobile Bay	W. Gulf blockading squadron
Rebel arm'd steamer ..	Florida.....	Oct. —	Bahia, Brazil.....	Wachusett
Steamer....	Flora.....	Oct. 22	Off Charleston, S. C.	Picket launches
Schooner...	Flash.....	Nov. 27	Lat. 23° N., long. 97° W	Princess Royal
		1865.		
Schooner...	Fannie McRae..	Jan. 23	Off St. Mark's, Fla..	Fox
Sloop.....	Florida.....	April 11	Crystal river, Fla..	Sea Bird
Rebel Iron-clad.	Fredericksburg .	April —	Richmond, Va.....	
Steamer....	Fisher.....	.....	Roanoke river, N.C.	Naval expedition
		1861.		
Schooner...	George M. Smith	April 24	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Bark.....	General Green..	June 4	Cape Henry.....	Quaker City
Ship.....	General Parkhill	May 12	Charleston.....	Niagara
Schooner...	General Knox..	June 25	.....	Dawn
Schooner...	George G. Baker	July 6	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Georgiana.....	June 25	.....	Dawn
Schooner...	George B. Sloat.	June 5	St. Mark's. Fla.....	Mohawk
Steamer....	Gipsey.....	June 24	Potomac river.....	
Schooner...	Good Egg	Aug. 29	Rappahannock river	Daylight
Schooner...	Gypsey.....	Dec. 28	Pascagoula.....	New London
Schooner...	Garonne	Dec. 30	Galveston.....	Santee
		1862.		
Schooner...	Grace E. Baker.	Mar. 29	Coast of Cuba	R. R. Cuyler
Schooner...	G. H. Smoot....	Mar. 17	Potecay creek, N. C.	Hunchback, &c.
Schooner...	Guide.....	April 19	Charleston	Huron
Ship	Gondar.....	April 26	Capture of Fort Macon	Gemsbok
Bark.....	Glenn.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862		
Schooner...	Gen. C. C. Pinkney.....	May 6	At sea.....	Ottawa
Steamer....	Gov. A. Moulton	May 12	Berwick's bay.....	Hatteras
Steamer....	General Lovell.	June 6	Memphis.....	Western flotilla
Steamer....	Gen. Beauregard	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Steamer....	General Price..	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Steamer....	General Bragg..	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Sloop.....	G. L. Brockenborough.....	Oct. 15	Apalachicola river..	Fort Henry
Sloop.....	Grapeshot.....	Nov. 6	Chesapeake bay.....	Teazer
Sloop.....	G. W. Green....	Nov. 16	.....	T. A. Ward
Steamer....	Gov. Morton....	.....	St. John's river.....	Joint expedition
		1863.		
Sloop	Goodluck.....	Jan. 6	Cape Florida	Ariel
Schooner...	Galena.....	.....	.....	
Schooner...	George W. Grice	Jan. 11	.....	
Bark.....	George Alban...	Jan. —	New Orleans	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Steamer....	Gov. Mouton...	Jan. —	.... ,, ...	"
Schooner...	Georgia.....	Jan. 11	.....	
Schooner...	General Taylor.	Feb. 20	Chesapeake bay....	Crusader and Maraska
Schooner....	Glide.....	Feb. 23	Tybee creek.....	Marblehead and Passaic
Steamer....	Granite City...	Mar. 22	At sea.....	Tioga
Steamer....	Georgiana.....	Mar. 19	Charleston.....	Wissahickon
Steamer....	Gertrude.....	April 16	Eleuthera.....	Vanderbilt
Schooner....	Gipsey.....	Mar. 20	St. Joseph's bay....	Ethan Allen
Schooner....	Golden Liner...	April 27	Morrell's inlet, S. C.	Monticello
Schooner....	General Prim...	April 21	Gulf of Mexico.....	De Soto
Steamer....	Golden Age.....	May 24	.....	Yazoo Pass expedition
Schooner....	Glen.....	June —	Lat. 35°N., long. 73° W.....	Cambria
Schooner....	George.....	July 29	Calooschatchee river	Gem of the Sea
Schooner....	General Worth	Aug. —	Lat. 24°N., long. 82° W.....	Sunflower
Schooner....	Gold Leaf.....	Aug. 23	.....	Jacob Bell
Steamer....	General Beauregard.....	Dec. 12	Off Wilmington....	
Steamer....	Grey Jacket....	Dec. 31	Off Mobile.....	Kennebec
		1864.		
Sloop.....	G. Garibaldi....	Feb. 4	Jupiter inlet.....	Beauregard
Steamer....	Gen. Sumter...	Mar. 12	Lake George.....	Daffodil and others
Schooner...	Good Hope.....	April 18	At sea.....	Fox, tender to San Jacinto
Steamer....	Greyhound.....	May 10	At sea.....	Connecticut
Sloop.....	Gen. Finnegan.	May 28	Chashcowitzka river	Ariel, tender to San Jacinto
Steamer....	Georgiana McCaw.....	June 2	Off Wilm., N. Car.	Maratanza
Steamer....	Georgia.....	Aug. 15	Coast of Portugal..	Niagara
Brig.....	Gezicua Hilligonda.....	Dec. 4	Off Brazos, St. Iago, Texas.....	Pembina
		1865.		
Schooner....	Gen. Burkhart.	Mar. 17	Lat. 26°N., long. 96° W.....	Quaker City
Bark.....	Geo. Douthwaite	May 8	Coast of Florida....	Isonomia
		1861.		
Schooner....	H. M. Johnson.	May 31	Near Cape Lookout.	Perry

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner....	Haxall.....	.....	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota
Bark.....	Hiawatha.....	May 20	,, ...	,,
Schooner....	H. E. Spearing.	May 29	Mouth Miss. river..	Brooklyn
Brig.....	Hallie Jackson.	June 10	Savannah.....	Union
Schooner....	Herbert.....	.....	.....	
Brig.....	Herald.....	July 16	Coast N. Car.....	St. Lawrence
Sloop.....	H. Day.....	.....	Potomac river.....	Thomas Freeborn
Brigantine..	Hannah Balch..	.....	Charleston.....	Wabash
Schooner....	H. Middleton...	Aug. 21	,, ...	Vandalia
Schooner....	H. C. Brooks...	Sept. 9	Hatteras inlet.....	Naval expedition
Schooner....	Henry Nutt....	,,	,, ...	"
Schooner...	Harriet P. Ryan	,,	,, ...	Pawnee
Schooner....	Harmony.....	April 24	Hatteras.....	Gemsbok
Schooner....	Harford.....	Sept. 18	Pope's creek, Md...	Resolute
Steamer....	Henry Lewis...	Nov. 22	Mississippi sound...	New London and R. R. Cuyler
Schooner....	Havelock.....	Dec. 15	Cape Fear.....	Jamestown
Boat.....	Henrietta.....	Nov. 13	Chincoteague.....	Louisiana
		1862.		
Schooner....	Harriet & Sarah	May 14	Newbern, N. Car.	Rowan's expedition
Schooner....	Henry Travers.	Mar. 8	Lat. 28°N., long. 91° W.....	Bohio
Steamer....	Havana.....	June 5	Dead Man's bay....	Isilda
Armed sloop	Hannah.....	Aug. 12	Corpus Christi.....	Arthur
Schooner....	Hermosa.....	Oct. 30	Sabine river.....	Connecticut
		1863.		
Schooner....	Hampton.....	Jan. 13	Dividing creek, Va.	Currituck
Schooner....	Harriet.....	Jan. 22	Chuckatuck creek..	Commodore Morris
Schooner....	Hettiwan.....	Jan. 21	Charleston.....	Ottowa
Steamer....	Home.....	.....	.....	
Sloop.....	Hortense.....	Feb. 18	Lat. 29°N., long. 84° W.....	Somerset, &c.
Sloop.....	Helen.....	Mar. 24	.....	Naval expedition
Rebel armed steamer..	Hart.....	April —	Berwick's bay.....	Estrella
Schooner....	Handy.....	April 22	Lat. 26°N., long. 76° W.....	Octorara
Schooner...	Harvest.....	April 30	Lat. 28°N., long. 75° W.....	Juniata
Schooner...	Hunter.....	May 17	Mobile.....	Kanawha, &c.
Schooner....	Helena.....	June 30	,, ...	Ossipee
Sloop.....	Henry Wolcott.	June 22	.....	Satellite
Schooner....	Hattie.....	June 21	Coast of N. Car.....	Florida
Schooner...	Harriet.....	June 18	Lat. 28°N., long. 82° W.....	Tahoma
Bark.....	H. McGuin.....	July 18	Bay St. Louis.....	Vincennes & Clifton
Steamer....	Havelock (?)....	June 10	Charleston.....	S. Atlantic blockad'g squadron
Steamer....	Herald.....	Sept. —	At sea.....	Tioga
Steamer....	Hebe.....	Aug. 18	Off New inlet, N. C.	Niphon and others
Schooner..	Herald.....	Oct. 23	Off Fryingpan shoals	Calypso
Sloop.....	Hancock.....	Dec. 24	Tampa bay.....	Sunflower
		1864.		
Sloop.....	Hope.....	Feb. 4	Jupiter inlet.....	Beauregard
Sloop.....	Hannah.....	Mar. 11	Off Mosquito inlet..	,,
Schooner....	Henry Colthurst	Feb. 20	San Luis Pass.....	Virginia.
Steamer....	Hattie.....	Mar. 14	Near St. John's Fla.	Daffodil and others
Steamer....	Hard Times....	Mar. —	St. Mary's river....	Para
Sloop.....	Hope.....	July 10	Sapelo sound.....	Ladona
Steamer....	Hope.....	Oct. 22	Off Wilmington.....	Eolus

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1864		
Rebel st'r...	Hampton.....	.....	Richmond, Va.....	
Gunboat unfinished ..	Halifax.....	.....	Roanoke river, N. C.	Naval expedition
		1861.		
Schooner...	Industry.....	May 15	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota
Schooner...	Iris.....	May 27	.....	"
Schooner...	Island Belle....	Dec. 31	Bull's Island light..	Augusta
		1862.		
Schooner...	Isabel or W. R. King.....	Feb. 1	Atchafalaya bay....	Montgomery
Brig.....	Intended.....	May 1	New inlet, N. Car...	Jamestown
Schooner...	Ida.....	July 12	Lat. 26°N., long. 76° W.....	Mercedita
		1863.		
Schooner...	Ida.....	Mar. 4	Charlotte harb'r Fla.	J. S. Chambers
Schooner...	Inez.....	April 18	Indian River inlet..	Gem of the Sea
Schooner...	Isabel.....	May 18	Mobile	R. R. Cuyler
Brig.....	Isabella Thompson	June 19	Lat. 41° N., long. 67° W.....	United States
Sloop.....	Isabella.....	May 22	Wacassassa bay.....	Fort Henry
		1864.		
English sch.	Indian.....	April 10	At sea.....	Vicksburg
Steamer....	Isabel.....	May 28	Off Galveston.....	Admiral
Steamer....	Ivanhoe.....	July 4	Off Mobile.....	Fleet off Mobile
Steamer....	Ida.....	July 8	Sapelo sound.....	Sonoma
		1861.		
Schooner...	J. H. Etheridge.	May 15	Hampton roads	Minnesota
Schooner...	John Hamilton.	July 5	"	Daylight, &c.
Schooner...	Jane Wright....	Aug. 2	Potomac river.....	Thomas Freeborn
Schooner...	Julia.....	.....	Beaufort, N. Car...	Cambridge
Schooner...	Joseph H. Toone	Oct. 1	Barrataria bay.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Judith.....	Sept. 13	Pensacola navy yard	Boat expedition from
Bark.....	Jorgen Lorentzen.....	Dec. 26	Lat. 6° N., Long 37° W.....	Colorado Morning Light
Schooner...	Jane Campbell..	Dec. 14	Beaufort, N. Car...	State of Georgia
		1862.		
Schooner...	J. W. Wilder...	Jan. 20	Mobile bar.....	R. R. Cuyler
Schooner...	Julia.....	Jan. 24	New Orleans.....	Mercedita, &c.
Schooner...	Joanna Ward...	Feb. 24	Lat. 30° N. long. 80° W.....	Harriet Lane
Schooner...	J. J. McNeil....	Jan. 25	Corpus Christi.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Julia Worden..	Mar. 27	Cape Roman passage.....	Restless
Schooner...	Jesse J. Cox....	Mar. 25	Mobile.....	Cayuga.
Schooner...	Julia.....	May 11	.....	Kittatinny
Schooner...	Jane.....	May 3	Lat. 26° N., long. 83° W.....	R. R. Cuyler.
Steamer....	Jeff. Thompson.	June 6	Memphis.....	Western flotilla
Sloop.....	Jeff. Davis.....	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Vessels in sounds of
Schooner...	John.....	April 8	Pasquotank river, N. Carolina.....	North Carolina Commodore Perry
Schooner...	J. J. Crittenden	April 10	Newtogan creek, N Carolina	&c. "
Schooner...	James Norcon..	Mar. 28	Little River, N. C...	Shawsheen, &c.
Brig.....	Josephine.....	July 28	Ship Island, Miss...	Hatteras
Schooner...	John Gilpin....	.....	Mississippi sound...	Katahdin
Sloop.....	John Thompson	Sept. 2	.....	Restless
Schooner...	J. C. Rozer.....	Dec. 3	Wilmington.....	Cambridge

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863.		
Sloop.....	Julia.....	Jan. 8	Jupiter inlet.....	Sagamore
Sloop.....	John C. Calhoun	Jan. 22	Chuckatuck creek ..	Commodore Morris
Schooner...	J. C. McCabe...	Jan. 18	James river.....	Zouave
Schooner...	John Williams..	Mar. 19	Lat. 26° N., long. 76° W.....	Octorara
Steamer....	J. D Clark.....	April 8	Red river.....	Hartford
Schooner...	Joe Flanner....	April 24	Mobile.....	Pembina
Schooner...	Juniper.....	May 4	"	Kanawha
Sloop.....	Jane Adelie	April 24	Gulf of Mexico.....	De Soto
Sloop.....	Justina.....	April 23	Lat. 28° N., long. 78° W.....	Tioga
Steamer....	John Walsh....	May 24	.....	Yazoo Pass expedition
Sloop.....	John Wesley...	June 16	Lat. 28° N., long. 83° W.....	Circassian
Schooner...	Julia.....	.....	Lat. 25° N., long. 76° W.....	Tioga
Steamer....	James Battle...	July 17	.....	De Soto, &c.
Schooner...	J. T. Davis.....	Aug. 10	Rio Grande.....	Cayuga
Steamer....	Juno.....	Sept. 22	Off Wilmington, N. Car.....	Connecticut
Schooner...	Jenny.....	Oct. 6	Off Rio Grande.....	Virginia
Schooner...	Jupiter.....	Sept. 13	At sea.....	Cimarron & Nantucket
Schooner...	Jane.....	Oct. —	Off Rio Brazos.....	Tennessee
Schooner...	Jenny.....	Oct. 6	Coast of Texas.....	Virginia
		1864.		
Steamer....	John Scott.....	Jan. 7	Off Mobile.....	Kennebec and others
Schooner...	John Douglass..	Feb. 29	Off Velasco, Texas.	Penobscot
Sloop.....	Josephine.....	Mar. 24	Saversota sound....	Sunflower
Mexican sch	Juanita.....	April 11	Off San Luis Pass...	Virginia
Schooner...	Julia A. Hodges	April 6	Matagorda bay.....	Estrella
Schooner...	Judson.....	April 30	Off Mobile bar.....	Conemaugh
Steamer....	Jupiter.....	June 27	At sea.....	Proteus
Sloop.....	Julia.....	"	Off Sapelo sound....	Nipsic
Schooner...	James Williams	July 12	Off Galveston.....	Penobscot
Schooner...	John.....	Sept. 11	Off Velasco.....	Augusta Dinsmore
Sloop.....	James Sandy...	Oct. 28	Off Alexandria, Va.	Adolph Hugel
Schooner...	John A. Hazard	Nov. 5	Lat. 26° N., long. 96° W.....	Fort Morgan
Schooner...	Julia.....	Dec. 5	Near Velasco, Texas	Chocura
Steamer....	Julia.....	Dec. 23	Alligator creek, S. C.	Acacia
		1865.		
Schooner...	Josephine.....	Jan. 14	Off Brazos, St. Iago, Texas.....	Seminole
Schooner...	John Hale.....	Feb. 3	Coast of Florida	Matthew Vassar
		1862.		
Schooner...	Kate.....	April 2	Wilmington.....	Mount Vernon
Schooner...	Kate.....	Dec. 27	St. Mark's river....	Roebuck
		1863.		
Schooner...	Kate.....	Feb. 25	.....	Potomac flotilla
Sloop.....	Kate.....	May 28	Point Isabel light...	Brooklyn
Sloop.....	Kate.....	June 23	Indian river.....	Pursuit
Steamer....	Kate.....	Aug. 1	New Inlet, N. C....	James Adger, &c

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Steamer....	Kate Dale.....	July 14	.....	R. R. Cuyler
Steamer....	Kaskaskia.....	.....	.....	Mississippi squadron.
Sloop.....	Kate Dale.....	Oct. 16 1861.	Tampa bay.....	Tahoma and Adelt
Schooner...	Laurie.....	May 4	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Schooner...	Lynchburg.....	May 30	Chesapeake bay....	Quaker City
Schooner...	Louisa.....	July 4	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Sloop.....	Leon.....	July 25	Potomac river.....	Thomas Freeborn
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Aug. 11	Cape Fear river	Penguin
Schooner...	Louisa Agnes...	Sept. 9	Beaufort, N. Car....	Cambridge
Schooner...	Lida.....	Dec. 1 1862.	Off St. Simonds.....	Seminole
Schooner...	Lizzie Weston..	Jan. 19	.....	Itasca
Propeller...	Labuan	Feb. 1	Boca Chica.....	Portsmouth
Schooner...	Lynnhaven.....	Feb. 0	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Delaware
Schooner...	Lion	Feb. 5	Lat. 26° N., long. 93° W.....	Kingfisher
Schooner...	Lizzie Taylor...	Mar. 4	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	Lydia and Mary.	Mar. 9	Cape Roman passage	Restless
Schooner...	Lookout.....	April —	Potomac river.....	Potomac flotilla
Sloop.....	Lafayette.....	April 4	.....	Pursuit.
Schooner ...	Liverpool.....	April 10	Georgetown	Keystone State
Steamer....	Lewis Whitemore.....	May 6	.....	Colorado
Schooner...	Lucy C. Holmes.	May 27	At sea.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Lion	Mar. 28	Pantago creek, N. C.	Delaware
Schooner...	La Criolla.....	May 29	Charleston.....	Bienville
Steamer....	Little Rebel	June 6	Memphis	Western flotilla
Schooner...	Louise	June 19	.....	Albatros
Schooner...	Lucy.....	June 20	Lat. 29° N., long. 83° W.....	Beauregard
Brig.....	Lilla	July 3	Hole in the Wall....	Quaker City
Sloop.....	L. Rebecca.....	June 21	.....	Bohio
Sloop.....	Lizzie	Aug. 2	Coast of North Carolina.....	Penobscot
Steamer....	Lodona.....	Aug. 4	Ossabaw sound.....	Unadilla
Schooner...	Lonely Bell.....	Mar. 21	Powell's Point.....	General Putnam
Schooner...	Louisa	Aug. 23	Charleston	Bienville and Pembina
Bark.....	La Manche.....	„	Lat. 38° N., long. 69° W.....	Ino
Schooner...	Lavinia	Aug. 27	Lat. 27° N., long. 76° W.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Lilly.....	Aug. 31	At sea.....	W. G. Anderson
Schooner...	Levi Rowe.....	Nov. 30 1863.	New inlet.....	Mount Vernon
Steamer....	Landis	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La....	Admiral Farragut's fleet.
Steamer....	Little Magruder.	Jan. 8	White House.....	Mahaska, &c.
Schooner...	Lightning	Mar. 15	.....	Bienville
Sloop.....	Laura Dudley..	April 27	Lat. 2°° N., long. 86° W	McClellan
Schooner...	Ladies' Delight.	May 14	Urbana, Va.....	Currituck, &c
Schooner...	Linnet	May 21	Lat. 26° N., long. 84° W.....	Union
Steamer....	Lady Walton...	June —	White river.....	Naval boat exp'n
Steamer....	Lizzie.....	July 15	Lat. 27° N., long. 75°	Santiago de Cuba

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Schooner...	Lady Maria.....	July 6	Bay Port, Fla.....	De Soto and others
Steamer....	Louisville.....	.....	Red River.....	Red river expedit'n
Sloop.....	Last Trial.....	Oct. —	.....	Beauregard
Steamer....	Lizzie Davis....	Sept. 16	Lat. 25° 58' N., long. 85° 11' W.....	San Jacinto
Steamer....	Leviathan.....	Sept. 22	Off Southwest Pass..	De Soto
		1864.		
Steamer....	Laura.....	Jan. 18	Ockockney river....	Stars and Stripes
Boat.....	Lydia.....	Feb. 4	Jupiter inlet	Beauregard
Schooner...	Louisa	Feb. 11	Off Brazos River Pass	Queen
Schooner...	Linda.....	Mar. 11	Off Mosquito inlet..	Beauregard and Norfolk packet
Schooner...	Lilly.....	Feb. 28	Off Velasco, Texas..	Penobscot
Schooner...	Lauretta	Mar. 1	Off Indian River....	Roebuck
English sch.	Lilly.....	April 17	Off Velasco.....	Owasco
.. „	Laura.....	April 21	.... „	„
Sloop.....	Last Resort.....	June 30	Jupiter inlet.....	Roebuck
Steamer....	Little Ada.....	July 9	At sea.....	Gettysburg
Steamer....	Lilian.....	Aug. 24	„	Keystone State and others
Steamer....	Lynx.....	Sept. 25	Off New inlet, N. C.	Niphon and others
Steamer....	Lucy.....	Nov. 2	Lat. 32° 40' N., long. 77° 48' W.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Oct. 15	Off San Luis Pass...	Mobile
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Oct. 12	Near Aransas Pass.	Chocura
Steamer....	Lady Sterling...	Oct. 31	Off Wilmington....	Calypso, Eolus, Fort Jackson
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Oct. 12	Off Aransas Pass, Texas.....	Chocura
Schooner...	Lucy.....	Oct. 21	Off Bayport, Fla....	Sea Bird
Sloop.....	Little Elmere...	Nov. 9	Mobjack bay, Va...	Stepping Stones
Schooner...	Lone.....	Nov. 6	Lat. 28° N., long. 95° W.....	Fort Morgan
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Nov. 24	Bar of St. Bernard..	Chocura
Schooner...	Lowood.....	Dec. 4	Near Velasco, Texas	„
Schooner...	Lady Hurley...	Dec. 6	Off Velasco, Texas..	„
		1865.		
Schooner...	Lilly.....	Jan. 6	Off Galveston, Texas	Metacomet
Schooner...	Louisa.....	Feb. 18	Arkansas Pass, Texas	Penobscot
Schooner...	Lecompte.....	May 25	Galveston, Texas...	Cornubia
Steamer....	Lady Davis.....	.....	Charleston, S. C....	
		1861.		
Schooner...	Mary & Virginia	May 4	Hampton Roads....	Cumberland
Schooner...	Mary Willis....	May 14	„	Minnesota
Schooner...	Mary.....	May 15	„	„
Schooner...	Mary Clinton...	May 30	Mouth of Mississippi	Powhatan
Schooner...	McCanfield.....	July 4	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Mary.....	July 13	North Carolina....	Roanoke
Schooner...	Monticello	July 26	Rappahannock river	Daylight
Longboat...	Morning Star...	.....	Potomac river.....	Freeborn
Schooner...	Mary Alice.....	Aug. 3	.....	Wabash
Bark	Macao.....	Sept. 5	Mouth of Mississippi	Brooklyn & St. Louis
Schooner...	Mary Wood....	Sept. 9	Hatteras inlet.....	Pawnee
Schooner...	Mary E. Pindar	Sept. 22	.....	Gemsbok
Schooner...	Mabel.....	Nov. 15	Lat. 31° N., long. 80° W.....	Dale

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862.		
Schooner...	Major Barbour..	Jan. 28	Racoon Point, La...	De Soto
Schooner...	Mars.....	Feb. 5	Fernandina.....	Keystone State
Sloop.....	Mary Lewis....	Jan. 25	Mantle river, Fla...	Kingfisher & others
Sloop.....	Margaret, *alias* Wm. Henry..	Feb. 6	Isle au Briton.....	Sciota
Steamer....	Magnolia.....	Feb. 19	Pass a l'Outre.....	Brooklyn and others
Pilot boat..	Mary Olivia....	April 2	Apalachicola.....	Mercedita, &c.
Schooner...	Monterey.....	April --	Potomac river.....	Potomac river
Schooner...	Mersey.....	April 26	Lat. 31° N., long. 79° W.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Maria.....	April 30	Charleston.....	,,
Schooner...	Magnet.....	.....	Fernandina.....	Dupont's expedition
Schooner...	Mary Teresa....	May 10	Charleston.....	Unadilla.
Schooner...	Magnolia.....	May 1	Berwick bay.....	Hatteras
Sloop.....	Monitor.....	June —	Piankatank river...	Anacostia
Schooner...	Mary Stewart...	June 3	Santee river.....	Gem of the Sea
Schooner...	Morning Star...	June 27	Frying Pan shoals..	Bienville
Steamer....	Modern Greece..	,,	Near Fort Fisher...	Cambridge, Stars & Stripes
Steamer....	Memphis.....	July 31	At sea.....	Magnolia
Schooner...	Mail.....	Aug. 1	.....	Freeborn
Schooner...	Mary Elizabeth.	Aug. 24	Wilmington.....	Stars & Stripes, &c.
Schooner...	Monte Christo..	July 10	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Mary Ann.....	.....	.....	Kensington, &c.
Sloop.....	Mustang.....	Feb. —	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Maria.....	Nov. 12	Sabine Pass.....	Kensington, &c.
		Dec. 3	Baton Rouge.....	Essex
Schooner...	Mary Grey.....	Dec. 19	.....	T. A. Ward
Schooner...	Mont Blanc.....	Dec. 25	Bahamas.....	Octorara
		1863.		
Ship.....	Metropolis.....	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La....	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Ship.....	Milan.....	,,	.... "	,,
Sloop.....	Music.....	Jan. 22	Chuckatuck creek...	Commodore Morris
Sloop.....	Mercury.....	Jan. 4	Charleston.....	Quaker City
Schooner...	Matilda.....	.....	Matagorda bay.....	Henry Janes, &c.
Schooner...	Margaret.....	Feb. 1	Lat. 27° N., long. 83° W.....	Tahoma, &c.
Steamer....	Moro.....	Feb. 3	Mississippi river....	Queen of the West
Schooner...	Mail.....	Feb. 23	.....	Potomac flotilla
Brig.....	Minna.....	Feb. 18	Shallot inlet.....	Victoria
Brig.....	Magicienne.....	Jan. 28	Lat. 22° N., long. 28° W.....	Onward
Schooner...	Mary Jane.....	Mar. 24	Wilmington.....	State of Georgia, &c.
Schooner...	Minnie.....	April 6	Lat. 26° N., long. 82° W.....	Huntsville.
Schooner...	Mattie.....	April 13	Lat. 23° N., long 83° W.....	Annie
Schooner...	Maggie Fulton .	April 8	Indian river inlet...	Gem of the Sea
Brig.....	Minnie.....	April 20	Bull's bay.....	Ladona
Schooner...	Major E. Willis	April 19	Charleston.....	Powhatan
Schooner....	Martha Ann....	April 24	Chesapeake bay.....	Western World, &c.
		May 13-14	Urbana, Va.....	Currituck, &c.
Schooner....	Maria Bishop...	May 17	At sea.....	Courier
Schooner....	Mignionette....	May 19	Piney Point.....	Sophronia
		June 1	Lawson's bay, Va...	Primrose, &c.
Schooner....	Mississippian...	May 19	Gulf of Mexico.....	De Soto

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Steamer....	Mobile.....	.....	Yazoo City.....	Yazoo Pass exped'n
Steamer....	Magnolia.....	.....	.....	"
Schooner....	Mary Jane.....	June 18	Clearwater harbor..	Tahoma
Schooner ...	Miriam.....	"	Brazos Santiago.....	Itasca
Steamer....	Merrimack.....	July 24	New inlet, N. C....	Iroquois
Steamer....	Massachusetts..	July 2	Baltimore, Md.....	Yankee
Sloop.....	Music.....	Sept. 17	Potomac river.....	Adolph Hugel
Steamer....	Montgomery....	Sept. 13	Lat. 28° 32' N., long. 89° 12' W.....	De Soto
Schooner....	Mack Canfield..	Aug. 25	Rio Grande.....	W. G. Anderson
Schooner....	May.....	.....	.....	Cœur de Lion, &c.
British stmr	Mail.....	Oct. 15	At sea.....	Honduras & others
British stmr	Martha Jane....	Oct. 20	Near Cedar Keys....	Anne, tender to Fort Henry
Steamer....	Margaret and Jessie.....	Nov. 5	Off Wilmington....	Keystone State and others
Schooner....	Matamoras.....	Nov. 4	Off Rio Grande.....	Owasco and Virginia
Schooner....	Marshal J.Smith	Dec. 9	Off Mobile.....	Kennebec
Schooner....	Maria Alberta..	Nov. 27	Bayport, Florida....	Two Sisters, tender to San Jacinto
Sloop.....	Magnolia.....	Dec. 16	Lat. 26° 15' N., long. 82° W.....	Ariel, tender to San Jacinto
Schooner...	Mary Ann.....	Nov. 26	Lat. 26° 22' N., long. 97° W.....	Antona
Steamer....	Minna.....	Dec. 9	Lat 23° 48' N., long. 78° 3' W.....	Circassian
Schooner...	Mary Campbell.	Nov. 14	Near Pensacola.....	Bermuda
		1864.		
Steamer....	Mayflower.....	Jan. 13	Sarasope Pass, Fla..	Union
Schooner...	Minnie.....	Jan. 15	Mosquito inlet.....	Beauregard
Sloop.....	Maria Louise...	Jan. 10	Jupiter inlet.....	Roebuck
Sloop.....	Mary.....	Jan. 19	..... "	"
Schooner...	Mary Ann.....	Mar. 6	Off Wilmington....	Grand Gulf
British sch..	M. P. Burton...	Mar. 11	Lat. 28° 50' N., long. 95° 5' W.....	Aroostook
Schooner...	Marion.....	Mar. 12	Gulf of Mexico.....	"
Schooner...	Mary Sorley....	April 4	Off Galveston.....	Scioto
Schooner...	Maudoline.....	April 13	Atchafalaya bay....	Nyanza
British sch..	Maria Alfred...	"	Lat. 28° 50' N., long. 95° 5' W.....	Rachel Seaman
Eng.steamer	Minnie.....	May 9	Lat. 34° N., long. 75° 28' W.....	Connecticut
English sch.	Miriam.....	April. 29	Lat. 25° 25' N., long. 84° 30' W.....	Honeysuckle
Schooner...	M. O'Neill.....	May 5	Off Washington, N. Carolina.	Valley City
Steamer....	Matagorda.....	July 8	Off coast of Texas..	Kanawha and others
Steamer....	Matagorda.....	Sept. 10	Lat. 22° 50' N., long. 85° 47' W.	Magnolia
Schooner....	Mary Bowers...	Oct. 29	Off Charleston, S. C.	S. Atlantic Block. Squadron
Schooner....	Medera.....	Dec. 8	Pascagoular bar.....	J. P. Jackson and Stockdale
Schooner....	Mary.....	Dec. 3	Lat. 32° N., long. 78° W.	Mackinaw
Sloop.....	Mary Ann.....	Dec. 8	Off Pass Cabello, Tex	Itasca
Schooner....	Morris.....	Dec. 19	Gulf of Mexico.....	Pocahontas
		1865.		
Schooner....	Mary Ellen.....	Jan. 3	Off Velasco, Texas..	Kanawha

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1865		
Schooner...	Matilda.....	Feb. 11	Off Pass Cabello, Tex	Penobscot
Schooner...	Mary Agnes....	Feb. 18	Aransas Pass, Texas	"
Schooner....	Matilde.....	Feb. 11	Near Pass Cabello, Texas.	"
Schooner....	Malta.....	Mar. 3	Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana.	Glide
Schooner...	Mary.....	Mar. 16	Indian river, Fla...	Pursuit
Steamer....	Morgan.....	.....	.....	
Steamer....	Mab.....	.....	Charleston, S. C.....	
Iron-clad (rebel)	Missouri.....	June 3	Red river.....	
Steamer....	Mary T. Cotton.	"	.... "	
		1861.		
Ship.....	North Carolina.	May 14	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota
Brig.....	Nahum Stetson.	June 19	Mouth of Mississippi river.	Brooklyn, &c.
		1862.		
Schooner....	Napoleon.....	Mar. 14	Newbern	Rowan's expedition
Schooner....	New Island.....	April 2	Apalachicola.....	Mercedita, &c.
Schooner....	Newcastle.....	May 11	Lat. 23° N., long, 83° W.	Bainbridge
Sloop.....	New Eag'e.....	May 15	Coast of Cuba.....	Sea Foam
Steamer....	Nassau.....	May 28	Wilmington.....	State of Georgia, &c.
Brig.....	Napier.....	July 29	.... "	Mount Vernon, &c
Schooner....	Nathan'l Taylor	April 8	Pasquotank river, N. Carolina.	Commodore Perry, &c.
Schooner....	Nellie.....	Sept. 23	Ossabaw Sound, Ga.	Alabama
Schooner...	Nonsuch.....	Dec. 1	Bahama Banks.....	Tioga
Steamer....	Neustra Sonora de Regla.	"	Port Royal.....	General Sherman, &c.
Steamer....	Naniope.....	"	.....	Diana
		1863.		
Steamer....	Nashville.....	Feb. 28	Fort McAllister.....	Montauk
Steamer....	Nicolai 1st.....	Mar. 21	Cape Fear river....	Victoria, &c.
Sloop.....	Neptune.....	April 19	Charleston	S. Atlantic Block. Squadron
Schooner....	Nellie.....	Mar. 29	Port Royal.....	South Carolina
Schooner....	New Year.....	April 26	Tortugas.....	Sagamore
Schooner....	Nymph.....	April 22	Coast of Texas.....	Rachel Seaman
Steamer....	Natchez.....	May —	.....	Yazoo Pass expedit'n
Schooner....	Nanjemoy.....	July 15	Cone river.....	Yankee
Steamer....	Nita.....	Aug. 17	Gulf of Mexico.....	De Soto
Steamer....	Neptune.....	June 14	Lat. 25° N., long. 85° W.	Lackawanna
		1864.		
Steamer....	Nutfield.....	Feb. 4	New river inlet.....	Sassacus
Steamer....	Nan-Nan.....	Feb. 24	Suwannee river.....	Nita
Sloop.....	Nina.....	Feb. 27	Indian river.....	Roebuck
Sloop.....	Neptune.....	May 6	Tampa bay.....	Sunflower
Steamer....	Night Hawk....	Sept. 29	.....	Niphon
Schooner...	Neptune.....	Nov. 19	Off Brazos de Santiago, Texas.	Princess Royal
		1865.		
Steamer....	Nansemond.....	April —	Richmond, Va.....	
Iron-clad (rebel)....	Nashville.....	May 10	.....	
		1861.		
Bark	Octavia.....	May 16	Hampton roads.. ..	Star
Schooner....	Olive Branch...	June 28	Mississippi sound...	Massachusetts

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner...	Ocean Wave....	Sept. 9	Hatteras inlet.....	Pawnee
Pungy.....	Ocean Wave....	July 18	Potomac river.....	Resolute
Schooner....	Olive.....	Nov. 22	Mississippi sound...	New London, &c.
Sloop.....	Osceola.....	Dec. 9	.... ,, ...	,,
		1862.		
Schooner. ..	Olive Branch...	Jan. 21	Coast of Florida....	Kingfisher, &c.
Schooner....	Ocilla.....	Jan. 10	Cedar Keys.....	Hatteras
Sloop.....	O. K.....	Feb. —	.... ,, ...	Santiago de Cuba
Steamer....	Old North State.	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Sloop.....	Octavia.....	April 2	Appalachicola.....	Mercedita
Schooner....	Orion.....	July 24	Lat. 22° N., long. 87° W.	Quaker City
Steamer....	Ouachita.....	Oct. 14	Coast of Carolina...	Memphis
Schooner....	Orion.....	Dec. —	.....	Calhoun
		1863.		
Barkantine.	Ocean Eagle....	Jan. 19	New Orleans.....	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Schooner...	Odd Fellow.....	April 15	Little River inlet, N. Carolina.	Monticello
Schooner.	Oliver S. Breeze	May 16	Anclote Key.....	Two Sisters
Steamer....	Oconee.....	Aug. —	New Savannah.....	
British sch..	Ocean Bird.....	Oct. 23	Off St. Augustine inlet.	Norfolk packet
		1864.		
Sloop.....	Oscar.....	May 1	Lat. 26° 5′ N., long. 83° 20′ W.	Fox, tender to S. Jacinto
Eng. schn'r.	O. K.....	April 27	Coast of Florida....	Union
Schooner...	Oramoneta.....	April 18	Off St. Augustine, Florida.	Beauregard
Schooner...	Oregon.....	Aug. 24	Biloxi bay.....	Narcissus
		1861.		
Bark.....	Pioneer.....	May 25	Hampton roads.....	Minnesota.
Ship.....	Perthshire.....	June 9	Gulf of Mexico.....	Massachusetts.
Bark.....	Pilgrim.....	June 7	Pass à l'Outre.....	Brooklyn.
Schooner...	Petrel.....	July 28	Charleston.....	St. Lawrence.
Schooner...	Prince Leopold.	Aug. 22	New York.....	Collector of the port
Schooner...	Prince Alfred...	Sept. 28	Hatteras inlet.....	Susquehanna
Schooner...	Prince of Wales.	Dec. 24	Georgetown	Gem of the Sea
		1862.		
Schooner...	P. A. Sanders...	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner...	Palma.....	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Sloop.....	Pioneer.....	Feb. 20	Rio Grande.....	Portsmouth
Schooner...	President.....	Mar. 16	Mississippi river....	Owasco
Steamer....	P. C. Wallis....	April 4	Pass Christiana.....	Hatteras, &c.
Sloop.....	Poody.....	May 17	Vermillion bay.....	Hatteras
Steamer...	Patras.....	May 26	Charleston.....	Bienville
Schooner...	Providence.....	May 29	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner...	Princeton.....	June —	Tortugas banks.....	Susquehanna
Schooner...	Planter.....	May 7	Pamunkey river ...	Currituck
Steamer....	Post Boy.....	Mar. 14	.....	Vessels in sounds of N. Carolina
Schooner...	Pathfinder.....	Nov. 2	.....	Penobscot
Sloop.....	Pointer	Oct. 31	.....	Reliance
Boat.....	Prize.....	Dec. 20	.....	Octorara
		1863.		
Sloop.....	Potter.....	June 3	Potomac river.....	Currituck
Schooner...	Pride.....	June 21	Frying Pan shoals..	Chocura
Steamer....	Pearl.....	June 20	.....	Tioga
Steamer....	Princess Royal.	June 29	Charleston.....	Unadilla, &c.
Steamer....	Peterhoff.....	Feb. 25	St. Thomas.....	Vanderbilt
Sloop,.....	Petee.....	Mar. 10	.....	Gem of the Sea

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Schooner...	Pacifique.....	Mar. 27	St. Mark's.....	Stars and Stripes
Schooner...	Pushmataha....	June 13	Tortugas.....	Sunflower
Steamer....	Planter.....	June 15	Lat. 27° N., long. 86° W.....	Lackawanna
Steamer....	Powerful	Dec. 20	Suwannee river....	Fox, tender to S. Jacinto
Steamer....	Phantom.....	Sept. 23	Near Rich inlet, N. Carolina.....	Connecticut
		1864.		
Steamer....	Presto.....	Feb. 2	Sullivan's island....	Lehigh and others
Steamer....	Pet.....	Feb. 16	Off Lockwood's Folly inlet.....	Montgomery
Sloop.....	Persis.....	Mar. 12	Off Wassaw sound, Ga.....	Massachusetts and others
Steamer....	Pevensey.....	June 9	.....	Newbern
Schooner...	Pocahontas.....	July 8	.....	Azalia and Sweet Brier
Schooner...	Prince Albert...	Oct. 29	Off Charleston, S. C.	S. Atlantic Blockading squadron
Schooner...	Pancha Larispa.	Oct. 27	Off Velasco, Texas..	Sciota
Small boat..	Peep O'Day....	.....	Near Indian river, Fla.....	Pursuit
Steamer....	Petrel.....	Dec. 15	New inlet, N. C.....	
Sloop.....	Pickwick.....	Dec. 6	Coast of Florida....	Sunflower
		1865.		
Schooner...	Pet.....	Feb. 7	Galveston bay.....	Boat expedition
Sloop.....	Phantom.....	Mar. 3	Suwannee river.....	Honeysuckle
Steamer....	Philadelphia....	Jan. —	Sounds of N. Car...	
Rebel steam.	Patrick Henry .	April —	Richmond, Va.....	
		1863.		
Ram	Qu'n of the West	April —	Red river, Ark.....	Estrella, &c.
		1861.		
Schooner...	Ring Dove.....	July 16	Eastern Shore, Md.	Potomac flotilla
Sloop.....	Richard Lacey..	.....	Potomac river.....	Thomas Freeborn
Schooner...	Remittance.....	Aug. 28	.... ,, ...	Yankee
Schooner...	Revere.....	Sept. 10	Beaufort, N. C.....	Cambridge
Schooner...	Reindeer	.....	.....	Dart
Armed rebel schooner..	Royal Yacht....	Nov. 7	Galveston.....	Expedition from Santee
		1862.		
Sloop.....	Rattler.....	Jan. 10	Cedar Keys.....	Hatteras
Schooner...	Rose	April 2	Appalachicola	Mercedita, &c.
Schooner...	Reindeer	April 20	Potomac river.....	Potomac flotilla
Schooner...	R. C. Files.....	,,	Mobile.....	Kanawha
Schooner...	Rebecca.....	May 29	Charleston.....	Bienville
Schooner...	Rowena.....	June 6	Stono inlet.....	Pawnee and others
Schooner...	Rich'd O. Bryan	June 4	Coast of Texas.....	Rhode Island
Schooner...	Resolution.....	April 4	Pass Christian.....	Hatteras
Schooner...	Reindeer.....	July 9	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Steamer....	Reliance.....	July 21	.....	Huntsville
Schooner...	Rambler	Sept. 9	Lat. 28° N., long. 94° W.....	Connecticut
Schooner...	Rising Sun.....	Sept. 5	.....	Wyandank
Schooner...	Revere.....	Oct. 11	Cape Fear river....	Monticello, &c.
Brig.....	Robert Bruce ..	Oct. 22	Shallot inlet, N. C..	Penobscot
Schooner...	Reindeer.....	Sept. 17	.....	W. G. Anderson
Schooner...	Racer.....	Oct. 30	New inlet, N. C.....	Daylight
		1863.		
Schooner...	Rising Dawn...	Jan. 10	.....	Octorara
Sloop.....	Richards	Feb 1	Bocos Grande	Two Sisters

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863		
Schooner...	Rowena.....	.....	.....	New Era
Steamer....	Rose Hamilton.	Feb. 12	Carson's landing....	Conestoga, &c.
Sloop.....	Relampago.....	Mar. 4	Charlotte harbor, Fla	J. S. Chambers
Sloop.....	Rosalie.....	Mar. 16	Lat. 26° N., long. 76° W	Octorara
Sloop.....	Ranger.....	Mar. 25	Crystal river.....	Fort Henry, &c.
Schooner...	Rising Dawn...	,,	New inlet.....	Mount Vernon, &c.
Schooner...	Royal Yacht....	April 15	Galveston.....	W. G. Anderson
Schooner...	Ripple.....	May 18	Mobile.....	Kanawha
Schooner...	Rapid.....	April 24	Gulf of Mexico.....	De Soto
Steamer....	R. J. Lockland.	May 24	.....	Yazoo Pass expedn.
Ram	Republic.....	.....	Yazoo City.....	,,
Sloop.....	Richard Vaux..	June 20	Potomac river.....	Primrose
Schooner...	Rebekah	June 18	Lat. 27° N., long. 83° W	J. S. Chambers
Sloop.....	Relempago.....	July 14	Lat. 25° N., long. 82° W.....	Jasmine
Schooner...	Revenge	July 21	Calcasieu	Owasco
Schooner...	Renshaw.....	July —	Washington, N. C..	Louisiana
Sloop	Richard.....	Aug. 31	Charlotte harbor...	Gem of the Sea
Schooner...	Robert Knowles	Sept. 15	.....	Cœur de Leon
Steamer....	R. E. Lee, formerly Giraffe.	Nov. 9	Off Wilmington....	James Adger
British sch..	Ring Dove.....	Dec. 17	Off Indian river, Fla	Roebuck
Mexican sch	Raton del Nilo.	Dec. 3	East of Padre island, Texas.	New London
		1864.		
Steamer....	Rosita.....	Jan. 28	Gulf	Western Metropolis
Schooner...	Roebuck.....	Jan. 7	Lat. 26° 23' N.; long. 83° 59' W.	San Jacinto
Steamer....	Ranger.....	Jan. 11	Near Lockwood's Folly inlet.	Minnesota and others
Sloop.....	Racer.....	Jan. 31	Off Cape Canaveral.	Beauregard
Schooner...	Rebel	Feb. 29	Indian river.....	Roebuck
Sloop.....	Rosina	April 13	San Luis Pass.....	Virginia
Sloop.....	Resolute.....	May 12	Cape Canaveral....	Beauregard
Steamer....	Rose.....	June 2	Off Georgetown	Wamsutta
British sch..	R. S. Hood.....	June 9	Lat. 28° 2' N.; long. 77° W.	Proteus
British st'r.	Rouen.....	July 2	Lat. 32° 50' N.; long. 75° 40' W.	Keystone state
Sloop	Racer.....	Aug. 2	Off Bull's Bay.....	Hope
Sloop	Reliance.....	Nov. 9	Mobjack bay, Va...	Stepping Stones
		1865.		
Steamer....	Ruby.....	Feb. 27	At sea.....	Proteus
Schooner...	Rob Roy	Mar. 2	Steinhatchie river, Fla.	Fox
Iron-clad, rebel.	Richmond.....	April —	Richmond, Va.....	
Iron-clad, rebel.	Roanoke.....	April —	.... ,, ...	
Brig.....	R. H. Vermilyea	Mar. 12	Lat. 27° N., long. 96° W.	Quaker City
		1861.		
Schooner...	Soledad Cos....	Sept. 11	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Sarah and Mary	May 1	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Bark	Star.....	May 17	.... ,, ...	Minnesota
Schooner...	Savannah.....	June 3	Charleston.....	Perry
Bark.....	Sallie Magee....	June 26	Hampton roads.....	Quaker City
Schooner...	Sally Mears....	July 1	.... ,, ...	Minnesota

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner...	Sam Houston...	July 7	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	Shark.....	July 4	.... „	„
Bark.....	Solferino	June 26	Rattlesnake shoals..	Vandalia, &c.
Schooner...	Sarah Starr.....	Aug. 3	Wilmington.....	Wabash
Schooner...	Susan Jane.....	Sept. 10	Hatteras inlet.....	Pawnee
Schooner...	San Juan.....	Sept. 28	.... „	Susquehanna
Schooner...	Specie.....	Oct. 12	Lat. 31° N., long. 80° W.	Dale
Steamer....	Salvor.....	Oct. 13	Tortugas.....	Keystone State
Schooner....	Somerset.....	June 8	Maryland	Resolute
Schooner...	S. T. Garrison..	.....	.....	Louisiana
Schooner...	Sarah & Carol'e	Dec. 11	St. John's river.....	Bienville
		1862.		
Schooner...	Stephen Hart...	Jan. 29	Lat. 24° N., long. 82° W.	Supply
Schooner...	Stag.....	Jan. 10	Cedar keys.....	Hatteras
Schooner...	Star.....	Feb. 8	Bayou Lafourche...	De Soto
Steamer....	Sea Bird.....	Feb. —	Roanoke island.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner....	Spitfire.....	Mar. —	West coast of Fla...	Ethan Allen
Schooner....	Sarah A. Falconer.	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner....	Sarah Ann.....	April —	Potomac river.....	Potomac flotilla
Schooner....	Sidney C. Jones	„	.... „	„
Schooner....	Sea Foam	„	.... „	„
Schooner...	Southern Independence.	April 10	Off Mobile.....	Kanawha
Schooner....	Sarah.....	May 1	Bull's bay.....	Onward
Steamer....	Stettin.....	May 24	Charleston.....	Bienville
Steamer....	Swan.....	„	Lat. 23° N., long. 82° W.	Bainbridge, &c.
Sloop.....	Sarah.....	May 15	Coast of Cuba.....	Sea Foam
Steamer....	Sovereign.....	June 5	Memphis.....	Western flotilla
Steamer....	Sumter.....	June 6	.... „	„
Schooner...	Sereta.....	June 14	Shallow inlet, N. C.	Penobscot
Steamer....	Sarah.....	June 20	Charleston	Keystone State, &c.
Steamer....	Sarah.....	June 3	Berwick bay.....	Hatteras
Steamer....	Susan Ann Howard.	Mar. 14	Newbern.....	Vessels in sounds of N. Carolina
Steamer....	Scuppernong...	June 9	Indian Town, N. C.	General Putnam
Steamer....	Sabine	April 19	.....	
Steamer....	S. C. Jones.....	Aug. 11	.....	
Steamer....	Southerner.....	Sept. 22	Cone river.....	Wyandank
Steamer....	Sunbeam.....	Sept. 28	New inlet, N. C....	State of Georgia, &c
Sloop.....	Swan.....	Feb. —	Coast of Texas.....	Arthur
Steamer....	Scotia.....	Oct. 24	Bull's bay.....	Restless
Bark.....	Sophia	Nov. 4	Masonborough inlet	Daylight, &c.
Sloop.....	S. W. Green ...	Nov. 16	.....	T. A. Ward
Steamer....	Southern Merchant.	Dec. —	.....	Diana
		1863.		
Steamer....	St. Charles.....	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La...	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Steamer....	Sallie Robinson.	„	.... „	„
Schooner....	Silas Henry....	Jan. 8	.....	Tahoma
Bark.....	Stonewall.....	Feb. 20	Point Rosa, Florida.	Julia, &c.
Schooner...	Springbok.....	Feb. 3	Lat. 25° N., long. 73° W.	Sonoma
Schooner...	Sue	Mar. 30	Little River inlet...	Monticello
Schooner...	Surprise.....	Mar. 13	Lat. 26° N., long. 83° W.	Huntsville

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Steamer....	St. John's.....	April 18	Cape Romain inlet..	Stettin
Schooner...	St. George.....	April 22	Fort Fisher, N. C...	Mount Vernon, &c.
Schooner...	Samuel First....	May 6	Potomac river.....	Dragon
Schooner...	Sarah Lavinia..	May 8	Curritoman river...	Primrose
Schooner...	Sea Bird.....	May 13	Lat. 29° N., long. 87° W.	De Soto
Schooner...	Sea Lion.....	May 9	Mobile.....	Aroostook, &c.
Sloop.....	Secesh.....	May 15	Charleston.....	Canandaigua
Steamer....	Scotland.....	May 24	.....	Yazoo Pass exped'n
Steamer....	Star of the West	.....	.....	,,
Schooner...	Star.....	May 30	Brazos Santiago....	Brooklyn
Schooner...	Sea Drift.....	June 22	Matagorda island...	Itasca.
Schooner...	Statesman.....	June 6	Tampa, Florida....	Tahoma
Schooner...	Sarah.....	May 28	Great Wicomico....	Satellite
Sloop.....	Southern Star..	Aug. 6	St. Martin's reef....	Fort Henry
Schooner...	Southern Rights	Aug. 8	Gilbert's bar.....	Sagamore
Schooner...	Shot.....	,,	..... ,, ...	,,
Steamer....	Sir William Peel	Aug. —	Off Rio Grande.....	Seminole
Steamer....	St. Mary's.....	.....	Yazoo City.....	Mississippi squadr'n
Steamer....	Spaulding.....	Oct. 8	Lat. 31° N., long. 80° W.	Union
Steamer....	Scottish Chief...	Oct. 16	Tampa bay.....	Tahoma and Adela
British bark	Saxon.....	Oct 30	Coast of Africa.....	Vanderbilt
British sch..	Sallie.....	Dec. 20	Off Wilmington....	Connecticut
Bark.....	Science.....	Nov. 5	Off Rio Grande.....	Owasco & Virginia
		1864.		
British sch.	Silvanus.....	Jan. 2	Doboy sound, Ga...	Huron
Eng. sch'ner	Susan.....	Jan. 11	Off Jupiter inlet....	Roebuck
Schooner...	Swift.....	Feb. 9	Wassaw sound.....	Patapsco
Steamer....	St. Mary's.....	,,	St. John's river.....	Norwich and others
Steamer....	Spunky.....	,,	Fort Caswell, N. C..	
Schooner...	Stingray.....	Feb. 29	Off Velasco. Texas..	Penobscot
Steamer....	Scotia.....	Mar. 1	Lat. 32° 34′ W., long. 77° 18′ W.	Connecticut
Schooner...	Sophia.....	Mar. 3	Altamaha sound, Ga.	Dan Smith & others
Schooner...	Sylphide	Mar. 9	Off Coast of Texas.	Virginia
Sloop.....	Swallow.....	Mar. 20	Off Elbow Light....	Tioga
Schooner...	Spunky.....	April 7	Off Cape Canaveral.	Beauregard
Steamer....	Siren.....	June 5	South of Cape Look-out.	Keystone State
Sloop.....	Sarah Mary....	June 26	Mosquito inlet.....	Norfolk packet
Steamer....	Selma.....	Aug. 5	Mobile bay.....	W. Gulf blockading squadron
Schooner....	Sea Witch.....	Dec. 31	Lat. 27° N., long. 93° W.	Metacomet
Schooner...	Sybil.....	Nov. 21	.....	Iosco
Steamer....	Susanna.....	Nov. 27	Off Campeachy b'ks	Metacomet
Schooner...	Sorts.....	Dec. 10	Anclote keys.....	O. H. Lee
		1865.		
Steamer....	Stag.....	Jan. 19	Cape Fear river....	Malvern & others
Steamer....	Syren.....	Feb. 18	Charleston, S. C....	Gladiolus & others
Schooner...	Salvador.....	Feb. 25	At sea.....	Marigold
Schooner...	Sort.....	Feb. 28	Cedar keys, Fla.....	Honeysuckle
Brig.....	Sar. M. Newhall	.....	S. A. squadron.....	
Rebel stm'r	Shrapnell.....	April —	Richmond, Va.....	
Rebel stm'r	Spray.....	.....	.....	
		1861.		
Schooner....	Theresa C.....	May 4	Hampton roads.....	Cumberland
Schooner....	Tropic Wind....	May 20	.... ,, ...	Minnesota
Schooner....	Tros Freres.....	June 23	Mississippi sound...	Massachusetts

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1861		
Schooner...	Tom Hicks.....	July 9	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner...	T. J. Chambers.	.....	.... „	„
Schooner...	Teaser.....	July 5	Potomac river.....	Dana
Sloop.....	T. J. Evans.....	Sept. 1	Chesapeake bay.....	„
Ship.....	Thomas Watson	Oct. 15	Charleston.....	Roanoke, &c.
Sloop.....	T. W. Riley....	Nov. 6	Rappahannock river	Cambridge
		1862.		
Span. bark..	Teresita.....	Jan. 30	Yucatan bank.....	Kingfisher
Schooner...	Theo. Stoney...	Feb. 14	Bull's bay.....	Restless
Steamer....	Tubal Cain.....	July 24	Lat. 31° N., long. 78° W.	Octorara
Schooner....	Telegraph.....	.....	.....	
Tug.....	Teaser.....	July 4	James river.....	Maratanza
Schooner....	Troy.....	Aug. 13	Sabine Pass.....	Kensington
Sloop.....	Thomas Reilly..	Oct. —	Quantico Creek.....	Freeborn
Schooner....	Two Sisters.....	Sept. 21	Rio Grande.....	Albatross
Schooner....	Theresa.....	Sept. 4	Lat. 28° N., long. 95° W.	W. G. Anderson
Schooner...	Trier.....	Oct. 28	.....	Sagamore
	Tobacco, 4 boxes	.....	Mobjack bay.....	Crusader
		1863.		
Steamer....	Tennessee.....	Jan. 19	New Orleans, La...	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Schooner....	Time.....	Jan. 23	New inlet.....	Cambridge
Schooner....	Theresa.....	Mar. 16	Lat. 27° N., long. 83° W.	H. Hudson
Schooner...	Tampico.....	Mar. 3	Sabine Pass.....	Cayuga, &c.
Schooner...	Three Brothers.	Aug. 17	Great Wicomico....	Satellite
	Turpentine, 11 barrels.	July 24	Cape Canaveral....	Sagamore
Steamer....	Tom Sugg.....	July —	Tensas river.....	Mississippi squadr'n
Steamer....	Three Brothers.	Oct. 21	Potomac river.....	Currituck & Fuchsia
Span. bark..	Teresita.....	Nov. —	Near Rio Grande...	Granite City
		1864.		
British sloop	Two Brothers...	Feb. 25	Off Indian river....	Roebuck
Schooner...	Three Brothers.	April 11	Homasassa river....	Nita
Steamer....	Tristr'm Shandy	May 15	Lat. 34° 6′ N., long. 77° 27′ W.	Kansas
Steamer....	Thistle.....	June 4	Lat. 32° 38′ N., long. 75° 55′ W.	Fort Jackson
Eng. schooner	Terrapin.....	July 10	Off Indian riv. inlet.	Roebuck
Rebel ram..	Tennessee.....	Aug. 5	Mobile bay.....	W. Gulf blockading squadron
		1865.		
Schooner....	Triumph.....	Jan. —	Perquimon's river, N. Carolina.	Wyalusing
Sloop.....	Telemico.....	Mar. 16	Lat. 25° N.; long. 96° W.	Quaker City
Rebel ram..	Texas.....	Mar. —	Richmond, Va.....	Part of N. A. B squadron
	Torpedo.....	Mar. —	Richmond, Va.....	
Steamer.....	Transport	.....	Charleston, S. C.....	
		1861.		
Schooner...	Union.....	June 5	.. ..	Harriet Lane
		1862.		
Schooner...	Uncle Mose.....	July 7	Coast of Yucatan...	Tahoma
Steamer.....	Union.....	Aug. 25	Lat. 23° N.; long. 85° W	J. S. Chambers

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1863.		
Steamer.....	Union.....	May 19	Lat. 27° N.; long. 85° W.	Huntsville
		1861.		
Schooner....	Venus.....	July 4	Galveston.....	South Carolina
Schooner....	Velasco	July 18	Coast of N. Carolina	Albatross
Schooner....	Venus.....	Dec. 26	Lat. 28° N.; long. 93° W.	Rhode Island
Schooner...	Victoria.....	Dec. 3	Point Isabel.....	Santiago de Cuba
		1862.		
Schooner...	Victoria.....	April 10	Mobile.....	Kanawha
Schooner...	Venus.....	May 15	Lake Ponchartrain.	Calhoun
Schooner....	Volante.....	July 2	Georgetown, S. C...	Gem of the Sea, &c.
Schooner...	Victoria.....	July 12	Lat. 26° N.; long. 76° W.	Mercedita
Sloop.....	Venture.....	June 19	Mobile bay.....	Morning Light
Schooner...	Velocity.....	Sept. 30	.....	Crocker's expedition
		1863.		
Steamer....	Virginia.....	Jan. 18	Mugue's island.....	Wachusett
Schooner...	Vesta.....	Feb. 28	Piney Point.....	Wyandank
Steamer....	Victoria.....	May 28	Havana.....	Juniata
Sloop.....	Victoria.....	May 30	Point Isabel.....	Brooklyn
Steamer....	Victory.....	June 21	Lat. 25° N.; long. 75° W.	Santiago de Cuba
Steamer....	Venus.....	Oct. 21	New inlet, N. C....	Nansemond
Brig	Volante	Nov. 5	Off Rio Grande.....	Owasco & Virginia
British sch.	Volante.....	,,	Off Cape Canaveral.	Beauregard
		1864.		
Steamer....	Vesta	Jan. 12	Between Tubb's river and Little inlet, N. Carolina.	
Steamer....	Vixen.....	Dec. 1	Lat. 32° N.; long. 78° W.	Rhode Island
		1865.		
Rebel iron-clad	Virginia.....	Mar. —	Richmond, Va.....	
		1861.		
Schooner....	William & John	May 15	Hampton roads. ...	Minnesota
Schooner...	William Henry.	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Bark.....	Winifred	May 25	Cape Henry..... ...	Quaker City
Yacht.....	Wanderer.....	May 14	Key West.....	Crusader
Schooner...	William H. Northrop.	Dec. 25	Cape Fear.....	Fernandina
		1862.		
Schooner....	Wyfe or Nye....	Jan. 10	Cedar keys.....	Hatteras
Sloop.....	William H. Middleton.	,,	.... ,, ...	,,
Schooner....	Wave	Feb. 1	Boca Chico.....	Portsmouth
Schooner....	Wandoo.....	Feb. 14	Bull's bay.....	Restless
Schooner....	William Mallory	May 5	St. Andrew's bay...	Water Witch
Schooner....	Wave	April 19	Georgetown	G. W. Blunt
Schooner...	W. C. Bee.....	April 23	.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner...	Winter Shrub...	May 21	Keel's creek, N. C ..	Hunchback, &c.
Steamer....	Whiteman.....	May 6	Lake Pontchartrain.	Calhoun.
Schooner....	Will o' the Wisp	June 3	Rio Grande.....	Montgomery
Sloop.....	Water Witch...	May 5	.....	Currituck, &c
Sloop.....	Wave.....	June 27	Mississippi sound...	Bohio.
Steamer....	Wilson.....	July 9	Hamilton, N. C.....	Com'dore Perry, &c
Schooner ...	William..... ...	July 1	Sabine lake, La.....	De Soto

Class.	Name.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
		1862.		
Schooner...	West Florida...	.....	.....	Kensington, &c.
Schooner...	Water Witch...	Sept. 27	Corpus Christi.....	Arthur
Schooner...	Wave.....	Nov. 4	.....	E. B. Hale
Schooner...	Water Witch...	Aug. 24	Arizona Pass.....	Corypheus
Sloop.....	Wm. E. Chester	Nov. 20	.....	Montgomery
		1863.		
Schooner...	Wm. H. Harrison	Jan. 24	.....	
Steamer....	Wm. A. Knapp.	.....	.....	New Era
	White Cloud...	.....	.....	
Steamer....	Wave Queen....	Feb. 25	North Santee.....	Conemaugh
Schooner...	Wanderer.....	May 2	.....	Sacramento
Schooner...	W. Y. Leitch...	April 20	Lat. 26° N.; long. 76° W.	Octorara
Schooner...	Wonder	May 13	Port Royal, S. C....	Wabash, &c.
Steamer....	Wm. Bagley....	July 18	.....	De Soto, &c.
Schooner...	Wave.....	Aug. 22	Lat. 26° N.; long. 96° W.	Cayuga
British sch.	William.....	Oct. 28	.....	Mercedita
Steamer....	Warrior.....	Aug. 16	Lat. 26° N.; long. 86° W.	Gertrude
		1864.		
British sch.	William.....	Jan. 13	Off Suwannee river.	Two Sisters, tender to San Jacinto
Schooner...	Wm. A. Kain...	Jan. 22	St. Andrew's bay...	Restless
Steamer....	Wild Dayrell...	Feb. 1	Stump inlet, N. C...	Norwich, &c.
Schooner...	Wm. Douglass..	Feb. 15	San Luis Pass.....	Virginia
Schooner...	Wild Pigeon....	Mar. 21	Florida coast.....	Hendrick Hudson
Steamer....	Wando	Oct. 21	Lat. 33° 5′ N.; long. 76° 40′ W.	Fort Jackson
Schooner...	Watchful.....	Sept. 27	Lat. 28° 46′ N.; long. 90° 53′ W.	Arkansas
		1865.		
Steamer....	Will o' the Wisp	Feb. 9	Off Galveston, Texas	
Steamer....	Winona.....	Jan. 21	Mississippi Squadr'n	
		1861.		
Tug...	Young America.	April 24	Hampton Roads....	Cumberland
Rebel priv'r schooner.	York.....	Aug. —	Cape Hatteras.....	Union
		1864.		
British slo'p	Young Racer...	Jan. 14	Near Jupiter's inlet.	Roebuck
Steamer....	Young Republic	May 6	Lat. 32° 10′ N.; long. 78° 49′ W.	Grand Gulf
Sloop.....	Yankee Doodle.	June 10	Entrance to Pearl river, Miss.	Elk
		1861.		
Schooner...	Zeland	Nov. 21	Off Tampico bay....	Connecticut
Schooner...	Zavala	Oct. 1	Vermillion bay.....	Huntsville
Schooner...	Zulima	.....	.....	New London
Steamer....	Zouave.....	.....	.....	Mississippi squadr'n
		1864.		
Sloop.....	Zion.....	Nov. 2	.....	Adolph Hugel

MISCELLANEOUS CAPTURES.

Description.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
	1861		
Schooner	Dec. 11	Off St. John's river, Fla.	Bienville
Schooner	May 28	Potomac river	Resolute
Schooner	Oct. 5	Chincoteague inlet	Louisiana
Schooner	Oct. 11	Quantico creek	Union
Sloop	Aug. 16	Potomac river	Yankee
Schooner	Nov. 15	St. Lone bar	Sam Houston
Schooner	.....	Pass Cavallo	Arthur
Schooner	Dec. 15	St. Andrew's	Bienville
	1862.		
Bark	Jan. 24	.....	Mercedita, &c.
Schooner	Jan. 23	Mobile bar	Huntsville
Sail-boat	Jan. 10	.....	Hatteras
Launch	,,	.....	,,
Ferry scow	,,	.....	,,
1 iron windlass	Mar. 14	Roanoke, N. C	Naval expedition
5 barrels of lard, &c.	.....	.....	
Schooner	Feb. 10	Elizabeth City	Commodore Perry
Schooner	Jan. 22	.....	Ariel.
New gunboat	Feb. —	.....	Rowan's expedition
Schooner	Feb. 12	Edenton, N. C	Louisiana, &c.
Schooner	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	.....	.....	Lieut. Jeffer's expedition
Schooner	.....	.....	,,
2 fishing schooners	.....	Isle au Pied	New London
9 fishing sloops	.....	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	Mar. 3	Fernandina	
Schooner	.....	Sullivan's island	S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron
Sloop	April —	Rappahannock river	Jacob Bell, &c.
Schooner	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	.....	.....	Hatteras
Schooner	April 12	Coast of South Carolina.	Huron
Schooner	April 26	Bull's bay	,,
Schooner	May 8	Light-house inlet	Alabama
Schooner	.....	.....	Santiago de Cuba
Schooner	April 24	Cedar keys	Tahoma
Steamer	June 6	Memphis	
Steamer	,,	.... ,,	
Steamer	,,	.... ,,	
Steamer	,,	.... ,,	
Schooner	Mar. —	Near Sabine river	Santiago Cuba
Bark	June 17	Table land of Mariel	Amanda
Schooner, (supposed to be Monticello.)	June —	Fort Morgan	Kanawha
Long gig	May —	West Point, Virginia	Corwin, &c.
Launch	May 4	Coppohosal	,,
Schooner	July —	Coast of Texas	Rhode Island
1,200 bars railroad iron.	.....	St. Simon's sound, Ga.	Naval expedition
Steamer	.....	Newbern, N. C	,,
Steamer	Mar. 21	.....	Delaware

Description.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
	1862		
Sloop	Aug. 11	Potomac river	
Schooner	Aug. 12	Sturgeon creek	
Sloop	,,	,,	
Sloop	July 10		Arthur
A wharf boat	July 29	Eunice	Pittsburg
Schooner	Sept. 26	New inlet, N. C	State of Georgia
An old launch	Oct. 1	Quantico creek	Eureka.
Three boats	Oct. 3-5		T. A. Ward
One seven-oared boat	Oct. 9		,,
Metalic life-boat	Oct. 17		Jacob Bell
Two canoes	Oct. 24	Potomac river	Matthew Vassar
Three boats	Nov. 1		Freeborn
One seine boat	Nov. 16		T. A. Ward
Schooner	Nov. 17	Masonborough inlet	Cambridge
Brig	,,		Daylight
Schooner	Nov. 19	Shallow inlet	Chocura
Bark	Nov. 4	Masonborough inlet	
Pilot schooner	Oct. 21	Nassau river	E. B Hale
Schooner	Nov. 25	North river	General Putnam, &c.
Schooner	,,	,,	,,
Vessel on stocks	,,	,,	,,
Schooner	Nov. 23	East river	,,
Schooner	,,	,,	,,
Schooner	,,	,,	,,
Scows and boats	,,	,,	,,
Two sloops	,,		Crusader
Schooner	Nov. 3	New inlet	Mt. Vernon, &c.
Flat-bottomed boat	Nov. 30	Floro creek	Dan Smith
Launch	Nov. 26	Bell river	Calhoun
Two sloops	Dec. 5		Sagamore
Sloop	Dec. 19	York river	Mahaska, &c.
Nine boats	,,	,,	,,
Fifteen boats	,,	,,	,,
Five boats	Dec. 20	,,	,,
Sloop	,,	,,	,,
Eight boats	,,	,,	,,
Scow	,,	,,	,,
Lighter	Dec. —		Diana
Boat	Dec. 20	Indian river, Fla	Octorara
	1863.		
Sloop	Jan. 8	White House	Mahaska
Sloop	,,	,,	,,
Bark	,,	,,	,,
Bark	,,	,,	,,
Scow	,,	,,	,,
Sloop	Jan. 18	Newport News, Va	Minnesota, &c.
Rebel vessel, (bldg.)	Jan. 19	Capture of New Orleans.	Admiral Farragut's fleet
Rebel vessel, (bldg.)	,,	,,	,,
Rebel vessel, (bldg.)	,,	,,	,,
Rebel vessel, (bldg.)	,,	,,	,,
Rebel vessel, (bldg.)	,,	,,	,,
Canoe	Jan. 13	Dividing creek, Va	Currituck
Sloop	Jan. 20	Chuckatuck creek	Commodore Morris
Four clinker-built boats.	Jan. 23	,,	,,
Two small boats	,,	,,	,,
Two canoes	Jan. 20	Indian creek	Currituck
Nine canoes	Jan. 25	Tabb's creek	,,
Three boats	Jan. 24-25.	Potomac river	George Mangham

Description.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
	1863		
Schooner	Jan. 21	Topsail inlet	Daylight
Vessel	Feb. 12		George Mangham
Sloop	Jan. 20		Commodore Morris
Two boats	Feb. 9		Dan Smith
Schooner	Feb. 2	Topsail inlet	Mt. Vernon
Canoe	Mar. 13		Cœur de Leon
Schooner	Mar. 2	Mosquito inlet	Sagamore
Schooner	Mar. 24		Boat expedition
Schooner	April 19	Charleston	
Brig	,,	,,	
Sloop	April 10	Sabine Pass	New London
Wharf boat	April 8	Warrenton	Hartford
Sloop	April 24	Wassaw sound, Ga	Cimmaron
Schooner	May 2	Rich inlet	Perry.
Schooner	May 14	Urbana, Va	Currituck, &c.
Steamer	May 20	Charleston	
Six vessels, &c	May 1-8		Western World, &c.
Steamer "35th Parallel"			Yazoo Pass expedition
Schooner	May 10	Morrell's inlet	Conemaugh, &c.
Two transports	May —		Yazoo Pass expedition
Monster ram	May 20	Yazoo City	Naval expedition
Horses and Wagons.			Mississippi squadron
Fishing scow	May 30		Brooklyn
Schooner	,,		,,
Flat-boat	June 24	Mantau river, Fla	Tahoma
Sloop boat	June 9	Withlacoochee river, Fla	Fort Henry
Scow boat	June 1		,,
Skiff and flat	June 10	Withlacoochee river, Fla	,,
Barge	June 2	Crystal river, Fla	,,
Flat	May 14	Wacassassa bay	,,
Sloop boat	May 30	,,	,,
Schooner	July —	White House	Shokokon
Sloop	July 3	Cumberland	Commodore Morris
Sloop	July 6	Charlotte harbor, Fla	Restless
Canoe	July 13	Rappahannock river	Yankee, &c.
Flat-boat	,,	,,	,,
Lot of Merchandise.	,,	,,	,,
Dry-goods and shoes	July 17	Charles county, Md	Cœur de Leon
Four canoes	July 20-21.	Dividing creek, Va	Currituck
4 schooners	July 8-9	Coast of Texas	Sciota
11 bbs. of turpentine	July 24		De Soto
Schooner	July 8	Coast of Texas	Sciota
Schooner	July 9	,,	,,
Schooner	,,	,,	,,
Schooner and launch	June 22	Neuse river	Boat expedition
Row-boat	July 14		Annie
3 rolls bagging			
Scow	June 24		Tahoma
Scow	July 19		Fort Henry
Sloop	July 8		Restless
Schooner	Sept. 28	Old Haven creek	Currituck
Steamer	June 30		
Schooner	Oct. —	Coast of Louisiana	Cayuga
Schooner	,,	,,	,,
Schooner	Oct. 7	Off Sabine Pass	,,
Sloop	,,	,,	,,
Steamer	Dec. 31	Matagorda bay	Granite City, &c.

Description.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.
	1863		
Sloop boat	Dec. 14	Indian river, Fla	Roebuck
	1864.		
Schooner	Jan. 1	Morrell's inlet, S. C	Nipsic
Twelve oyster boats.	Feb. 1	York river	Morse
Boat	Feb. 13	.... ,,	,,
Sloop	,,	.... ,,	,,
Skiff	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	,,	.... ,,	,,
Schooner	Mar. 11	Lat. 24° N. ; long. 83° W.	San Jacinto
Schooner	Feb. 8	Caney creek, Texas	Queen
Two canoes	Feb. 23	Running from Va. to Md.	Dragon
Schooner	Mar. 28	Matagorda bay	Estrella
Twenty-two boats	April 18	Up the Rappahannock	Potomac flotilla
Twenty-six small boats.	May 15	Turkey creek	Commodore Perry
Large barge	,,	.... ,,	,,
Seven boats (bldg.).	,,	.... ,,	,,
Three boats	July 4	Lat. 27° 41' N. ; long. 78° 54' W.	Magnolia
Steamer	Aug. 9	Off Charleston	Katskill
Sail-boat	Sept. 2	Potomac river	Primrose
Twenty-two boats	Oct. 4	.... ,,	Potomac flotilla
Nine boats	,,	Piankatank river	,,
Rosin	Mar. 11	Up St. John's river	Pawnee's launch
Turpentine	Mar. 11	.... ,,	,,
Sugar	Mar 16	.... ,,	Pawnee and others
Railroad iron	Mar. 21	.... ,,	,,
Sugar	,,	.... ,,	,,
Bacon	April 18	Up Rappahannock	Potomac flotilla
Horses	,,	.... ,,	,,
Wheat	,,	.... ,,	,,
Tobacco	July 28	Gatesville, N. C	Whitehead
Schooner	June 30	Mobile	Glasgow
Four scows	Aug. 5	Mobile bay	W. G. B. squadron
Rifles—9	Aug. 24	Masonboro' inlet	Niphon
Rifles, &c	Nov. 21	Bruinsburg, Miss	Avenger
Schooner	Oct. 24	Tampa bay, Fla	Nita
Sloop boat	,,	Off Little Malco, Fla	Rosalie
Sloop	Nov. 5	Off Charleston, S. C	Patapsco
Schooner	Nov. 29	Decross's Point, Texas	Itasca
Steamer	Dec. 3	Off Cape Fear river	Emma and others
Steamer	Dec. 27	Western bar	Monticello
	1865.		
Boat	Jan. 27	Manitee river	Ino and Ariel
Steamer	Feb. 4	Beach inlet, S. C	Wamsutta, &c.
Cargo of sloop, name unknown.	Feb. 27	Wando river, S. C	Jonquil and others
Rebel torpedo boat.	.....	Columbus	
3 rebel torpedo boats	.....	Charleston, S. C	
One lighter	.....	.... ,,	
Iron, cables, anch'rs, &c.	.....	Wilmington, N. C	
Flat-boat	April 6	Windmill Point, Va	Mercury
Machinery, &c	April —	Richmond, Va	N. A. B. squadron

The number of the prizes adjudicated to this date (Jan. 27, 1867), is seven hundred and thirty. The total amount of money

involved—including that for distribution to the captors, and that which is passed to the credit of the United States—is about $25,000,000.

Payment has already been made to nearly ten thousand different claimants, in sums varying from twenty-five cents to thirty-eight thousand dollars. There still remain to be adjudicated about six hundred prizes, the most of which will probably be condemned and the proceeds paid to the captors.

UNION VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED

BY THE

DIFFERENT CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.

BY THE ALABAMA.

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons
Alert bark	New London	Sept. 9, 1862	391
Altamaha, brig	Sippican	Sept. 13, 1862	300
Amanda, bark	Manilla	Oct. 6, 1863	595
Amazonian, bark	New York	June 2, 1863	481
A. F. Schmidt, ship	St. Thomas	July 2, 1863	784
Ariel, steamer	New York	Dec. 7, 1862	1295
Avon, ship	Howland's Island	Mar. 29, 1864	930
B'n de Castine, brig	Castine	Oct. 29, 1862	267
Benj. Tucker, ship	New Bedford	Sept. 14, 1862	800
B. Thayer, ship	Callao	Mar. 1, 1863	896
Brilliant, ship	New York	Oct. 3, 1862	839
Charles Hill, ship	Liverpool	Nov. 25, 1863	699
Chastelain, brig	Guadaloupe	Jan. 27, 1863	240
Conrad, bark	Montevideo	June 20, 1863	347
Contest, ship	Yokohama	Nov. 11, 1863	1098
Corsair, schr	Provincetown	Sept. 13, 1862	200
Crenshaw, schr	New York	Oct. 23, 1862	278
Dorcas Prince, ship	New York	April 26, 1863	692
Dunkirk, brig	New York	Oct. —, 1863	298
E. Dunbar, bark	New Bedford	Sept. 18, 1862	300
E. Farnham, ship	Portsmouth	Oct. 3, 1862	1119
Emma Jane, ship	Bombay	Jan. 14, 1864	1096
Express, ship	Callao	July 6, 1863	1072
Golden Eagle, ship	Howland's Island	Feb. 21, 1863	1273
Golden Rule, bark	New York	Jan. 26, 1863	250
Har't Spaulding, bark	New York	Nov. 18, 1863	299
Hatteras, gunboat	Galveston	Jan. 13, 1863	800
Henrietta, bark	Baltimore	—— —, 1863	439

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons.
Highlander, ship	Singapore	Dec. 26, 1863	1149
Jabez Snow, ship	New York	Mar. 25, 1863	1070
John A. Park, ship	New York	Mar. 2, 1863	1050
Justina, bark	Rio Janeiro	May 25, 1863	400
Kate Cory, brig	Westport	April 15, 1863	125
Kingfisher, schr	Fairhaven	Mar. 23, 1863	125
Lafayette, ship	New York	Oct. 23, 1862	945
Lafayette, bark	New Bedford	April 15, 1863	300
Lamplighter, bark	New York	Oct. 15, 1862	270
Loretta, bark	New York	Oct. 28, 1862	284
Levi Starbuck, ship	New Bedford	Nov. 2, 1862	376
Louisa Hatch, ship	Cardiff	—— —, 1863	835
Manchester, ship	New York	Oct. 11, 1862	1075
Martha Wenzell, bark	Akyab	Aug. 9, 1863	578
Martaban, ship	Maulmain	Dec. 24, 1863	807
Morning Star, ship	Calcutta	Mar. 23, 1863	1105
Nora, ship	Liverpool	Mar. 25, 1863	800
Nye, bark	New Bedford	April 24, 1863	300
Ocean Rover, bark	Mattapoisett	Sept. 8, 1862	766
Ocmulgee, ship	Edgartown	Sept. 6, 1862	300
Olive Jane, bark	Bordeaux	Feb. 21, 1863	300
Oneida, ship	Shanghae	April 24, 1863	420
Palmetto, schr.	New York	Feb. 3, 1863	172
Parker Cook, bark	Boston	Nov. 30, 1862	130
Punjaub, ship	Calcutta	Mar. 15, 1863	760
Rockingham, ship	Callao	April 23, 1864	976
Sea Bride, bark	New York	Aug. 5, 1863	447
Sea Lark, ship	Boston	May 3, 1863	974
S. Güdersleeve, ship	Sunderland	May 25, 1863	847
Sonora, ship	Singapore	Dec. 26, 1863	707
Starlight, schr.	Fayal	Sept. 7, 1862	205
Talisman, ship	New York	June 5, 1863	1239
T. R. Wood, ship	Calcutta	Nov. 8, 1863	599
Tonawanda, ship	Philadelphia	Oct. 9, 1862	1300
Tycoon, bark	New York	—— —, ...	735
Union Jack, bark	New York	May 3, 1863	300
Virginia, bark	New Bedford	Sept. 17, 1863	300
Washington, ship	Callao	Feb. 27, 1863	1655
Wave Crest, bark	New York	Oct. 7, 1862	409
Weather Gauge, schr.	Provincetown	Sept. 4, 1862	200
Winged Racer, ship	Manilla	Nov. 10, 1863	1767

BY THE SHENANDOAH.

Abigail, bark	New Bedford	May 25, 1865	375
Adelaide, bark	Boston	Oct. 13, 1864	437
Alina, bark	Newport, Eng	Oct. —, 1864	470

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons
Brunswick, bark	New Bedford	June —, 1865	226
Catharine, bark	New Bedford	June 26, 1865	226
Charter Oak, schr.	Boston	Oct. —, 1864	140
Congress 2d, bark	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	375
Covington, bark	Warren, R. I.	June 28, 1865	300
Delphine, bark	London	Jan. 13, 1865	698
D. Godfrey, bark	Boston	Dec. —, 1864	298
Edward, bark	New Bedford	Dec. 4, 1864	429
Edward Cary, bark	San Francisco	April 1, 1865	370
Euphrates, ship	New Bedford	June 21, 1865	597
Favorite, bark	Fairhaven	June 28, 1865	360
Gen. Pike, bark	New Bedford	June 22, 1865	425
Gen. Williams, ship	New London	June 25, 1865	469
Gipsy, bark	New Bedford	June 26, 1865	390
Harvest, bark	Honolulu	April 1, 1865	350
Hector, ship	New Bedford	April 1, 1865	—
Hillman, ship	New Bedford	June 27, 1865	600
Isabella, bark	New Bedford	June 27, 1865	394
I. Howland, ship	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	900
James Maury, bark	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	400
Jireh Swift, bark	New Bedford	June 23, 1865	360
Kate Prince, ship	Cardiff	Nov. 12, 1864	997
Lizzie M. Stacy, schr.	Boston	Nov. 13, 1864	140
Martha 2d, bark	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	298
Milo, ship	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	500
Nassau, ship	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	450
Nile, bark	New London	June 22, 1865	380
Nimrod, bark	New Bedford	June 25, 1865	340
Pearl, bark	New London	April 1, 1865	275
Sophia Thornton, ship	New Bedford	June 23, 1865	400
Susan Abigail, bark	San Francisco	June 23, 1865	159
Susan, brig	San Francisco	June 4, 1865	—
Waverley, bark	New Bedford	June 28, 1865	450
W. Thompson, ship	New Bedford	June 22, 1865	600
Wm. C. Nye, bark	San Francisco	June 26, 1865	388

BY THE FLORIDA.

Aldebaran, schr.	New York	Mar. 13, 1863	187
Anglo Saxon, ship	Liverpool	Aug. 21, 1863	868
Arabella, brig	Aspinwall	Jan. 12, 1863	291
B. F. Hoxie, ship	Mazatlan	June 16, 1863	1387
Clarence, brig	Bahia	—— —, 1863	253
Commonwealth, ship	New York	April 17, 1863	1245
Corris Ann, brig	Philadelphia	Jan. 22, 1863	235
David Lapsley, bark	Sombrero	—— —, ——	289
Electric Spark, str.	New York	July 10, 1864	1400

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons
Estella, brig	Manzanilla	Jan. 17, 1863	300
F. B Cutting, ship	Liverpool	Aug. 6, 1863	796
Geo. Latimer, schr.	Baltimore	May 18, ——	198
Gen. Berry, bark	New York	July 10, ——	469
Golconda, bark	Talcahuana	July 8, 1864	331
Greenland, bark	Philadelphia	July 9, 1864	549
Har't Stephens, bark	Portland	—— —, ——	500
J. Jacob Bell, ship	Foochow	Feb. 12, 1863	1382
Kate Stewart, schr.	Philadelphia	June —, 1863	387
Lapwing, bark	Boston	Mar. 27, 1863	590
Mary Alvina, brig	Boston	June —, 1863	266
M. A. Schinler, schr.	Port Royal	June 12, 1863	299
Mary Y. Davis, schr.	Port Royal	July 9, 1864	270
M. J. Colcord, bark	New York	Mar. 30, 1863	374
Mondamin, bark	Rio Janeiro	Sept. —, 1864	386
Red Gauntlet, ship	Buena Vista	May 26, 1863	1038
Rienzi, schr.	Provincetown	July 7, 1863	95
Southern Rights, ship	Rangoon	Aug. 22, 1863	830
Southern Cross	Boston	June 6, 1863	938
Star of Peace, ship	Calcutta	Mar. 6, 1863	941
Sunrise, ship	New York	July —, 1863	1174
Tacony, bark	Port Royal	June 12, 1863	296
Varnum H. Hill, schr	Provincetown	June 27, 1852	90
Wm. B. Nash, brig	New York	July 8, 1863	299
Wm. C. Clark, brig	Machias, Me	June 17, ——	338
Windward, brig	Matanzas	Jan. 22, 1863	199
Zealand, bark	New Orleans	June 10, 1864	380

BY THE SUMTER.

Abbie Bradford, schr.	——————	July 25, 1861	180
Albert Adams, brig	Cuba	July 5, 1861	192
Alvarado, bark	Cape Town	June —, 1861	299
Arcade, schr.	Portland	Nov. 20, 1861	122
Benj Dunning, brig	Cuba	July 5, 1861	284
B. F. Martin, brig	Philadelphia	June 16, 1861	293
California, bark	St. Thomas	—— —, 1861	299
Cuba, brig	New York	July 4, 1861	199
D. Trowbridge, schr.	New York	Oct. 27, 1861	200
Eben Dodge, bark	New Bedford	Dec. 8, 1861	1222
Glen, bark	Philadelphia	July —, 1861	287
Golden Rocket, ship	Havana	July 13, 1861	608
Henry Nutt, schr.	Key West	Aug. —, 1861	235
Jos. Maxwell, bark	Philadelphia	July 27, 1861	295
Joseph Parks, brig	Pernambuco	Dec. 25, 1861	300
J. S. Harris, ship	Cuba	—— —, 1861	800
Louisa Kilham, bark	Cienfuegos	July 6, 1861	468

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons.
Machias, brig	———	July 4, 1862	250
Naiad, brig	———	July 6, 1861	390
N. Chase, schr	New York	Sept. —, 1861	150
Neapolitan, bark	Messina	Feb. —, 1862	322
Ocean Eagle	Rockland	Feb. —, 1861	290
Santa Clara, brig	Porto Rico	Feb. —, 1861	189
Sebasticook, ship	Liverpool	Feb. —, 1861	549
Vigilant, ship	New York	Dec. 3, 1861	650
West Wind, bark	New York	July 6, 1861	429
W. S. Robins, bark	Arroya	June —, 1861	460

BY THE TALLAHASSEE.

Adriatic, ship	London	Aug. 12, 1863	998
A. Richards, brig	Glace Bay, C. B.	Aug. 11, 1863	240
Arcole, ship	New Orleans	Nov. 3, 1863	663
Atlantic, schr	Addison, Me	—— —, ——	240
Bay State, bark	Alexandria, Va	Aug. 11, 1863	199
Billow, brig	Calais, Me	Aug. 10, 1863	173
Carrie Estelle, brig	Machias, Me	Aug. 11, 1864	200
Castine, ship	Callao	Jan. 25, 1863	962
Coral Wreath, brig	———	Aug. 11, 1863	260
Etta Caroline, str	———	Aug. 10, 1863	175
Flora Reed, schr	———	Aug. 15, 1863	150
Glenhaven, bark	Glasgow	Aug. 13, 1863	795
Goodspeed, schr	Boston	Nov. 2, 1864	280
Howard, bark	———	Aug. 15, 1864	598
Jas. Littlefield, ship	Cardiff	Aug. 14, 1864	599
J. H. Howen, schr	Gloucester	Aug. 14, 1864	81
L. Dupont, schr	Wilmington, Del.	Aug. 13, 1864	194
Magnolia, schr	———	Aug. 15, 1864	170
Mercy Howe, schr	Chatham	Aug. 15, 1864	148
N. America, schr	Connecticut	—— —, 1864	95
P. C. Alexander, bark	New York	—— —, 1864	284
Pearl, schr	———	Aug. 16, ——	183
Rasselas, schr	Boothbay, Me	Aug. 23, 1863	90
Roan, brig	Salisbury	Aug. 20, 1864	127
S. A. Boyce, schr	Boston	Aug. 11, 1864	220
Sarah Louisa, schr	———	—— —, 1864	61
Spokane, schr	Calais, Me	Aug. 12, 1864	126

BY THE TACONY.

Ada, schr	Gloucester	June 23, 1863	90
Arabella, brig	Gloucester	June 12, 1863	200
Archer, schr	Gloucester	June 24, 1863	100

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons.
Byxantium, ship	London	June 16, 1863	1048
Elizabeth Ann, schr.	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	100
Florence, schr.	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	200
Goodspeed, bark	Londonderry	June 23, 1863	629
Isaac Webb, ship	Liverpool	June 20, 1863	1300
L. A. Macomber, schr.	Noank	June 20, 1863	100
Marengo, schr.	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	200
Ripple, schr.	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	150
Rufus Choate	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	100
Shattemuc, ship	Liverpool	June 24, 1863	849
Umpire, brig	Laguna	June 15, 1863	196
Wanderer, schr.	Gloucester	June 22, 1863	125

BY THE CLARENCE.

A. H. Partridge, schr.	Gloucester	June 7, 1863	100
C. Cushing, cutter	Portland	June 24, 1863	150
Whistling Wind, bark	Philadelphia	June 6, 1863	349

BY THE SALLIE.

Betsey Ames, brig	Cuba	Oct. —, 1861	265
Grenada, brig	Neuvitas	Oct. 13, 1861	255

BY THE GEORGIA.

Bold Hunter, ship	Dundee	Dec. 9, 1863	797
City of Bath, ship	Callao	June 28, 1863	79
Constitution, ship	Philadelphia	June 25, 1863	97
Crown Point, ship	New York	May 15, 1863	1053
Dictator, ship	Liverpool	April 25, 1863	1293
Geo. Griswold, ship	Cardiff	June 18, 1863	1280
Good Hope, bark	Boston	June 22, 1863	436
John Watt, ship	Maulmain	Oct. —, 1863	947
J. W. Seaver, bark	Boston	June 22, 1863	340
Prince of Wales, ship	Callao	July 16, 1863	960

BY THE JEFF DAVIS.

D. C. Pierce, bark	Remedios	June —, 1861	306
Ella, schr.	Tampico	—— —, 1861	92
Enchantress, schr.	Boston	July 16, 1861	200
Jno. Crawford, ship	Philadelphia	Aug. —, 1861	——
John Welsh, brig	Trinidad	July 16, 1861	275

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons
Rowena, bark	Laguayra	June —, 1861	340
S. J. Waring, schr.	New York	July 16, 1861	372
W. McGilvery, brig	Cardenas	July — 1861	198

BY THE WINSLOW.

Herbert, schr	———	June 18, 1861	100
Itasca, brig	Neuvitas	Aug. 4, 1861	300
Mary Alice, schr	Porto Rico	July —, 1861	181
Priscilla, schr	Curaçoa	July —, 1861	144
Transit, schr	New London	July 15, 1861	195

BY THE CHICKAMAUGA.

Albion Lincoln, bark	Portland	Oct. 29, 1864	237
Emma L. Hall, bark	Cardenas	Oct. 31, 1864	492
Mark L. Potter, bark	Bangor	Oct. 30, 1864	400
Shooting Star, ship	New York	Oct. 31, 1864	957

BY THE OLUSTEE.

A. J. Bird, schr	Rockland	Nov. 3, 1864	178
Empress Teresa, bark	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 1, 1864	316
E. F. Lewis, schr	Portland	Nov. 3, 1864	197
T. D. Wagner, brig	Fort Monroe	Nov. 3, 1864	390

BY THE RETRIBUTION.

Emily Fisher, brig	St. Jago	Mar. —, 1863	230
Hanover, schr	Boston	Jan. 31, 1863	206
J. P. Ellicott, brig	Boston	Jan. 10, 1863	231

BY THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Mary Pierce, schr	Boston	July 1, 1862	192
Margaret, schr	———	July 29, 1862	206
Monticello, brig	Rio Janeiro	July 1, 1862	300

BY THE CALHOUN.

John Adams, schr	Provincetown	May —, 1861	100
Mermaid, schr	Provincetown	May —, 1861	200
Panama, brig	Provincetown	May 29, 1861	155

BY THE NASHVILLE.

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons.
Harvey Birch, ship	Havre	Nov. 19, 1862	800
R. Gilfillan, schr	Philadelphia	Feb. 26, 1862	240

BY THE BOSTON.

Lennox, bark	New York	June 12, 1863	370
Texana, bark	New York	June 12, 1863	588

BY THE SAVANNAH.

Joseph, brig	Cardenas	June 15, 1861	171

BY THE LAPWING.

Kate Dywer, ship	Callao	June 17, 1863	1278

BY THE ECHO.

M. E. Thompson, brig	———	July 9, 1862	210
Mary Goodell, schr	———	July 9, 1862	200

BY THE YORK.

G. V. Boker, schr	Galveston	Aug. 9, 1861	100

BY THE CONRAD.

Santee, ship	Akyab	Aug. 5, 1863	898

BY THE TUSCARORA

Living Age, ship	Akyab	Sept. 13, 1863	493

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. B. Thompson, ship	Savannah	May 19, 1861	800
Alleghanian, ship	Baltimore	Oct. 21, 1862	1142
Alliance, schr	Philadelphia	Sept. —, 1863	190
Boston, tug	————	June 9 1863	100

Name of Vessels.	Where from.	Date of Capture.	Tons
Chesapeake, steamer	New York	Dec. 7, 1863	460
Golden Rod, schr	Holmes' Hole	Sept. —, 1863	130
Hannah Balch, brig	Cardenas	July 6, 1862	149
Harriet Lane, gunbt	Galveston	Jan. 11, 1863	325
James L. Gerity	Matamoros	Oct. —, 1863	90
J. R. Watson, schr	New York	July 13, 1861	200
Lydia Francis, brig	———	July 15, 1862	262
Pearl, schr	Moriches	—— —, 1862	183
Protector, schr	Cuba	June —, 1861	200
Sea Bird, sch	Philadelphia	—— —, 1863	200
Sea Witch, schr	Baracoa	—— —, 1861	95
Union, schr	Baltimore	Dec. 5, 1862	115

—*From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

Ratio of Representation in the House of Representatives.

			No. of States.	Elec. Vote.*
1789 to 1792, according to Constitution		30,000	10	73
1792 to 1803, based on 1st census,	1790	33,000	15	135
1803 to 1813, " 2d "	1800	33,000	16	138
1813 to 1823, " 3d "	1810	35,000	18	218
1823 to 1833, " 4th "	1820	40,000	24	235
1833 to 1843, " 5th "	1830	47,700	24	288
1843 to 1853, " 6th "	1840	70,680	26	294
1853 to 1863, " 7th "	1850	93,423	31	296
1863 to 1873, " 8th "	1860	127,381	33	303
1873 to 1883, " 9th "	1870	131,425	37	366
1883 to .... " 10th "	1880	151,912	38	401

* The Electoral Vote of a State consists of one for each Representative and United States Senator.

Centres of Population at different decades.*

1790 Kent Co. (East Shore), Md.

1800 Between Baltimore and Washington, Howard Co., Md.

1810 Near Leesburgh, Loudoun Co., Va.

1820 Shenandoah Co., Va.

1830 Randolph Co., W. Va.

1840 Weston, Lewis Co., W. Va.

1850 Wirt Co. W. Va.

1860 Pike Co., Ohio.

1870 Near Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio.

1880 Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati.

* In regard to North and South it has adhered closely to latitude 39°, on the line of Baltimore, Parkersburg and Cincinnati and moved westward at each decade 50 to 75 miles.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL

STATES.	1860.			
	Rep Lincoln.	Dem. Douglas.	Dem. Breckenridge.	Union, Bell.
Alabama	....	13,651	48,831	27,875
Arkansas	...	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,8'7
Connecticut	43,792	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7.337	3,864
Florida	....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kansas	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	...	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
Nebraska	....	....	....	....
Nevada	...	....	....	....
New Hampshire	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	58,324	62,801	....	....
New York	362,646	312,510	....	....
North Carolina	....	2,701	48,539	44,990
Ohio	231,610	187.232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	5,270	3,951	5,006	183
Pennsylvania	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	12,244	7,707	....	....
South Carolina	Electors	chosen by	the Legis-	...
Tennessee	....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	....	....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
West Virginia	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,866,452	1,375,157	847,953	590,631

Lincoln's Plurality, 491,195. Electoral vote, Lincoln, 180; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1864.		1868.	
	McCll'n *Dem.*	Lincoln. *Rep.*	Seymr. *Dem.*	Grant. *Rep.*
Alabama	—	—	72,088	76,266
Arkansas	—	—	19,078	22,112
California	43,841	62,134	54,077	54,583
Connecticut	42,285	44,691	47,952	50,995
Delaware	8,767	8,155	10,980	7,623
Florida	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	102,722	57,134
Illinois	158,730	189,496	199,143	250,303
Indiana	130,233	150,422	166,980	176,548
Iowa	49,596	89,075	74,040	120,399
Kansas	3,691	16,441	13,990	31,048
Kentucky	64,301	27,766	115,890	39,586
Louisiana	—	—	80,225	33,263
Maine	42,211	61,803	42,460	70,493
Maryland	32,739	40,153	62,357	30,438
Massachusetts	48,745	126,742	59,408	136,477
Michigan	74,604	91,521	97,069	128,550
Minnesota	17,375	25,060	28,075	43,545
Mississippi	—	—	—	—
Missouri	31,678	72,750	65,628	86,860
Nebraska	—	—	5,439	9,729
Nevada	6,594	9,826	5,218	6,480
New Hampshire	32,871	36,400	31,224	38,191
New Jersey	68,024	60,723	83,001	80,131
New York	361,986	368,735	429,883	419,883
North Carolina	—	—	84,601	96,769
Ohio	205,568	265,154	238,606	280,223
Oregon	8,457	9,888	11,125	10,961
Pennsylvania	276,316	296,391	313,382	342,280
Rhode Island	8,470	13,692	6,548	12,993
South Carolina	—	—	45,237	62,301
Tennessee	—	—	26,129	56,328
Texas	—	—	—	—
Vermont	13,321	42,419	12,045	44,167
Virginia	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	10,438	23,152	20,306	29,175
Wisconsin	65,884	83,458	84,707	108,857
Total	1,803,725	2,216,067	2,907,613	3,015,071

States marked — did not vote. Lincoln over McClellan, 407,342. Electoral votes, Lincoln, 212; McClellan, 21; Vacancies, 81. Grant over Seymour, 305,458. Electoral votes, Grant, 214; Seymour, 80; Vacancies, 23.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1872.		1876.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Hayes.	Tilden.
Alabama	* 90,272	79,441	68,230	[10] 102,002
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	38,669	[6] 58,071
California	* 54,044	43,347	[6] 79,269	76,465
Colorado				
Connecticut	* 50,638	45,780	59,034	[6] 61,934
Delaware	* 11,116	10,208	10,752	[3] 13,381
Florida	* 17,765	15,428	[4] 23,849	22,923
Georgia	62,715	76,278	50,446	[11] 130,088
Illinois	* 241,248	184,770	[21] 278,232	258,601
Indiana	* 186,144	163,637	208,011	[15] 213,526
Iowa	* 131,233	71,119	[11] 171,327	112,099
Kansas	* 66,942	32,970	[5] 78,322	37,902
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	97,156	[12] 159,690
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	[8] 75,135	70,508
Maine	* 61,422	29,087	[7] 66,300	49,823
Maryland	66,760	67,687	71,981	[8] 91,780
Massachusetts	* 133,472	59,260	[13] 150,063	108,777
Michigan	* 138,455	78,355	[11] 166,534	141,095
Minnesota	* 54,558	34,327	[5] 72,962	48,799
Mississippi	* 82,406	47,287	52,605	[8] 112,173
Missouri	119,196	151,433	145,029	[15] 203,077
Nebraska	* 18,245	7,745	[3] 31,916	17,554
Nevada	* 8,413	6,236	[3] 10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	* 37,184	31,421	[5] 41,539	38,509
New Jersey	* 91,611	76,801	103,517	[9] 115,962
New York	* 440,746	387,279	489,207	[35] 521,949
North Carolina	* 94,304	62,494	108,417	[10] 125,427
Ohio	* 281,852	244,321	[22] 330,698	323,182
Oregon	* 11,818	7,745	[3] 15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	* 349,689	211,961	[29] 384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	* 13,665	5,329	[4] 15,787	10,712
South Carolina	* 72,290	22,703	[7] 91,870	90,906
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	89,566	[12] 133,166
Texas	47,406	66,500	44,800	[8] 104,755
Vermont	* 41,480	10,926	[5] 44,092	20,254
Virginia	* 92,953	93,424	95,558	[11] 139,670
West Virginia	* 32,323	29,533	42,698	[5] 56,455
Wisconsin	* 104,942	86,477	[10] 130,668	123,927
Total	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,950	4,284,757

1872.—The total scattering vote of 33,293 was nearly all for Charles O'Conor. Grant received 300 electoral votes, States marked *, Greeley would have received 66.

1876.—Cooper (Ind.) received 83,561 votes, Smith (Temperance and Scattering), 10,993. The electoral votes of each State, see figures in [ ]. Total Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1880.

STATES.	GARFIELD. *Rep.*	HANCOCK. *Dem.*	WEAVER. *Gbk.*	DOW. *Pro.*
Alabama	56,221	(10) 91,185	4,642	....
Arkansas	42,436	(6) 60,775	4,079	....
California	(1) 80,378	(5) 80,417	3,376	....
Colorado	(3) 27,450	24,647	1,435	....
Connecticut	(6) 67,071	64,415	868	409
Delaware	14,133	(3) 15,275	120	....
Florida	23,632	(4) 27,922	....	....
Georgia	54,086	(11) 102,470	969	....
Illinois	(21) 318,037	277,321	26,358	443
Indiana	(15) 232,164	225,522	12,986	....
Iowa	(11) 183,927	105,845	32,701	592
Kansas	(5) 121,549	59,801	19,851	25
Kentucky	106,306	(12) 149,068	11,499	258
Louisiana	38,016	(8) 65,067	439	....
Maine	(7) 74,039	65,171	4,408	93
Maryland	78,515	(8) 93,706	....	....
Massachusetts	(13) 165,205	111,960	4,548	682
Michigan	(11) 185,341	131,597	34,895	942
Minnesota	(5) 93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	34,854	(8) 75,750	5,797	....
Missouri	153,567	(15) 208,609	35,135	....
Nebraska	(3) 54,979	28,523	3,950	....
Nevada	10,445	(3) 11,215	....	....
New Hampshire	(5) 44,852	40,794	528	180
New Jersey	120,555	(9) 122,565	2,617	191
New York	(35) 555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
North Carolina	115,874	(10) 124,208	1,126	....
Ohio	(22) 375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616
Oregon	(3) 20,619	19,855	245	....
Pennsylvania	(29) 444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939
Rhode Island	(4) 18,195	10,779	236	20
South Carolina	58,071	(7) 112,312	566	....
Tennessee	107,677	(12) 129,569	5,917	43
Texas	53,298	(8) 156,528	27,405	....
Vermont	(5) 45,567	18,316	1,215	....
Virginia	84,020	(11) 128,586	....	....
West Virginia	46,243	(5) 57,391	9,079	....
Wisconsin	(10) 144,400	114,649	7,986	69
Total	4,450,921	4,447,888	307,740	10,305

The figures in parentheses ( ) indicate the Electoral Vote of each State and Party.

Scattering, 1,696. Garfield's Plurality, 3,033. All, over Garfield, 316,708.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President.

STATES.	Popular Vote—1884.			
	Cleveland, *Dem.*	Blaine, *Rep.*	Butler, *Grb.*	St. John, *Pro.*
Alabama	(10) 92,973	59,144	762	610
Arkansas	(7) 72,927	50,895	1,847	....
California	89,288	(8) 102,416	2,017	2,920
Colorado	27,603	(3) 36,166	2,961	762
Connecticut	(6) 67,182	65,898	1,685	2,494
Delaware	(3) 16,976	13,053	10	64
Florida	(4) 31,769	28,031	....	72
Georgia	(12) 94,653	47,692	135	168
Illinois	312,584	(22) 337,411	10,849	12,005
Indiana	(15) 244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028
Iowa	177,316	(13) 197,089	....	1,472
Kansas	90,132	(9) 154,406	16,341	4,954
Kentucky	(13) 152,961	118,122	1,695	3,139
Louisiana	(8) 62,546	46,347	120	338
Maine	51,656	(6) 71,716	3,994	2,143
Maryland	(8) 96,866	85,748	578	2,827
Massachusetts	122,352	(14) 146,724	24,382	9,925
Michigan	189,361	(13) 192,669	753	18,403
Minnesota	70,065	(7) 111,685	3,583	4,684
Mississippi	(9) 76,510	43,509	....	.. .
Missouri	(16) 235,988	202,929	...	2,153
Nebraska	54,391	(5) 76,903	....	2,899
Nevada	5,578	(3) 7,193	26	....
New Hampshire	39,187	(4) 43,250	552	1,571
New Jersey	(9) 127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153
New York	(36) 563,048	562,001	17,002	25,001
North Carolina	(11) 142,952	125,068	....	454
Ohio	368,286	(23) 400,082	5,170	11,269
Oregon	24,604	(3) 26,860	726	492
Pennsylvania	392,785	(30) 473,804	17,002	15,737
Rhode Island	12,391	(4) 19,030	422	928
South Carolina	(9) 69,764	21,733	....	....
Tennessee	(12) 133,270	124,090	957	1,151
Texas	(13) 223,679	91,701	3,321	3,508
Vermont	17,331	(4) 39,514	785	1,752
Virginia	(12) 145,497	139,356	...	138
West Virginia	(6) 67,317	63,096	805	939
Wisconsin	146,459	(11) 161,157	4,598	7 656
Total	4,911 017	4 848,334	133,825	151,899

The figures in parentheses ( ) indicate the Electoral Vote of each State and Party. Scattering, 11,362.

Progress of American Railroads.

Year.	Miles in operation.	Year.	Miles in operation.
1830	23	1860	30,635
1831	95	1861	31,286
1832	229	1862	32,120
1833	380	1863	33,170
1834	633	1864	33,908
1835	1,098	1865	35,085
1836	1,273	1866	36,801
1837	1,497	1867	39,250
1838	1,913	1868	42,229
1839	2,302	1869	46,844
1840	2,818	1870	52,914
1841	3,535	1871	60,293
1842	4,026	1872	66,171
1843	4,185	1873	70,268
1844	4,377	1874	72,385
1845	4,633	1875	74,096
1846	4,930	1876	76,808
1847	5,598	1877	79,088
1848	5,996	1878	81,717
1849	7,365	1879	86,463
1850	9,021	1880	93,340
1851	10,982	1881	103,145
1852	12,908	1882	114,713
1853	15,360	1883	121,454
1854	16,720	1884	125,379
1855	18,374	1885	128,967
1856	22,016	1886	137,987
1857	24,503	1887	148,987
1858	26,968	1888	
1859	28,789	1889	

American Shipping—Tonage, Sail and Steam.

	Sail, Tons.	Steam, Tons.	Total, Tons.
1830	1,127,304	64,472	1,191,776
1840	1,978,445	202,309	2,180,764
1850	3,010,120	525,434	3,535,454
1860	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868
1870	4,171,412	1,075,095	4,266,507
1883	2,386,587	1,413,194	3,799,751

1886. No. of vessels over 100 tons—Steam, 548; Sail, 5,958.

UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1880.

Population of Cities containing upwards of 10,000.

[official.]

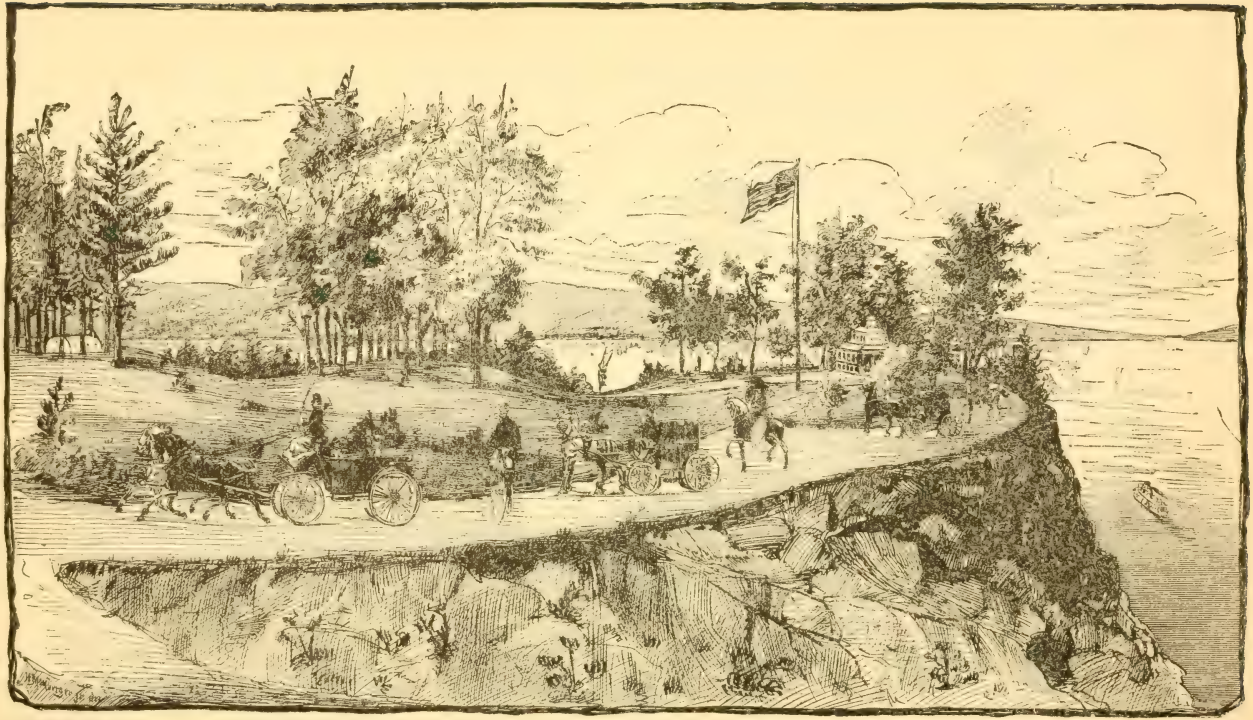
1. New York, N. Y.	1,206,590	56. Manchester, N. H.	32,630
2. Philadelphia, Pa.	846,984	57. St. Joseph, Mo.	32,484
3. Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,689	58. Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,015
4. Chicago, Ill.	503,304	59. Wheeling, W. Va.	31,266
5. Boston, Mass.	362,535	60. Mobile, Ala.	31,205
6. St. Louis, Mo.	350,522	61. Hoboken, N. J.	30,999
7. Baltimore, Md.	332,190	62. Harrisburg, Pa.	30,762
8. Cincinnati,* O.	255,708	63. Savannah, Ga.	30,681
9. San Francisco, Cal.	233,956	64. Omaha, Neb.	30,518
10. New Orleans, La.	216,140	65. Trenton, N. J.	29,910
11. Cleveland, O.	160,142	66. Covington, Ky.	29,720
12. Pittsburg, Pa.	156,381	67. Peoria, Ill.	29,315
13. Buffalo, N. Y.	155,137	68. Evansville, Ind.	29,280
14. Washington, D. C.	147,307	69. Bridgeport, Conn.	29,148
15. Newark, N. J.	136,400	70. Elizabeth, N. J.	28,229
16. Louisville, Ky.	123,645	71. Erie, Pa.	27,730
17. Jersey City, N. J.	120,728	72. Salem, Mass.	27,598
18. Detroit, Mich.	116,342	73. Quincy, Ill.	27,275
19. Milwaukee, Wis.	115,578	74. Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880
20. Providence, R. I.	104,850	75. New Bedford, Mass.	26,875
21. Albany, N. Y.	90,903	76. Terre Haute, Ind.	26,040
22. Rochester, N. Y.	89,363	77. Lancaster, Pa.	25,769
23. Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	78. Somerville, Mass.	24,985
24. Indianapolis, Ind.	75,074	79. Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,339
25. Richmond, Va.	63,803	80. Augusta, Ga.	23,023
26. New Haven, Conn.	62,882	81. Des Moines, Iowa.	22,408
27. Lowell, Mass.	59,485	82. Dubuque, Iowa.	22,254
28. Worcester, Mass.	58,295	83. Galveston, Tex.	22,253
29. Troy, N. Y.	56,747	84. Watervliet, N. Y.	22,220
30. Kansas City, Mo.	55,813	85. Norfolk, Va.	21,966
31. Cambridge, Mass.	52,740	86. Auburn, N. Y.	21,924
32. Syracuse, N. Y.	51,791	87. Holyoke, Mass.	21,851
33. Columbus, O.	51,665	88. Davenport, Iowa.	21,834
34. Paterson, N. J.	50,887	89. Chelsea, Mass.	21,786
35. Toledo, O.	50,143	90. Petersburgh, Va.	21,655
36. Charleston, S. C.	49,999	91. Sacramento, Cal.	21,420
37. Fall River, Mass.	49,006	92. Taunton, Mass.	21,213
38. Minneapolis, Minn.	46,887	93. Norwich, Conn.	21,141
39. Scranton, Pa.	45,850	94. Oswego, N. Y.	21,117
40. Nashville, Tenn.	43,461	95. Salt Lake City, Utah.	20,768
41. Reading, Pa.	43,280	96. Springfield, O.	20,729
42. Hartford, Conn.	42,553	97. Bay City, Mich.	20,693
43. Wilmington, Del.	42,499	98. San Antonio, Tex.	20,561
44. Camden, N. J.	41,658	99. Elmira, N. Y.	20,541
45. St. Paul, Minn.	41,498	100. Newport, Ky.	20,433
46. Lawrence, Mass.	39,178	101. Waterbury, Conn.	20,269
47. Dayton, O.	38,677	102. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,207
48. Lynn, Mass.	38,284	103. Springfield, Ill.	19,746
49. Denver, Col.	35,630	104. Altoona, Pa.	19,716
50. Oakland, Cal.	34,556	105. Burlington, Iowa.	19,450
51. Atlanta, Ga.	34,398	106. Cohoes, N. Y.	19,417
52. Utica, N. Y.	33,913	107. Gloucester, Mass.	19,329
53. Portland, Me.	33,810	108. Lewiston, Me.	19,083
54. Memphis, Tenn.	33,593	109. Pawtucket, R. I.	19,030
55. Springfield, Mass.	33,340	110. East Saginaw, Mich.	19,016

* Several populous suburbs in the census of 1870 are excluded in 1880.

111. Williamsport, Pa..... 18,934
112. Yonkers, N. Y..... 18,892
113. Houston, Texas..... 18,646
114. Haverhill, Mass..... 18,475
115. Lake Township, Ill..... 18,396
116. Kingston, N. Y..... 18,342
117. Meriden, Conn..... 18,340
118. Hempstead, N. Y..... 18,160
119. Zanesville, Ohio..... 18,120
120. Allentown, Pa..... 18,063
121. Council Bluffs, Iowa..... 18,059
122. Newburgh, N. Y..... 18,050
123. Wilmington, N. C..... 17,361
124. Binghamton, N. Y..... 17,315
125. Bloomington, Ill..... 17,184
126. New Brunswick, N. J..... 17,167
127. Long Island City, N. Y... 17,117
128. Newton, Mass..... 16,995
129. Bangor, Me..... 16,857
130. Montgomery, Ala..... 16,714
131. Lexington, Ky..... 16,656
132. Johnstown, N. Y..... 16,626
133. Leavenworth, Kan..... 16,550
134. Akron, O..... 16,512
135. New Albany, Ind..... 16,422
136. Joliet, Ill..... 16,145
137. Jackson, Mich..... 16,105
138. Woonsocket, R. I..... 16,053
139. Racine, Wis..... 16,031
140. Lynchburg, Va..... 15,959
141. Flushing, N. Y..... 15,919
142. Sandusky, O..... 15,838
143. Oshkosh, Wis..... 15,749
144. Hyde Park, Ill..... 15,716
145. Newport, R. I..... 15,603
146. Topeka, Kan..... 15,451
147. Youngstown, O..... 15,431
148. Atchison, Kan..... 15,106
149. Chester, Pa..... 14,996
150. Lafayette, Ind..... 14,860
151. Leadville, Col..... 14,820
152. La Crosse, Wis..... 14,505
153. New Britain, Conn..... 13,978
154. Norwalk, Conn..... 13,956
155. York, Pa..... 13,940
156. Concord, N. H..... 13,838
157. Lincoln tp., R. I..... 13,765
158. Virginia City, Nev..... 13,705
159. New Lots tp., N. Y..... 13,681
160. Schenectady, N. Y..... 13,675
161. Alexandria, Va..... 13,658
162. Brockton, Mass..... 13,608
163. Newburyport, Mass..... 13,537
164. Lockport, N. Y..... 13,522
165. Nashua, N. H..... 13,397
166. Pittsfield, Mass..... 13,367
167. South Bend, Ind..... 13,279
168. Pottsville, Pa..... 13,253
169. Orange, N. J..... 13,206
170. Little Rock, Ark..... 13,185
171. Rockford, Ill..... 13,136
172. Fond-du-Lac, Wis..... 13,091
173. Norristown, Pa..... 13,064
174. Lincoln, Neb..... 13,004
175. Chattanooga, Tenn..... 12,892
176. Macon, Ga..... 12,748
177. Richmond, Ind..... 12,743
178. Castleton tp., N. Y..... 12,679
179. Cortlandt, N. Y..... 12,664
180. Biddeford, Me..... 12,652
181. Georgetown, D. C..... 12,578
182. San José, Cal..... 12,567
183. Fitchburg, Mass..... 12,405
184. Canton, O..... 12,258
185. Northampton, Mass..... 12,172
186. Warwick, R. I..... 12,163
187. Rutland, Vt..... 12,149
188. Hamilton, O..... 12,122
189. Keokuk, Iowa..... 12,117
190. Steubenville, O..... 12,093
191. Rome, N. Y..... 12,045
192. Malden, Mass..... 12,017
193. Kalamazoo, Mich..... 11,937
194. Easton, Pa..... 11,924
195. Oyster Bay tp., N. Y..... 11,923
196. Aurora, Ill..... 11,825
197. Vicksburg, Miss..... 11,814
198. Middletown, Conn..... 11,731
199. Amsterdam, N. Y..... 11,711
200. Waltham, Mass..... 11,711
201. Dover, N. H..... 11,687
202. Danbury, Conn..... 11,669
203. Rock Island, Ill..... 11,660
204. Derby, Conn..... 11,649
205. Brookhaven, N. Y..... 11,544
206. Wallkill, N. Y..... 11,483
207. Galesburg, Ill..... 11,446
208. Portsmouth, Va..... 11,388
209. Burlington, Vt..... 11,364
210. Chicopee, Mass..... 11,325
211. Portsmouth, O..... 11,314
212. Los Angeles, Cal..... 11,311
213. Stamford, Conn..... 11,292
214. Muskegon, Mich..... 11,262
215. Logansport, Ind..... 11,191
216. Attleborough, Mass..... 11,111
217. Hannibal, Mo..... 11,074
218. Shreveport, La..... 11,017
219. Austin, Texas..... 10,960
220. Chilicothe, O..... 10,938
221. Woburn, Mass..... 10,938
222. Jacksonville, Ill..... 10,927
223. Saratoga Springs, N. Y... 10,822
224. Fishkill, N. Y..... 10,732
225. Watertown, N. Y..... 10,697
226. Belleville, Ill..... 10,682
227. Weymouth, Mass..... 10,571
228. Quincy, Mass..... 10,529
229. New London, Conn..... 10,529
230. Saginaw, Mich..... 10,525
231. Jeffersonville, Ind..... 10,422
232. Saugerties, N. Y..... 10,375
233. Dallas, Texas..... 10,358
234. Ogdensburgh, N. Y..... 10,340
235. Madison, Wis..... 10,325
236. Stockton, Cal..... 10,287
237. Lenox, N. Y..... 10,249
238. Winona, Minn..... 10,208
239. North Adams, Mass..... 10,192
240. Shenandoah, Pa..... 10,148
241. Marlborough, Mass..... 10,126
242. Eau Claire, Wis..... 10,118
243. Cedar Rapids, Iowa..... 10,104
244. Jamaica, N. Y..... 10,089
245. Columbia, S. C..... 10,040

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Their organizations and statistics for 1887.

Denomination.	Founded.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Adventist or Millerites	1833	600	700	80,000
Baptist, Regular	1639	28,953	16,191	2,572,238
" Anti-Mission	....	900	400	45,000
" Free-Will	1780	1,414	1,258	77,929
" Seventh Day	1671	93	85	8,591
Church of God, Winebrennarians	1830	475	450	45,000
Congregational	1620	2,277	4,090	436,379
Disciples of Christ or Campbellites	1827	4,552	3,330	850,000
Dunkards or Brethren	1719	800	1,853	100,000
Friends, "Orthodox"	1672	700	720	75,000
Friends, "Hicksites"	1828	250	100	25,000
Jews	...	269	202	18,000
Lutheran	1742	7,045	3,804	911,267
Mennonites	1683	400	250	50,000
Methodist Episcopal	1784	20,263	11,676	1,659,816
" Epis'l, South	1845	10,951	4,319	931,150
" Epis'l, African	1816	2,800	1,882	391,044
" Epis'l, African Zion	1816	2,200	2,000	300,000
" Epis'l, Colored	1874	2,016	638	125,000
" Evangelical	1800	1,808	953	119,758
" Free	1860	358	263	12,719
" Primitive	1843	125	27	3,716
" Protestant	1830	1,799	1,500	130,000
" Congregational	1852	70	23	20,000
" Wesleyan	1843	495	267	23,590
Moravian	1736	83	97	10,181
Mormons	1830	654	3,900	140,000
Presbyterian, Associate Reformed	1743	49	40	6,500
" Cumberland	1810	2,494	1,538	126,911
" North	1684	6,437	5,654	696,827
" South	1861	2,159	1,072	135,201
" United	1858	868	737	88,871
Protestant Episcopal	1785	4,565	3,799	397,192
Reformed Episcopal	1873	79	68	7,877
Reformed Church in America	1619	520	549	81,880
Reformed Church in United States	1727	1,467	780	172,949
Roman Catholic	1634	6,755	7,370	6,830,000
United Brethren	1784	4,335	2,253	173,000
Universalists	1779	891	2,253	33,223



TEMPORARY TOMB.

THE FLAG INDICATES THE PROPOSED SITE OF MONUMENT.

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF GEN. GRANT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK.

RATE OF MORTALITY IN AMERICAN CITIES.
Number of deaths per annum in one thousand inhabitants.

CITIES.	1875	1878.	1880.	1887.
Atlanta, Ga	.....	.....	19.3	14.86
Baltimore, Md	21.23	17.26	24.7	19.98
Boston, Mass	25 00	21.66	23.5	24.90
Brooklyn, N. Y	25 91	19.72	24.0	21.30
Buffalo, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	18.42
Charleston, S. C	34.60	27.18	31.9	36.02
Chicago, Ill	20.29	15.70	20.8	19.43
Cincinnati, Ohio	20.39	18.33	20.9	18.98
Cleveland, Ohio	.....	.....	20.4	16.78
Dayton, Ohio	14.22	15.00	15.3	15.53
Denver, Col	.....	.....	.....	15.60
Detroit, Mich	.....	.....	.....	20.62
Galveston, Texas	.....	.....	.....	17.45
Jacksonville, Fla	.....	.....	28.4	14.50
Louisville, Ky	.....	.....	21.2	15.50
Los Angeles, Cal	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Lowell, Mass	.....	.....	22.4	23.40
Memphis, Tenn	27.79	.....	31.0	22.86
Milwaukee, Wis	14.64	13.37	21.5	18.00
Minneapolis, Minn	.....	.....	.....	13.40
Mobile, Ala	22.00	15.93	24.4	31.20
Nashville, Tenn	43.17	20.00	23.3	17.92
Newark, N. J	20. 9	.....	21.4	23.44
New Haven, Conn	20.79	17.90	18.5	17.40
New Orleans, La	27.80	30.10	24.2	25.10
New York	29.79	25.24	26.7	25.96
Omaha, Neb	.....	.....	.....	11.06
Paterson, N. J	30.94	19.29	.....	22.33
Philadelphia, Pa	24.35	18.03	20.9	20.59
Pittsburg, Pa	21.69	19.49	22.1	20.01
Portland, Me	.....	.....	.....	17.98
Portland, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Providence, R. I	18.94	19.75	20.1	19.62
Reading, Pa	19.55	.....	18.8	.....
Richmond, Va	21.97	17.37	27.6	17.87
Rochester, N. Y	24.39	15.65	.....	17.06
San Francisco, Cal	19 28	30.81	26.8	17.86
St. Paul, Minn	.....	.....	.....	12.98
St. Louis, Mo	23.88	21.66	19.2	21.64
Toledo, Ohio	24.90	12.32	.....	18.89
Washington, D. C	29.03	24.20	22.29	23.21
Yonkers, N. Y	19.29	12.60	14.3	.....

HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[See each administration for popular vote of each.]

1776-1789. The ***Whigs*** (Liberty Men or Particularists) were in power during the war for independence, and under the confederation, and advocated separation from Great Britain. Upon the adoption of the Constitution, 1787, they were divided on the powers of the government, the strong government men favored a federal government under the Constitution, and were called The ***Federals*** led by Jay, Hamilton and Madison; the other opposed any change in the articles of confederation, and were called The ***Anti-Federals,*** led by Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Samuel Adams and George Clinton. THE OPPOSITION were the Tories, who favored the Crown.

1789-1801. The ***Federals*** were in power under Presidents Washington and Adams, and effected an amicable adjustment of the many intricate questions involved in the formation of the government. The ***Church and State Party*** was composed of Federals who favored such a union. THE OPPOSITION were The Anti-Federals, or Democratic Republicans.

1801-1841. The ***Democratic Republicans or Democrats*** were in power under Jefferson and Burr, 1800; Jefferson and Clinton, 1804;

Madison and Clinton, 1808 ; Madison and Gerry, 1812 ; Monroe and Tompkins, 1816 ; J. Q. Adams and Calhoun, 1824 ; Jackson and Calhoun, 1828 , Jackson and Van Buren, 1832 ; and Van Buren and Johnson, 1836. They favored the Non-intercourse Act, 1809 ; the second war with England, 1812 ; the purchase of Florida, 1819 ; the Missouri Compromise, 1820 ; the Monroe Doctrine, 1823 ; a Protective Tariff, 1828 ; vetoed nullification, 1832 ; the annexation of Texas, 1836 ; free trade, 1840. The ***Clintonians*** were a faction led by Governor Clinton of New York, growing out of the issues of the war of 1812. The opposition to national interference of State rights in South Carolina , 1831 under Jackson's administration gave rise to The ***Nullification Party,*** led by J. C. Calhoun. The ***Burrites,*** followers of Aaron Burr, occasioned by a division in the Democratic-Republican ranks at the election of Jefferson, 1800. The ***People's Party*** was the result of a division of the Democrats of the State of New York in the campaign of 1823. One favored the choice of Presidential electors by the people, the other by the State legislators. In 1835–7 a faction of the Democrats in New York city organized The ***Equal Rights Party.*** They opposed the regular Democrats in Convention at Tammany Hall, and during great confusion the lights were put out. The Equal Rights Men at once relighted the room with candles and loco-foco matches. From this date and incident they were designated

Loco-Foco Party, and for a time it was applied to the whole Democratic party by the opposition. THE OPPOSING parties during this term of forty years were the federals, led by Adams and Pinckney, 1800, Pinckney and King, 1804–8; Clinton and Ingersol, 1812 ; King and Howard, 1816; J. Q. Adams and Stockton, 1820, [In the campaign of 1824, the three factions of Democrats were led by J. Q. Adams and —, Jackson and Calhoun and Crawford and Sanford, the Whigs led by Clay and Macon. There being no choice by the people, J. Q. Adams was declared President by the House of Representatives] by Adams and Rush, 1828, Clay and Sergeant, 1832, Harrison and Granger, 1836. The ***Secessionists :***—The federals opposed the purchase of Louisiana, 1819, upon the plea that it would give the balance of power to the South. Here started the first Secession movement, led in the North by Aaron Burr, candidate for Governor of New York. His election was defeated by the efforts of Alex. Hamilton, which resulted in a duel, fatal to Hamilton. They hoped to join issues with the disaffected Democrats or Burrites, and thus carry the next Presidential election; The ***Peace Party*** was a faction of the Federals opposed to the second war with England, 1812. The ***Hartford Convention,*** 1814, composed of Federal delegates from New England, in session three weeks with closed doors, advocated peace with Great Britain s this proved the death of the Federal Party. The ***Anti-Masonic Party*** sought to exclude Masons

from office. It grew out of the excitement following the disappearance of William Morgan, 1826, at Niagara, for threatening to expose the secrets of Masonry. In the campaign of 1828 they nominated William Wirt, Maryland, and H. Lee, Massachusetts. The ***National Republican Party*** were the advocates of J. Q. Adams for a second term. After their defeat in the campaign of 1828 took this name prefixing "National" to the term Republican, in 1832, nominated Henry Clay, Kentucky, and J. Sergeant, Pennsylvania. They were close constructionists, and claimed to represent the national policy; while the Jackson party adhered to the term Democrat, dropping the appendage Republican: Democratic Republican being the party name of the previous administration of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams. The ***Whig Party (Second)***, 1834, were composed of National Republicans, Anti-Masons, most of the Nullifiers and many Democrats disaffected on account of the high-handed measures of President Jackson regarding the National Bank and Deposits. In the campaign of 1836 they were divided; one faction nominated W. H. Harrison, Ohio, and F. Granger, New York. The other nominated D. Webster, Massachusetts, and William Smith, Alabama. The ***Independents,*** disaffected members of other parties in the campaign of 1832 nominated J. Floyd, Virginia, and W. Wilkins, Pennsylvania; 1836 nominated H. L. White, Tennessee, and J. Tyler, Virginia. The

Abolition Party organized at Warsaw, New York, 1839, opposed slavery, and changed their name to the Liberty Party in 1840, nominating J. G. Birney, New York, and Thomas Earle.

1841-1845. The ***Whig Party*** was in power under Harrison and Tyler. The canvass was known as the "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" Campaign. The ***Native American Party*** was an off-shoot of the Whig, 1843, and favored "Natives" for office, and opposed foreigners. The ***Liberty League*** was a division of the Liberty Party, 1845, and maintained that slavery was unconstitutional. Garrett Smith, of New York, and C. C. Foot, of Michigan, were their Presidential candidates. THE OPPOSITION were the Democratic Party, with Van Buren and Johnson as candidates. The ***Hunkers and Barnburners*** were names applied to the Democrats that were divided on minor topics in the State of New York. The Liberals called Barnburners favored Van Buren, and returned to the Democratic Party in 1848. The Hunkers favored John L. Dickenson, joined the Abolition Party.

1845-1849. The ***Democratic Party*** was in power under Polk and Dallas. They advocated and carried to a successful issue the Mexican War. THE OPPOSITION were the Whig Party, led by H. Clay, Kentucky, and T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey, as candidates for the Presidency and the Liberty Party, led by Birney and Morris.

1849-1853. The ***Whigs*** were in power under Taylor and Filmore and favored the compromise measures of 1850. The ***Free Soil Party*** was a fusion of the Liberty Party and Hunkers, taking its name from a term in their platform of principles, 1848, and opposed the extension of slavery ; led by Martin Van Buren, New York, and B. M. Johnson Kentucky. The ***Silver Grey Party*** was a division of the Whig Party on the compromise question. The ***American or Know-Nothing Party*** sought to exclude foreigners from office. Its principles were embodied in a speech of Senator Wright: "We do not object to foreigners riding in our carriage, but we propose to hold the reins." THE OPPOSITION was the Democratic Party with L. Cass, Michigan, and W. O. Butler, Kentucky, as candidates.

1853-1861. The ***Democrats*** were in power under Pierce and King, 1853 ; Buchanan and Breckenridge, 1857 ; pledged to support the Missouri Compromise of 1850, favored the fugative slave law, the Dred Scott decision, State Rights, Kansas and Nebraska Bill 1854, admission of new States without restriction as to slavery. THE OPPOSITION were the Whig, Free Soil, Silver Grey, American, Anti-Nebraska or Fusion Party, and Republicans. The Whigs, led Scott and Graham as candidates, their defeat disintegrated the party ; those favoring pro-slavery joined the Democrats ; the Free Soilers nominated Hale and Julian ; the ***Anti-Nebraska or Fusion Party*** opposed the

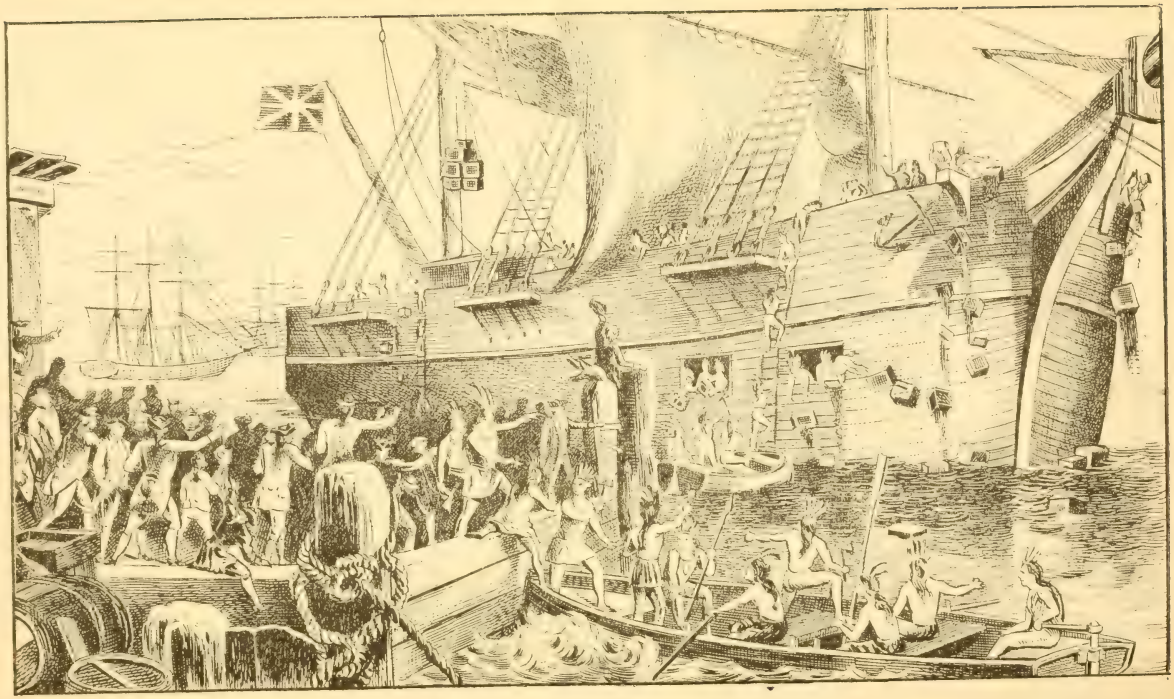
extension of slavery. It was started upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, 1854, and was composed of Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers and Republicans; they merged with the Republican Party in 1856. The ***Republican Party*** was composed of "all the opponents of slavery extension." Several states perfected organizations in 1855. In the campaign of 1856 they led as candidates J. C. Freemont, California, and W. L. Dayton, New Jersey. The American Party nominated M. Filmore, New York, and A. J. Donaldson, Tennessee, the minority in the convention opposed the platform and nominated N. P. Banks and W. F. Johnson.

1861-1885. The ***Republican Party*** were in power under Lincoln and Hamlin, 1861; Lincoln and Johnson, 1865; Grant and Colfax, 1869; Grant and Wilson, 1873; Hayes and Wheeler, 1877; Garfield and Arthur, 1881. It opposed the extension of slavery, and secession by force of arms, repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, emancipated the slaves, by Constitutional Amendments, secured suffrage to the colored race, put down the four years' rebellion, reconstructed the South, etc. The ***Liberal Republicans***, 1871, grew out of the dissatisfaction with Grant's administration, and were opposed to a presidential third term, and in the campaign, 1872, nominated H. Greeley, New York, and B. G. Brown, Missouri. The ***Labor Reform Party,*** 1870, was composed chiefly of "Trade Unions." Their Candidates David Davis and Joel Parker declined the nomi-

nation. The ***Grangers*** or Patrons of Husbandry, 1872, encouraged co-operation and economy among farmers and the improvement of their material and moral condition. Primarily non-partisan. Politics and designing men led to its abandonment. The ***Temperance Party,*** 1872, was a national combination of local temperance organizations with James Black, Pennsylvania, and A. H. Colquitt, Georgia, as candidates. In 1876 it changed its name to The ***"Prohibition Party,"*** and nominated G. C. Smith, Kentucky, and G. T. Stuart, Ohio. In 1880 they nominated Neil Dow, Maine, and A. H. Thompson, Ohio. The ***National (Greenback) Party*** grew out of the panic of 1873, and favored the increase of paper money, and making it legal tender for all debts including customs, and, in the campaign of 1876 were led by Peter Cooper, New York, and S. F. Cary, Ohio, and in 1880 by J. B. Weaver, Iowa, and B. J. Chambers, Texas. The ***National Christian Association*** opposed secret societies, the liquor traffic, Sabbath desecration, etc. Met at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated, 1872, James Black, Pennsylvania, and John Russell, Michigan; at Pittsburgh, 1876, J. B. Walker, Illinois, and D. K. Patrick, New York; at Chicago, 1880, J. W. Phelps, Vermont, and S. C. Pomroy, District Columbia. THE OPPOSITION were the Democrats; a lack of harmony in their National Convention at Charleston, April 23d 1860, led to an adjournment at Richmond, June 11th; they

failed to agree on a platform ; most of the southern delegates withdrew and met in Baltimore, June 28th, and nominated J. C. Breckenridge, Kentucky, and J. Lane, Oregon. Upon their defeat at the election they advocated secession and their followers in the South supported the Southern Confederacy. The ***Constitutional Union Party,*** 1860, favored State Rights and put in nomination John Bell, Tennessee, and Edward Everett, Massachusetts. The Regulars or Union Democrats nominated S. A. Douglass, Illinois, H. V. Johnson, Georgia, 1860 ; G. B. McClellan, New Jersey, and G. H. Pendleton, Ohio, 1864 ; H. Seymour, New York, and F. P. Blair, Missouri, 1868 ; H. Greeley, New York, and B. G. Brown, Missouri, 1872 (Uniting with the Liberal Republicans); S. Tilden, New York, and T. H. Hendricks, Indiana, 1876. [Although the Democratic Ticket received 250,970 more votes than the Republicans, the election was contested in Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida and Oregon, and an Electoral Commission decided in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.] W. S. Hancock, Pennsylvania, and W. H. English, Indiana, 1880. The ***Straight Out Democrats,*** 1872, opposed the fusion of the Democrats with the Liberal Republicans and met in Louisville and nominated Charles O'Conor, New York, and C. F. Adams, Massachusetts.

1885 – ——–, ***The Democrats*** in power under Cleveland and Hendricks, pledged to Civil Service Reform and reduction of the Tariff. THE OPPOSITION were the ***Republicans,*** led by Blaine and Logan; the ***Prohibition and Labor*** parties each polled a large vote.



TARIFF ADJUSTMENT OF 1773. 342 chests of tea broken and thrown overboard at Griffin's Wharf, Dec. 16, known as "The Boston Tea Party." The first overt act of the Colonists against British rule.

THE TARIFF.

HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY.

The name is derived from the Moorish town of Tarifa, north of the Strait of Gibraltar, where duties were collected upon articles of African commerce. It is in general a table or list of duties, drawbacks and bounties charged or allowed on the importation or exportation of goods from one country, or state, to another, and is a plan for raising money for the expenses of government, by which it is collected in the custom-houses, from duties on imports, and not taken directly from the people by excise or internal revenue taxes. This is the cheapest way to get the necessary revenue, and it saves the people from the annoying visitations of the tax gatherers. A law of Congress fixes the amount of duties on imports in the United States.

The first United States tariff law on imported goods was approved July 4, 1789. Its preamble recited :

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported."

A small tax was then imposed at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, upon sugar, coffee, tea, salt, manufactured iron, glass, wool, silk goods and several articles of minor importance. In the Congress of 1823–4 it became a party question, with ups and downs ever since. While the rate of duty has fluctuated, the general tendency has been toward increase, but since the war toward decrease. In 1882 the President appointed a Tariff Commission ; their report

in the main was adopted in 1883. The average of duty on all imported merchandise, free and dutiable, was, in 1868, 46.55 per cent.; the average rate in 1888 is 31.03 per cent. With the exception of a few years when Andrew Jackson was President, and the national debt paid off (1835) the different Congresses, Democratic as well as Republican, have maintained the duties upon the imports of the country. Republicans are mainly responsible for the present tariff (1888) laws, but Democratic Representatives from manufacturing districts have of late years given cheerful aid to the maintenance of a protective tariff.

The Free List are articles exempt from duty.

A Tariff for Revenue is a duty, or tax imposed (direct or indirect) to aid in the support of the government. A direct tax is one which is levied upon the very persons who it is intended should pay it as a poll-tax and a tax on articles manufactured by a person or company. An indirect tax is one which it is intended should be paid by another than the person levied upon, as customs duties.

Duties are of three kinds—*ad valorem*, specific and combined. An *ad valorem* duty is a tax assessed at a certain per cent. on the dutiable or market value of the merchandise at the port of export. A specific duty is a tax assessed at a certain sum per ton, foot, etc., without reference to value. Combined duty is a specific and *ad valorem* duty on certain goods.

A Protective Tariff is a tax on foreign goods brought into this country, so levied as to collect the larger part of the revenue necessary to operate the general government from articles which can be made or raised in this country (which it is claimed has the effect to protect

and encourage American industries), while it encourages the importation of necessary foreign products such as tea, coffee, &c., that we cannot produce, by admitting them free of duty.

The different opinions held concerning the tariff may be classified under two topics—that of

Protection and Free Trade.

Protectionists have generally demanded that no duties should be laid on tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, woods, roots and barks, ivory, cochineal, and products not producible in the United States, owing to lack of climate, soil, or other natural facilities for their production.

Free Traders have asked that duties be laid upon these things only, and maintain that the prosperity of a state or nation can best be promoted by freeing the exchange of all commodities and services between its own people, and between its own people and the people of other nations, to the greatest possible extent from all interferences and obstructions. But Free Trade is not antagonistic to the imposition of equitable duties on imports, provided the end sought to be obtained is simply revenue, and the circumstances of the state render such form of taxation expedient.

The Free Traders assert that the general result for which all men labor is to increase the abundance or to diminish the scarcity of those things which are essential to their subsistence and happiness. Different countries exhibit great diversity as to soil, climate, natural products and opportunity, and therefore every individual and every country should follow the trade or produce the fruit or material for which it is best calcula-

ted; and for the mutual benefit of all, the greatest possible facility should be afforded to producers for the interchange of their several products and services. This Free Trade between man and man, it is maintained, is in accordance with the teachings of nature, and by rendering commodities cheap, tends to promote abundance and to increase consumption.

Free Traders claim that the first effect of the tariff may be to give an impulse and activity to business, but in a short time the increased cost of production, and the advance in the price of labor and the products of labor, will be greater than the profits arising from a tariff, and that a nation or a community can attain the greatest prosperity and secure to its people the greatest degree of material abundance only when it utilizes its natural resources and labor to the best advantage and with the least waste and loss, whatever may be the nominal rate of wages paid to its laborers.

Protectionists wish all duties placed on those articles of foreign production which compete with our own products in our own markets, and to the extent of their importation suspend the profitable employment of our capital engaged in such production and discharge our laborers from employment.

Free Traders desire, on the other hand, that foreign articles which compete with our own products, viz.: iron and steel manufactures, wool, woolens, cotton goods, silks, crockery, salt, lumber, coal, sugar, &c., be either placed on the free list, or admitted under the lowest possible duties.

Free Traders put their free list exactly where Protectionists desire to put the duties, and *vice versa*—Pro-

tectionists put the duties exactly where Free Traders put their free list. As to articles in whose production we cannot compete, Protectionists are the party of free trade and the so-called Free Traders are the Protectionists.

Protectionists also generally desire specific duties, *i.e.*, duties levied on the article according to its weight, bulk, length, per yard, per ton, or per dozen, as affording less room for fraudulent evasions of the revenue.

Free Traders generally desire duties laid *ad valorem*, *i.e.*, according to the estimated value of the article, but not necessarily the same *ad valorem* rate on all articles. No nation in the world practises free trade in its absolute sense. In all there is some form of tariff on imports, thus producing a revenue for supporting the government. Turkey, Portugal, Greece and England are technically Free Traders, but with unpromising results. England was the first nation to practise the protective system, and her tariff still is protective in some respects.

Other countries having protective tariffs are France, Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Australia, the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The United States has never removed the tariff from all imported articles ; various articles have been dutiable and then admitted free—but the free articles have been always few in comparison with the number dutiable.

All cargoes must be entered and duties paid before permission is given to discharge.

A bonded warehouse is a place for the storage of merchandise on which duties have not been paid.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

From the Official Report of Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1887.*

FREE LIST.	Quantities.	Values.
ANIMALS, n.e.e:† Cattle, horses, sheep, etc., for breeding purposes		$ 3,136,081
ART WORKS, n.e.e:		
Paintings, statuary, production of American artists etc.		495,562
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude....lbs.	55,105,035	100,697
Bark, hemlock .....cwts.	60,587	272,956
Bolting Cloths		271,693
Books, maps, &c., 20 years old n. e. e.		968,466
Cabinets of coins, medals, etc		231,370
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DYES, n.e.e.:		
Alizarine, natural or artificial..lbs.	2,095,212	356,748
Argal, or crude tartar.....lbs.	22,024,768	3,412,987
Barks: Cinchona (quinia)....lbs.	4,788,044	741,830
Cochineal.....lbs.	492,304	139,146
Dye-woods—Logwood, etc...tons	59,265	1,044,219
Gums—Arabic.....lbs.	467,782	160,740
Camphor, crude.....lbs.	2,857,222	350,529
Catechu, terra japonica, or gambia	25,598,212	1,211,257
Shellac.....lbs.	4,722,538	564,251
Gums and resins, n.e.e.....lbs.	16,582,619	2,251,139
Indigo.....lbs.	3,469,182	2,734,117
Lime, chloride of.....lbs.	103,087,827	1,573,167
Licorice root.....lbs.	79,603,835	1,670,041
Mineral waters, all not artificial..g.	1,834,411	379,149
Potash, muriate of.....lbs.	38,569,614	574,097
Quinia, sulphate of.....oz.	2,753,962	1,143,630
Sarsaparilla.....lbs.	919,695	119,313
Soda, nitrate of.....lbs.	172,174,889	2,614,161
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude....tons	97,383	1,688,360
Vanilla beans.....lbs.	137,479	755,413
Cocoa, crude, leaves and shells of..lbs.	12,271,558	1,670,012
Coffee.....lbs.	526,109,170	56,347,600
Coir (cocoa) yarn.....lbs.	4,605,529	141,091
Cork wood, or bark, unmanuf'd.....		1,239,247
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs.	3,924,531	533,928
Diamonds, rough or uncut, also dust..		295,856
Eggs.....doz.	13,936,054	1,960,396
Farinaceous substances, n.e.e.....		721,404
FERTILIZERS:—Guano.....tons	12,804	338 467
Phosphates, crude or native.....	26,552	247,911
All other.....		1,182,187

* Items of minor importance are not specified for want of space.
†Not elsewhere enumerated.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

FREE LIST.	Quantities.	Values.
FISH, n.e.e.:—Fresh—Salmon.....lbs.	1,104,090	$ 119,361
Fish—fresh. All other.....	27,420,847	646,298
Lobsters, canned or preserved...	.....	337,047
All other.....	.....	68,961
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, n.e.e.:		
Bananas	.....	2,682,143
Cocoanuts.....	.....	819,271
Pine Apples.	.....	437,009
Furs and fur skins, undressed.....	.....	2,476,285
Hair, n e.e.....	.....	2,405,110
HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FUR SKINS:—Goat skins.....	.....	5,848,128
All other...	.....	18,370,973
Household effects, wearing apparel and tools of trade of persons from foreign countries, and of citizens of the U. S. dying abroad.....	.....	2,643,999
India rubber and gutta percha, crude.	28,649,446	13,756,783
IVORY:—Animal.....lbs.	164,284	485,508
Vegetable.....lbs.	5,776 515	144,663
OILS, n.e.e.:—Fixed or expressed....	18,268,778	850,277
Volatile or essential.....lbs.	1,492,041	884,945
PAPER STOCK, CRUDE:—Rags.....lbs	120,571,949	2,111,422
All other than woolen.....	.....	2,429,176
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime..	146 533	169 492
Platinum, unmanufactured.....lbs.	3,863	43?,516
Plumbago.....cwts.	169,021	331,621
Seeds, not medicinal, n.e.e.....	.....	595,737
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:—Cocoons.lbs.	540,192	407,517
Eggs (silk worms) .....lbs.	.....	4,712
Raw, from the cocoon..... lbs.	4,599,574	18,687,245
Waste.....	888,325	543,323
SPICES, UNGROUND:—Cloves.....lbs.	.....	258,420
Nutmegs... .....lbs.	1,288,559	539,291
Pepper..... .....lbs.	13,255,161	1,819,609
All other.....	15,769,381	953,752
Tea.....lbs.	89,831,221	16,771 802
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs.....lbs.	29,645,511	6,927,696
Wood, unmanufactured, n.e.e	.....	3,548,191
ARTICLES FREE BY TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:—Rice.....lbs.	9,263,700	383,985
Molasses.....gals.	113,574	14,712
Sugar, brown.....lbs.	218,290,835	9,255,351
Other free articles.....	.....	8,336,268
Total imports free of duty.....	.....	234,221,131

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

[From the Official Report of the United States for 1887.]

NOTE.—The staple or more important articles only are enumerated in this list; with the specific duty on each.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
Animals, n. e. e*	$4,665,066	20 per cent.
Antimony	192,902	10 per cent.
Art works, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,925,906	30 per cent.
Barley	6,152,825	10c. bushel.
Books, maps, engravings, etc., n. e. e.	2 736,138	25 per cent.
Brass, manufactures of, n. e. e	405,756	35 & 45 pr. ct.
Bristles	1,156,435	15c. per lb.
Brooms and brushes	557,347	30 per cent.
Buttons, n. e. e	3,772,927	25 per cent.
Cement, Portland and all others	1,101,994	20 per cent.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, ETC.:		
Alkalies and Salts	386,140	25 per cent,
Coal-tar colors or dyes, n. e. e	1,540 813	35 per cent.
Gelatine	219,357	30 per cent.
Glycerine, crude	826,745	5c. per lb.
Logwood and dye-woods	245,036	10 per cent.
Opium, crude	1,069,918	$1 per lb.
do. prepared, n. e. e.	549,040	$10 per lb.
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre	298,070	1c. per lb.
Soda, hydrate or caustic	1,608.490	1c. per lb.
Soda, ash	2,857.930	¼c. per lb.
Sumac, extract, 20 pr. ct. ground	466,378	3/10c. per lb.
Proprietary preparations	235,475	50 per cent.
Total chemicals, drugs, etc	13,285,226	.....
Chicory root	163,682	2c. per lb.
Clocks and watches: clocks	378,079	30 per cent.
Watches, and parts of	1,503 023	25 per cent.
Coal, bituminous	2,692 087	75c. per ton.
Copper ores	209,005	2½c. per lb.
Corsets	1,058,793	35 per cent.
COTTON MFS : Thread, yarn, etc	919,702	10 @ 48c. lb.
Cloth, at 10c.or less sq. yd	314,930	4c. per. sq. yd.
do. dyed, col'd or printed, 13c. or less sq. yd	460,800	5c. per sq. yd.
do. value 13c. or over sq. yd	1,036,606	40 per cent.
do. value 15c. or less sq. yd	270,767	6c. per sq. yd.
do. value over 15c. sq. yd	677,546	40 per cent.
Damask and velvet (cotton)	2,833,126	40 per cent.

*Not elsewhere enumerated.

Dutiable Articles.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
Clothing, n. e. e.	$456,750	35 per cent.
Cords, braids, gimps, etc	605,478	35 per cent.
Embroideries	5,668,124	40 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, hemmed	826,360	40 per cent.
Stockings, hose, knit goods	5,947,478	40 per cent.
All other cotton mfs., n. e. e.	546,141	35 per cent.
Total cotton manufactures	29,150,059	
EARTHENWARE: Plain white china-ware	955,837	55 per cent.
Decorated	3,608,464	60 per cent.
All other crockeryware, n. e. e.	938,780	55 per cent.
Total earthen and chinaware	5,545,883	
FANCY ARTICLES:		
Beads and bead-ornaments	1,849,764	50 per cent.
Dolls and toys	1,646,597	35 per cent.
Fans, except palm-leaf	499,791	35 per cent.
Feathers, ostrich, crude	1,030,540	25 per cent.
do. colored and dressed	374 888	50 per cent.
do. & flowers, artificial, n. e. e.	444,490	50 per cent.
Perfumery and cologne—gallons	236 467	$2 gal. 50 p. c.
Pipes, n. e. e.	146,960	70 per cent.
Total fancy articles	7,185,999	
Firecrackers	332,941	100 per cent.
FISH—Sardines	739,256	2½c. per box.
Herring	748,321	$1 per bbl.
Mackerel	563,855	$2 per bbl.
Total fish	2,817,352	
FLAX—Hemp	847 449	$25 per ton.
Manilla, etc, n. e. e.	2,773,150	$25 per ton.
Jute	862 926	20 per cent.
Jute butts	1 802,162	$5 per ton.
Sisal-grass	3,372,619	$15 per ton.
Thread and twine, flax	638 551	40 per cent.
Yarns, jute	531 108	35 per cent.
Bags and bagging, n. e. e.	936 041	40 per cent.
Linen, brown, bleached, etc	13 589,418	35 per cent.
Burlaps not over 60 in. wide	3,260,117	30 per cent.
do. over 60 in. wide	496,678	40 per cent.
Oil-cloths, printed, n. e. e.	308,337	40 per cent.
Laces and insertings, linen	1,070,432	30 per cent.
Other mfs. of flax or hemp	410,856	35 per cent.
Total flax, hemp, jute, etc	33,807,282	

Dutiable Articles.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
FRUITS AND NUTS:		
Currants	1,062,326	1c. per lb.
Figs	488,632	2c. per lb.
Lemons	3,797,735	30c. per box.
Oranges	1,717,888	25c. per box.
Plums and Prunes	2,298,227	1c. per lb.
Preserved fruits, jellies, etc	541,576	35 per cent.
Raisins	2,297,469	2c. per lb.
Almonds, not shelled	286,501	5c. per lb.
do. shelled	266,612	7½c. per lb.
Filberts and walnuts	613,711	3c. per lb.
Total fruits and nuts	15,088,074	
Furs, dressed on the skin	3,000,605	20 per cent.
do. hatters, not on the skin	1,373,014	20 per cent.
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:		
Bottles containing liquors		3c. each.
do. empty	253,025	1c. each.
do. filled, exc. of contents	421,754	30 per cent.
Glass, cut, engraved or colored	1,172,747	45 per cent.
Window-glass, not over 10x15	319,729	1⅜c. per lb.
do. over 10x15, under 16x24	271,485	1⅞c. per lb.
do. over 16x24, under 24x30	367,146	2⅜c. per lb.
do. all above 24x30 in	466,603	2⅞c. per lb.
Plate-glass, over 24x30 in., and not over 24x60 in	413,363	25c. sq. ft.
do. all above 24x60 in	557,968	50c. sq. ft.
do. silvered, over 16x24, and not over 24x30 in	1,112,665	10c. sq. ft.
Other glass manufactures, n. e. s.	901,520	45 per cent.
Total glass and glassware	7,301,340	
Gold and silver, manufactures of	440,708	Various.
Hats, straw, palm, etc., n. e. s.	631,146	30 per cent.
do. braids, plaits, etc., n. e. s.	4,113,522	20 per cent.
Hay	791,687	$2 per ton.
Hops	3,117,663	8c. per lb.
IRON & STEEL MFS.—iron ore, n.e.s.	2,041,655	75c. per ton.
Spiegeleisen	3,327,128	$6 72 per ton.
All other pig-iron	3,182,998	$6 72 per ton.
Scrap iron	3,723,471	$6.72 per ton.
Bar-iron, blooms, etc	1,281,809	$22 per ton.
Steel railroad bars	998,096	$17 per ton.
Beams, girders, joists, etc	164,403	1¼c. per lb.
Bars of steel under 4c. lb	2,712,058	45 per cent.
do. 7 to 10c. per pound	559,562	2¾c. per lb.

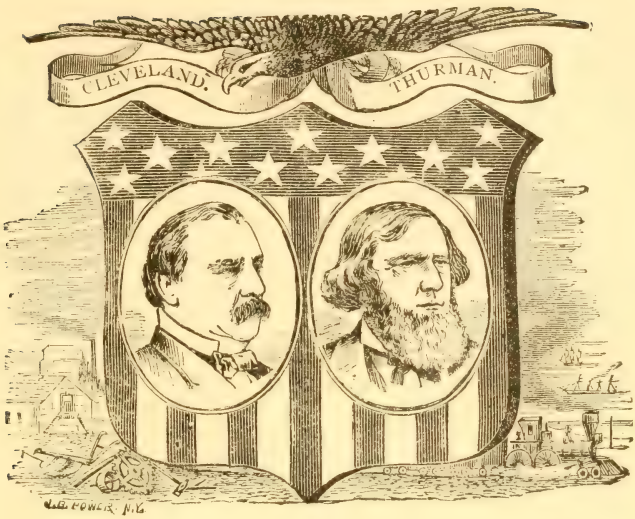
Dutiable Articles.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
Ingots, blooms, etc., under 4c. lb.	$2,077,009	45 per cent.
Cotton ties or hoops..... lb.	345,997	35 per cent.
Sheets and plates of steel, 4c. or less.....	293,595	45 per cent.
Tin plates, iron or steel.....	16,883,814	1c. per lb.
Wire rods, iron, 3½c. lb.....	1,027,826	6–10c. per lb.
do. steel	538,743	6–10c. per lb.
do. steel, n. e. e.....	2,657,042	45 per cent.
Cutlery—knives and razors.....	1,419,861	50 per cent.
Cutlery, n. e. e.....	454,984	35 per cent.
Fire-arms, pistols, etc.....	985,816	35 per cent.
Machinery, n.e.e.....	1,904,023	45 per cent.
Wheels and tires of steel.....	274,112	2½c. per lb.
All other iron mfs.....	315,089	45 per cent.
All other steel mfs.....	592,712	45 per cent.
Total iron and steel.....	50,618,985	.....
Jewelry of all kinds, n.e.e.....	427 874	25 per cent.
Precious stones.....	10,526.998	10 per cent.
Lead, pigs and bars.....	323 256	2c. per lb.
Leather Mfs. Calf-skins, tanned..	1 484,207	20 per cent.
Morocco skins, tanned.....	1,910,991	10 per cent.
Upper leather and dressed skins..	2,342,926	20 per cent.
Gloves, kid or leather.....	4,184 877	50 per cent.
Other leather mfs, n.e.e.....	422 989	30 per cent.
Total leather mfs.....	10,933,570	.....
Liquors, Spirituous and Malt:		
Ale, beer and porter in bottles...	863,490	35c. per gall.
do. not in bottles.....	403,578	20c. per gall.
Brandy.....	1,197,911	$2 per gall.
Cordials, liquors, n.e.e.....	262,249	$2 per gall.
Spirits distilled from grain.....	325,846	$2 per gall.
do. from other materials.....	118,715	$2 per gall.
Wines, champagne, ½ pt. to 1 pt..	1,414.727	$3.50 per doz.
do. do. 1 pt. to 1 qt..	1,850 447	$7 per doz.
Still wines in casks.....	2,378,697	50c. per gall.
do. in bottles.....	1,277.601	$1.60 per doz.
Total liquors of all kinds.....	10 190 946	.....
Marble, in blocks, rough.....	415 615	65c. cubic ft.
Other marble and stone mfs.....	960,981	.....
Matting and mats, not vegetable ...	885,969	20 per cent.
Metals, compositions, etc., n.e.e....	2,998,882	10 to 45 per ct.
Musical instruments.....	1,613 884	25 per cent.
Oil, Olive.....	654,592	25 per cent.
Total oils, fixed or expressed...	1,067,146	....

Dutiable Articles.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
Paints and colors	$1 220 806	Various.
Paper, writing, n.e.e	2,954 129	25 per cent.
PROVISIONS: Cheese	870,328	4c per lb.
Total meats, &c	1,759 163	
Rice, cleaned	671 462	2¼c. per lb.
Granulated or rice meal	762 302	20 per cent.
Salt, in bags, sacks, or bbls	999 505	12c. 100 lbs.
do in bulk	356 442	8c. 100 lbs.
Seeds	846 580	Various.
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:		
Spun silk, threads or yarns	441 300	30 per cent.
Braids, fringes, and galloons	431 881	50 per cent.
Dress and piece goods	13,961 886	50 per cent.
Handkerchiefs	615,877	50 per cent.
Hosiery	969,618	50 per cent.
Laces	2,383 205	50 per cent.
Ready-made clothing	634,100	50 per cent.
Ribbons	1 970,953	50 per cent.
Velvets	6,343 086	50 per cent.
All other silk manufs., n.e.e	3 412 744	50 per cent.
Total silk manufactures	31,264 276	
Soap, Castile and fancy	436 224	Various.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:		
Sugar of all kinds	68,882,884	1 4 10 3½ c.
Molasses	5,336 730	4c. per gall.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS:		
Leaf, not stemmed, unmf'd	7,493 662	35c. per lb.
Cigars	3,301,177	$2.50 lb., 25 p.
Total tobacco and manufs	10,955,125	
VEGETABLES:		
Potatoes	542 234	15c. bushel.
Pickles and sauces, n.e.e	382,496	35 per cent.
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES:		
Lumber, not planed, n.e.e	5,480,506	$2 per 1,000 ft.
Cabinet ware and furniture	376,788	35 per cent.
Other wood manufactures, n.e.e	482 349	35 per cent.
Total wood and manufactures	8.223,504	
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF:		
Class 2. Combing wools, 30c. or less per lb	2,213,331	10c. per lb.
Class 1. Clothing wools, 30c. or less per lb	4,127,026	10c. per lb.
Class 3. Carpet wools, 12c. or less per lb	6,185,733	2½c. per lb.

Dutiable Articles.	Values.	Rate of Duty.
do. value over 12c. per lb	$3,554,823	5c. per lb.
Total unmanufactured wools	16,351 370	
Carpets, Axminster, etc	425 924	45c. yd. 30 pc.
do Brussels	196 465	30c. yd. 30 pc.
Mats, screens, and rugs	502 889	40 per cent.
Cloaks and ladies' garments	772 240	45c. lb., 40 pc.
Clothing, skirts, etc., n.e.e	689 002	40c. lb., 35 pc.
Cloths, not over 80c. lb	713 316	35c. lb., 35 pc.
do. over 80c. lb	9 309 055	35c. lb., 40 pc.
Dress goods, part wool, not over 20c. sq. yard	4 094 403	5c. lb., 35 pc.
do. over 20c. sq. yard	3 562,968	7c. lb., 40 pc.
do. all wool, 4 oz. or less, per sq. yard	6 522,568	9c. lb., 40 pc.
do. over 4 oz. sq. yard	3 019,201	35c. lb., 40 pc.
Flannels	185,203	10 35lb.35 40pc
Knit goods	1,918,868	35c. lb., 40 pc.
Rags, shoddy, waste, etc	1,855,618	10c.
Shawls, wool, above 80c. lb	327,461	35c. lb., 40 pc.
do. worsted or part worsted	674,634	40c. lb., 35 pc.
Webbings, braids, gimps, etc	443,809	30c. lb., 50 pc.
Yarns, over 30 and under 40c. lb	241 074	12c. lb., 35 pc.
do. over 40 and not over 60c	410,264	18c. lb., 35 pc.
do. over 60 and not over 80c	875,280	24c. lb., 35 pc.
do. valued over 80c. lb	191,912	35c. lb., 40 pc.
All manufactures	1,421,735	35c. lb., 40 pc.
Worsted, over 40, under 60c	859 030	18c. lb., 35 pc.
do. over 60 and not over 80c	2,740 630	24c. lb., 35 pc.
do. valued over 80c. lb	1,469 662	35c. lb., 40 pc.
Total manufactures of wool	44 235 243	
Zinc, spelter, etc	240 535	1½c. per lb.
Total dutiable imports	450 325 339	
Total free of duty	233 093,651	
Total imports for consump	683 418,890	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, IMPORTS FOR 1885-6-7.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Total Value Mdse. Imp	$577,527,329	$635,436,136	$692,319,768
Total value Coin and Bullion	43,242,323	38 593 656	60.170,792
Aggregate Imports	$620,769,652	$674,029,792	$752,490,560



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.

BY THOMAS E. WILLSON.

Editorial Staff of the New York World.

In May, 1844, the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, N. J., called to its pastorate the Reverend Stephen Falling Cleveland from a charge at Haddam, Conn. He brought with him a wife and two children, and during his six years residence in the quaint, old-fashioned parsonage shaded by noble trees and covered with ivy, six more children were born to him,—one each year. The third of these and the fifth of the family was Stephen Grover Cleveland—

born March 18th, 1837—the Democratic Candidate for President.

The family had been known for generations for its uprightness, inflexibility of purpose, and determination to follow the right, regardless of personal loss or disadvantage. This latter trait, so strongly marked in the subject of this sketch, is the common inheritance of the descendants of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the pioneer Abolitionist of New England. Born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1744, he began his crusade against slavery as early as 1760. He was the Whittier of his day, and in verse and prose he denounced it as immoral and denied its legality. He was no mere sentimentalist, for his essays and speeches are models of clear, logical reasoning and shrewd, far seeing common sense. In 1779 this earnest Congregational preacher was elected to the Connecticut legislature, and he introduced in that body a bill carrying out the ideas he had so eloquently advocated in the press, in the pulpit, and on the platform. He died in 1815, at New Haven, leaving two sons: Charles, the grandfather of Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, of the diocese of Western New York, and William, the grandfather of Governor Cleveland. The latter was a silversmith, who settled in Buffalo and prospered well enough to send his son Stephen to Yale College and educate him for the

ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary; but an education was all the patrimony he had to give him, and when Stephen, rugged and plain of face and speech, married the beautiful Miss Neal of Baltimore and began his ministry among a poor and struggling people, it was with the full knowledge that his life was to be one of poverty and privation—a voluntary sacrifice to principle. Wordly success to a man of his ability, education, inflexible will, and impressive force of character was certain in any other pursuit or calling.

This knowledge of his ancestry furnishes the key to every act of Grover Cleveland's life. From his father he inherited an intense desire for learning for learning's sake, but the former, with nine children to feed and clothe on a country preacher's salary, could not gratify it. He had pinched and saved to send his eldest son to Hamilton College, and he could do no more. When Grover had mastered the rudiments taught in the village school, he was put to work in the village store at a salary of $1 per week. There he remained for two years, until his father's removal to Clinton, his salary being increased to $2. At Clinton his long cherished hope of attending a high school was gratified. In 1853 the family removed to the Holland Patent, and three weeks after, his father died. Grover, then a stout lad of sixteen,

went to New York as under-teacher in the Asylum for the Blind, where his brother William had been for some time employed. There he remained two years, working hard and faithfully yet finding time to continue his studies.

Teaching was not his mission. At eighteen he started West to seek his fortune, intending to go to Cleveland, Ohio. At Buffalo, his uncle Lewis F. Allen, a noted stockbreeder, asked what he intended to do. "To study law," was the prompt reply. "I'll give you $50 for a year's work on my herd-book." The offer was accepted; but in a short time the young man obtained work in the day-time as office boy, with the use of the library in the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, while the work on the herd-book was pursued evenings. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long, and at that time a rugged one. The first winter was a memorably severe one; his shoes were broken, and he had no overcoat. But he never intermitted a day. It began to be noticed that he was the most punctual and regular of the lads in the office. Often at night he was compelled to stand by the warm chimney in the loft where he slept and dry his feet after tramping the two miles through the snow.

"See here," said his uncle to him one bitter December night, when the lad had walked out to

Black Rock, through the sleet and snow: "this is pretty cold weather for you to be traveling without an overcoat."

"Oh," said the young man, "I'm going to buy one when I earn the money."

"Why, look at your feet; they must be sopping, eh!"

"Oh, that's nothing. I'm getting some copying to do now and I'll have a pair of boots by and by."

"You just go right over there to the tailor's and get the stoutest overcoat he's got. D'ye hear."

In those days boys had to demonstrate what was in them before they received many favors.

At the end of four years he became managing clerk for the firm. Why is told by one of his associates: "Grover won our admiration by his three traits of indomitable industry, unpretentious courage, and unswerving honesty. I never saw a more thorough man at anything he undertook. Whatever the subject was, he was reticent until he had mastered all its bearings and made up his own mind—and then nothing could swerve him from his conviction. It was this quality of intellectual integrity more than anything else perhaps that made him afterwards listened to and respected when more brilliant men who were opposed to him were applauded and forgotten."

Four years more passed and the reputation of the managing clerk for solidity and breadth of character had become so widely known that the appointment as Assistant District Attorney, came to him unsought although there were many candidates for the place. Then in 1863, began a public record of conscientious, upright service for the people which has been fittingly rewarded by a nomination for the highest office on their gift.

During the three years of his service as Assistant District Attorney the great bulk of the duties of the office fell upon his broad shoulders, taxing even his enormous vital strength and tireless industry. It was at this time that he was drafted. Duty to the public interests showed but one course of action. There were a large number of important cases on the docket, with which he alone was familiar, and against his wishes he supplied a substitute. So well and faithfully were his duties performed that in 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for District Attorney. He did not solicit the nomination, made no effort to secure his election, and was beaten by Lyman K. Bass, in a close vote.

In 1866 he formed a law partnership with the late J. K. Vanderpoel, and after with the late A. P. Lansing. In 1869 he was elected sheriff of Erie county, and earned an additional meed of public re-

spect for his courageous disregard of partisan interests and his conscientious regard for the public welfare. At the close of his term he formed a partnership with his former antagonist, Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass's health not long afterwards proving precarious, he went to Colorado, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell.

It was while thus associated that Grover Cleveland achieved his distinction as a lawyer, second to none in the western part of the State for legal acumen and intellectual honesty, His jury and bench trials were distinguished by clear views, direct, simple logic and a thorough mastery of all the intricacies of the cases. His invariable avoidance of extrinsic issues and purely technical devices, secured for him the respect of his own profession and the admiration of the public. These qualities, combined with the fidelity and independence of his official action while in office, brought him prominently before the public of Buffalo, in 1881, when that city, unable to extricate itself from a municipal Republican ring, was casting about for a stanch reform leader. The city is usually Republican by from 2,000 to 5,000 majority in a total vote of 20,000 ; but his nomination by the Democrats was followed by his election by a majority of 5,000—an almost unprecedented reversion—which was solely a tribute from all classes to his personal integrity.

Public expectation was more than met. With no additional power to that possessed by his predecessors, he faced the ring, fought it, and in nine months had given Buffalo a clear, pure, honest city government in all its departments. His veto messages were marvels of directness and clear logic, classic in their simplicity, and unanswerable. They soon attracted attention, not only in this State but all over the Union, wherever municipal reform was needed ; and his magnificent work was commented upon by the press and people. Two practical examples out of dozens will show how his work was done. The Common Council had determined to build an intercepting sewer. The lowest bid for the work was $1,568,000. Mr. Cleveland thought the sewer could be built cheaper. Through his efforts, though opposed in the Council, a law was passed allowing a commission to be appointed. This commission, composed of representative citizens, conferred with the most eminent sewer engineers of the country, and on their advice adopted a plan that will meet all requirements at an estimated cost of $764,370. The plan has been accepted, and the sewer will be constructed accordingly. The saving to the city on this item alone is $803,630.

On June 19, the Council voted to award the street cleaning contract, for five years, to George Talbot, at his bid of $422,500. There were several lower bids.

by thoroughly responsible men. Mayor Cleveland vetoed the award, severely condemning the attempted waste of the people's money. The contract was subsequently awarded to the lowest bidder—Capt. Thomas Maytham—at $313,500. The saving to the city by this veto was $109,000. The amount saved on these two items was nearly $1,000,000.

In 1882, while the friends of reform and honest government were calling attention to what one honest man had done in Buffalo, the Democratic State Convention met. There were many candidates for the nomination for Governor all trusted party leaders, but Mayor Cleveland was not among them. The demand for reform was stronger than party claims, however; and when his name was presented to the Convention he was nominated, not because he was a politician or an "available" candidate, for he was neither, in a party sense; but because the people, stronger than party leaders, demanded it. His nomination came unsought; his unprecedented majority of 192,000 votes showed why. The people of the great Empire State knew him, trusted him, and wanted such a man as their Chief Magistrate. It was not a choice between a good man and a bad man. Judge Folger, his opponent, was a great jurist; honest, upright, esteemed of all men, whom under other circumstances the people of New York would

have delighted to honor. But Mayor Cleveland was not satisfied with being honest himself; his associates in office must be honest also. He did not hate wrong-doing in the abstract; he hated it in the concrete. He did not pass Evil by on the other side; he crossed over and took it by the throat. He could not keep from so doing if he wished. He did not ask himself if it were wise or politic; whether he would be injured or benefited. The right thing to do he did; the consequences were a matter of indifference.

This has been shown in his administration as Governor—an administration that has fulfilled and gone beyond all the expectations of those who voted for him. From the standpoint of the practical politician, he has made many grave mistakes. He approved the bill depriving the Board of Aldermen of New York of the confirming power, and made the powerful Tammany organization his political enemy. The bill was proper. He approved another bill which deprived his friends of important city offices, and gave them to these very enemies. The bill was proper. He vetoed the bill reducing all fares on elevated roads to five cents, giving his enemies an opportunity to appeal to the passions of unreasoning men. The bill was unconstitutional. He vetoed a bill ostensibly to relieve car-drivers

from long hours of labor, giving demagogues an opportunity to denounce him as an enemy of the working man. As a clear-headed lawyer he saw that it would reduce their wages, and not their hours of work. He vetoed a bill ostensibly giving mechanics a prior lien, and angered many workmen not versed in law. As a clear-headed lawyer, he saw that the bill was drawn in the interest of employers, and deprived mechanics of even their present safeguards. He removed a Democratic district attorney, charged with malfeasance in office, on the eve of an election instead of waiting until it was over, although his action gave the office to the Republicans, alienating his party leaders in Queens county. His action was right. In short, time and again he made bitter enemies because he did his duty without fear and without favor.

From the beginning of his administration as Governor—from his boyhood to the present time—he has done what was right, whether it was or was not opposed to his interests. He has compromised with no opponent; placated no enemy; said no word, and done no public act to advance his private fortunes.

"Honesty is sometimes the best policy," says the modern Æsop, and in Grover Cleveland's life it has been conspicuously so. "We love him most for the

enemies he has made," said General Bragg in seconding his nomination for President before the Democratic Convention, and these words not only expressed the sentiment of the delegates, but of the people they represented.

At the Convention held in Chicago July 11th, 1884, for nominating a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Cleveland received on the second ballot 684 votes of the total number, 820, cast, and at the Presidential election in November carried the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia—giving him 219 electoral votes. He was accordingly declared elected President, and inaugurated on the 4th of March 1885, when in his address he announced his policy, which was more fully developed in his first message to Congress, and chiefly dwelt upon a revision of the tariff so as to make the taxes more equitable to all, and to so reduce the income of the government as to bring it within its absolute needs. His administration has been considered fair to all sections of the country with a marked independence of party control and with such a determination to avoid special legislation that his vetoes have been so numerous (278) as to earn for him the sobriquet of "The great veto President." His administration has given such satisfaction to his constituents that at the Democratic Convention held in St. Louis June, 1888, his course was unqualifiedly endorsed and he was nominated by acclamation for a second term, as the candidate for the Presidency and the standard-bearer of Democracy.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. In 1820, when young Allen was six years of age, the family removed to Ohio, locating in the little city of Chillicothe. Here Allen's father, who had been intended for the ministry, secured employment as a teacher, and under his father's instruction Allen received his early education. Later he attended the Chillicothe High School, and in 1825 entered the Chillicothe Academy, an educational institution equal in standard to many modern colleges. While at school Allen acquired those sterling habits of industry which have characterized his life. His mother set him an example of application and studiousness, and when hardly in his teens the boy and his mother were accustomed to work together over his lessons until midnight. Naturally, he became a proficient scholar and made rapid advancement at school.

When the time arrived for him to decide definitely upon his future career many and varied influences were exerted upon him but having confidence in his mother's wisdom, he yielded to her desires and entered the law office of his uncle, William Allen, with whom he remained three years. Then twenty-one years of age, he accepted an offer from Gov. Lucas to become his private secretary, removing to the capital and entering also the law office of Judge Swayne, a distinguished jurist. His duties to the State were arduous and his hours were long. Gov. Lucas was accustomed to reach his office at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remain there until 8 o'clock in the evening. During these twelve hours the young secretary's time was fully occupied,

performing the duties which nowadays require the attention of numerous clerks, and yet, with all this labor, he found time, inclination and ability to prosecute his law studies. In due time his hard work was rewarded, and he was admitted to the Bar, when he returned to Chillicothe and again entered his uncle's office, but this time as a full partner in the very lucrative business which William Allen, who was then a prominent figure in the State, had acquired. Thus, through his family connections, Allen Thurman escaped the usual struggles of the friendless young attorney for recognition and practice, although it was but a just reward of hard and earnest labor.

William Allen's interest and prominence in State politics increased to such an extent that shortly after Thurman became associated with his uncle he soon found himself in full control of the large practice of the office. Although young and lacking practical experience at the bar, the young lawyer, with his firmly rooted habits of industry, set himself to work to win the confidence and esteem of his uncle's clientage and succeeded to such a degree that he soon became the most prominent figure at the Ohio bar. The people looked upon him as a brilliant, able and honest man, and it was not long before his sterling characteristics recommended him as an eminently proper representative of his district in the State Legislature. Thurman had always felt more than a passing interest in the politics of the country and was from belief and association a Democrat from his youngest days. A number of times he was urged to be a candidate for the Legislature, but each time refused, although he always took a prominent part in all campaigns, but in behalf of another. His refusal to run for public office was for the reason, as he honestly stated, that it was his

belief that a poor man should not accept honors which he did not have the means to support. And so, always doing his duty politically and giving valuable aid to the Democratic candidates for office whenever opportunity presented, he confined himself to his law practice until, in 1844, the Democratic Convention of his Congressional District nominated him for Congress without his knowledge. His first intention on learning of the action was to decline, but he was finally persuaded to accept the nomination. Having once entered the contest he carried it on to triumphant victory with indomitable energy. Once a member of Congress he became a notable legislator, his noble characteristics winning the respect and admiration of both political friends and enemies.

In 1851 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State, where he remained four years, the last two being as Chief-Justice, and his opinions are now cited as authority. He declined re-election to the Bench as the salary was too small to support him, and went back to the practice of the law, which he continued with the result of amassing a competency, until 1867 when he was unanimously nominated for Governor of Ohio. The campaign was an exciting one, his opponent being ex-President Hayes, and for sixty-five successive days they stumped the State. Thurman was defeated, but he cut down the Republican majority from 43,000 to 30,000. The Legislature elected with Hayes was Democratic, and without delay in 1869 it made Thurman United States Senator to succeed "Ben" Wade. He soon occupied a prominent place among the Democratic members, and in 1869 his speech on the so-called Georgia bill attracted general attention. His speeches on the Geneva Award bill and the Pacific Railway Funding bill are also well remembered.

After serving two terms in the Senate Mr. Thurman retired to private life and continued his law practice. Since that time he has had no political office, nor has he practised in his profession except in large cases such as that of the Bell Telephone, but has occupied himself in general reading. In 1881 being appointed by President Garfield as one of the United States Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, he went to Europe. In 1884 his name was brought into prominence again in connection with the Presidential nomination. In November, 1887, he was tendered a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission, but declined to accept, claiming that he was too old and feeble. His private life and his relations with his colleagues in Washington are both records of a beautiful character. He never passed an angry word with any of the Congressmen, and came out of public life a poor man. His life has indeed been a busy one from the time he burned the midnight oil with his mother over his school studies. Not a moment of his existence has been wasted. He is a fine French scholar, and among his favorite books are the works of the earlier French dramatists, which he reads in the original. He has a large and well selected library. His genius for mathematics is peculiar, and he frequently occupies himself working out difficult problems.

Judge Thurman is by no means wealthy, his fortune hardly reaching $60,000. His home is unostentatious but comfortable. In manners Mr. Thurman is a polished gentleman of the old school, and in taste and education more of a scholar than a politician. While in the Senate he was noted for a wonderful snuff-box and a red bandanna.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PLATFORM OF 1888.

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown, devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people during a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than was ever paid before during the same period. It has adopted, consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provision of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended: every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited and upon a pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of Democracy it invokes a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent, and invokes in addition to that trust the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law, and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets; capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended or repealed.

The Democratic party will continue, with all the power confided in it, the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people. Of all the industrious freemen of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people, the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury resulting from superflous taxation amounts to more than $125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by the immense temptation the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our National life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison comes of a historic line. One of his English ancestors was Major General Thomas Harrison, who bore arms with Oliver Cromwell, and it fell to his lot to sign the death warrant of Charles I., and after the Restoration he paid the penalty for this act by being "hanged, drawn and quartered" at Charing Cross, London, on the 13th of October, 1660. The descendants of Thomas Harrison then emigrated to Virginia, and furnished a member to the Virginia House of Burgesses, also a delegate to the Colonial Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in the person of Benjamin Harrison, who was twice a Representative and thrice Governor of the State, dying in 1791. His son, William Henry Harrison, fought the battle of Tippecanoe, and

was Representative, Senator, Foreign Minister, and was finally elected President of the United States in 1840. John Scott Harrison the son of President Harrison, was the father of the subject of this sketch. John Scott Harrison was a farmer, but was several times elected County Clerk.

Benjamin Harrison, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August, 20, 1833. When sixteen years of age he entered the Miami University, from which, two years later, he was graduated. On leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Hon. B. Storer, Cincinnati. He was married at twenty and entered upon the practice of his profession in Indianapolis in 1854. He was then twenty-one years of age, practically without resources and with a wife dependent upon him for support. He soon succeeded in gaining a reputation for diligence, and became a leading speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856. He was then elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which position he held at the breaking out of the civil war. In the memorable Lincoln campaign of 1860 he and the late Thomas A. Hendricks happened to have appointments in the same town on the same day. It was arranged that they should divide the time and the friends of Hendricks expected to see him only amuse himself with the young, light-haired man who was to speak against him. They were surprised. The young man was not so easily vanquished, and Democrats admitted that Mr. Hendricks had met his match, while, Republicans thought he had been badly worsted. The chairman of the meeting afterward said: "I have heard a good many political debates in my time, but I never heard a man skin an opponent as quickly as Ben Harrison did Hendricks that day."

In July 1862, Governor Morton met him on the

street one day and said to him: "Ben, I want you to raise a regiment." He accepted this assignment, raised a company, was commissioned a second lieutenant, then a captain and then colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana. As colonel of this regiment he went to the front and for a while performed garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee up to January, 1864, when his regiment was assigned to the First brigade of the Third division of the Twentieth Army Corps.

In the charge at Resaca May 15, 1864, his regiment led the assault. In this charge many of Harrison's men were killed and wounded. Colonel Harrison led his men gallantly in that action, his command rushing irresistibly over the enemy's terrible lines and capturing both lines and guns. At Peach Tree Creek, while commanding his brigade, his soldierly qualities drew from his commanding officer, General "Joe" Hooker, the most enthusiastic praise. On the battle-field he declared that he would make Colonel Harrison brigadier general for his part in the fight. And he wrote a despatch to Secretary of War Stanton, in which he recommended his promotion, complimented his brigade for its discipline, praised him for his wisdom, foresight and valor, and advised his promotion as a just recognition of his services and martial accomplishments. He took part in the siege and battle of Nashville, was at the surrender of Johnston, and with his command participated in the final review of the Union forces at Washington before the great army became once more a part of the common body of citizens. He served with credit till the end of the war and escaped without injury.

After the close of the war he was again re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, and declined a re-election in 1868, and devoted himself to the practice of law.

In 1876 he was made the candidate for Governor, after he had declined to run and after another candidate had been nominated and had declined. He finally accepted the nomination, but was defeated at the polls. He emerged from that campaign with such increased popularity that his friends had but little difficulty in electing him to the United States Senate in 1880, to fill the seat to be vacated by Joseph E. McDonald on March 4, 1881.

He took his seat in the United States Senate on the day upon which President Garfield was inaugurated and served his full term of six years in that body. He did not force himself forward as a speaker. When he did speak he commanded attention. He was the warm friend of the soldier, and he spoke cordially in his behalf. Upon Chinese immigration argued for a faithful regard of treaty obligations in enforcing exclusion. He contended that as the treaty used the word "laborers," it was not in the power of Congress to enlarge the meaning of that word by legislation; that whatever the word "laborers" implied in the treaty, the same word would be held to have the same meaning in any law that Congress might pass. Service on the Mississippi River Commission prepared him to discuss familiarly all propositions brought forward for the improvement of the navigation of that stream. In the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress Senator Harrison's principal speches were made upon the civil service, the Blair Educational bill and on the Mississippi River scheme of improvement. While he favored the general purpose of the civil service law then under consideration, and afterward voted for it, he contended for the perfect freedom of the government employé to contribute for political purposes.

HOME LIFE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

While in the Senate he gained a wide reputation as a good lawyer and a strong debater. He is of a cold temperament and has a strong dislike to shaking hands. Application, concentration of mind, thoroughness and fondness for work are said to be his predominating characteristics. He is not regarded as a very rich man, but is in the enjoyment of a very large law practice.

He owns a handsome home in Indianapolis, where his wife, who was a daughter of Professor Scott, of Oxford, receives much company. They have a married daughter, and a son who is becoming prominent in the politics of Montana Territory. General Harrison is a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club and occasionally takes part in its debates and exercises. He is also an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and some years ago taught a Bible class in the Sunday school. Personally Governor Harrison is somewhat under the average height, being five feet seven inches in height and weighing one hundred and ninety pounds, but his straight, strong figure, soldierly bearing and easy dignity of manner make him a noticeable person among men. His hair is very fair, and his face is clothed with a blond beard in which there are no streaks of gray. One term of service in the Senate did not encrust him with the veneering of Senatorial reserve. He is one of the most approachable of men, ready to talk upon all public subjects freely. In a word, General Harrison has exhibited rare qualities and attained marked success, as a lawyer, as an orator, as a soldier and as a statesman. In every position and calling he has displayed sound judgment, a well-balanced mind, and a character of the highest merit. Devoted to the cause of the Union he has been no less devoted to the protection of American

rights and industries and it was his strong plea for Dakota which first roused the country to realize the injustice done to a great body of settlers by the exclusion of that Territory from Statehood. As a pure, strong man and devoted patriot, he has strong claims on the confidence of the nation. On the eighth ballot of the Republican Convention he received 544 votes of the 832 delegates and his election as the Republican nominee for President of the United States was made unanimous.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824, being a son of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton. While his early educational advantages were limited to those of the common schools, his home training and the healthful moral atmosphere in which his youth was passed particularly fitted him for years of future usefulness and for winning for himself a successful and commanding position among men. His earliest experience of business was in a country store at Hanover, N. H. After five years he sought a wider field of activity in Boston, where unaided by money or influence, he worked his way to a membership in the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., and in 1854 he came to New York and established the dry goods firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he gave up trade and entered the banking business. About the same time he established a partnership in London with Sir John Rose, former Minister of Finance in Canada, the house being known as Morton, Rose & Co. The latter were the fiscal agents of the United States from 1873 to 1884. The firms of which he was the head were active in the syndicates which negotiated United States bonds, and in the payment of

the Geneva award of $15,000,000 and the Halifax award of $5,000,000. Mr. Morton was appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878.

In 1876 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh New York district and although not elected he very materially reduced the majority of his Democratic opponent. In 1878 he again received the nomination, and this time was successful by a large majority, and he was re-elected in 1880. His course in Congress was such as to command the admiration of his friends and the respect of those holding opposite political views. He gave strict attention to public business, and faithfully subserved not only the interest of his immediate constituents but of the country at large. In the larger field of public life he was no less progressive and successful than in the admirable administration of his private business affairs.

Mr. Morton declined the nomination of Vice-President on the republican ticket in 1880. President Garfield tendered him the positions of Secretary of the Navy or Minister to France. He chose the latter and filled the post with great acceptance from 1881 to 1885. Through his efforts the restrictions upon the importation of American pork into France were removed and American corporations obtained a legal status in the sister Republic. He was the American Commissioner to the Paris Electrical Commission, the Representative of this country at the Submarine Cable Convention, and publicly received, in the name of the people of the United States, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

After Mr. Conkling's resignation as United States Senator in 1881 Mr. Morton was prominently mentioned by his friends for that position and was a candidate for the same place in the election of 1887.

Mr. Morton has been for many years conspicuously connected with many benevolent movements, notably that of sending, in 1880, a cargo of provisions in the naval ship Constitution for the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

Mr. Morton is regarded as a sound Republican, whose zeal for honest money and protection of home industry has been amply shown, and the fact that all elements of his party heartily unite upon him is an evidence of his honorable position. On the first ballot for the nominee of the Republican Convention held in Chicago for the Vice-Presidency Mr. Morton received 591 votes of the 832 delegates and his nomination was then made unanimous.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PLATFORM OF 1888.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National Convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble Union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our Republican government, and we demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe: we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behests of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress, and the State legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and

settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the *bona fide* residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a wilful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions

too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce.

In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free Nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defence for the protection of our defenceless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for the necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise, and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens

and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the Islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable National industry, and an indispensable resources of defence against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions

which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

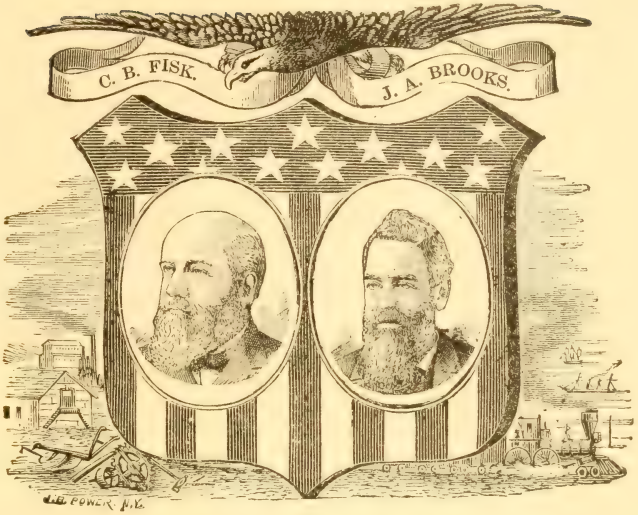
In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

THE TWO POLICIES CONTRASTED.

A DISPASSIONATE COMPARISON BY THE "CHRISTIAN UNION."

Two policies are proposed. The Democratic party proposes to confine appropriations of public money to such sums as are necessary to an economical administration of the Government; to retain the tax on alcohol; to modify the tax on tobacco; and to reduce the tax on imports by admitting raw materials free of duty and by reducing taxes on all articles of necessity. If this involves some manufacturers in commercial distress, the party will regard the individual injury as counterbalanced by the general good. The Republican party proposes to abolish the tax on tobacco; to abolish also the tax on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures; if necessary, to do away with the national tax on alcohol altogether; to retain the present tax on imports substantially unchanged; to retain it, not because it is necessary for revenue, but because it will foster and promote American manufactures and keep up wages; and it proposes to accompany this policy of taxation with one of liberal appropriations, not only for immediate governmental necessities, but for the construction of a navy and of coast fortifications, for river and harbor improvements, for national aid to public education, and for pensions. With this explanation we put the policies of the two parties in parallel columns, to make apprehension of the difference between the two easier and clearer:

	Rep.	Dem.
Tax on tobacco.	Abolish.	Modify.
Tax on alcohol.	Reduce or abolish.	Retain.
Tax on raw materials.	Retain.	Abolish.
Tax on necessaries.	Retain.	Reduce.
Tax on luxuries.	Retain.	Retain.
Object of tax.	Protection.	Revenue.
Expenditures.	Liberal.	Economical.



CLINTON BOWEN FISK.

General Fisk, as he is now generally called, was born in Griggsville, Livingston Co., N. Y., December 8, 1828. His father and mother were both of Puritan stock from Rhode Island. His father, Benjamin Fisk, was captain of militia, and his grandfather had been Major-General under Washington. Captain Fisk was a blacksmith, wagonmaker and manufacturer generally for a large district of country. When Clinton B. was two years old, his father removed to the County of Lenawee in Michigan and located on the river Raisin where he established a new place which he called Clinton in honor of the governor of the State he had left behind, and of the child he had brought along. Here after two years his father died leaving a family of six boys, who as soon as possible were obliged to earn their own support. Clinton's turn came when he was nine years of age, when he was bound until he was twenty-one to Farmer Wright for three months' schooling every year and a horse, saddle and bridle, two suits of clothes and

two hundred dollars at the close of his term. He lived between two and three years with this farmer, during which time he read all the books he could obtain, learned to write, using the hearthstone for his copybook and on the same slate worked out problems in arithmetic. His younger brother having died, and his mother having secured his release from the farmer, Clinton returned home where in varied struggles for an education he studied Latin. His mother married again when he was 13 years of age but was again soon widowed and the family afterwards removed to Albion, where Clinton studied, labored, taught and acquired an excellent knowledge of Latin and Greek. But intense study had so injured his eyes that he was obliged to abandon his favorite studies and with them hopes of a collegiate education. He now engaged in mercantile business with Mr. L. D. Crippen, of Coldwater, whose daughter, Miss Jeannette A., he married in 1850.

Mr. Crippen was the leading merchant and banker of that region, and the firm of Crippen & Fisk kept and increased the commercial standing and enterprise of the firm. The young partner's adaptability, goodfellowship and sagacity rapidly increased the business, and success seemed to attend his every step. He took a leading part in all social and religious movements and prospered in every way. But the financial crisis of 1857 came, and though the bank met all its obligations promptly, the strain upon his nervous resources was too great. With but little money left he retired, and in 1858 removed to St. Louis and became the Western financial agent of the Etna Insurance Co. For a year he travelled over the Mississippi Valley and contiguous country, made many valuable acquaintances, one of them Abraham Lincoln, and among many business men of St. Louis and also among many in Church circles. When war broke out in 1860 his knowledge of both North and South was very extensive. He enlisted for three months as a private and assisted in capturing a rebel camp secretly formed outside of St. Louis city. When the Merchants' Exchange of that city was likely to cast its influence on the disunion side he called a meeting of Union men in the Exchange and formed a Union Rival Exchange which absorbed the old one.

In July, 1862, at President Lincoln's request, he recruited a regiment, being assisted with money by the Union Merchants' Exchange and sent it to the front in September. He then recruited a brigade and was commissioned Brigadier-General Nov. 24, 1862. One month later he proceeded with his full command to Helena, Arkansas, and until June, 1863, he was on duty in the department of the Tennessee where Grant was seeking to capture Vicksburg.

After that his service was continuously in Missouri till the war closed. He was some months in command of all South-east Missouri, with headquarters at Pilot Knob, and for a time had charge of certain very lawless north-western counties, which he made orderly and inhabitable. Later he commanded the District of St. Louis, comprising all the territory before in separate districts. When Sterling Price attacked the State capital, General Fisk was ordered to protect it, and met the emergency with cool tact and judgment. The forces of Price were led by Marmaduke and Shelby, and commanded in person by Price. General Fisk had only a handful of troops, but the first assault was met gallantly, and Price retreated with his large force. Fisk ordered a pursuit, and Shelby and Marmaduke were captured; the capital was saved.

In February, 1865, he was made Major-General of the Missouri militia, and one month later Andrew Johnson commissioned him Major-General by brevet "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." In May that year he was assigned to special duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in which important and delicate capacity he served till September, 1866. The entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas were under his jurisdiction. Through all that once rich territory devastation reigned. The negroes, freed, were largely unwilling to work, and their notions of what they should have and should do, were extravagant, often absurd. To restore confidence between white and black, to re-adjust the relations of society, and to bring about that industrial status which was imperative, was the task General Fisk took up. He gave it the best work in his power. Mild in his methods, calm always

in judgment, decisive as to conclusions, judicial in mental habit, he was at once in his own person a court of just appeal, and a commission to execute. He won general respect. Going up and down the region under his command, he invited before him the former master and slave, set forth to their mutual understanding the law governing both, and the whole facts relating to their mutual interest. He made each his friend. More than any other one man, it is safe to say, he made possible the rehabilitation of Southern fields, and the sure beginning of a better future.

Out of this work grew, naturally, the institution of learning for colored youth, known now as Fisk University, at Nashville. General Fisk early saw the need of such liberal helps for the Freedmen, and his influence has been constant in their behalf.

General Fisk resigned from the army in the fall of 1866, after over four years' unremitting service, and since then has been busily occupied with railroad, banking and ecclesiastical affairs. For eight years he was treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; since 1879 he has resided in New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. In Missouri he declined all political honors when urged upon him.

In 1884 he came out from the Republican party, whose great leaders—Lincoln, Grant, Greeley, and others—had been his intimate friends, and supported St. John. Two years ago he consented, as a matter of duty and sacrifice, to lead the Prohibition campaign in New Jersey, and as candidate for Governor polled about 20,000 votes—a three-fold increase of the vote previously cast. In that campaign he made one hundred and twenty-five engagements to speak, filled them all, and was never five minutes late. To meet these he travelled five thousand miles.

General Fisk is of portly build, with rather short gray beard, partly veiling a face roundish in outline, rising to a forehead high and intellectual. The rather rotund figure and the genial countenance are suggestive of comfortable living, little care and happy temperament.

His wonderful aptness of extempore address, his choice command of language, his unfailing good humor, and his

magnetic charm, have made him a general favorite in ecclesiastical bodies, in party gatherings, and in commercial assemblies, whenever speech-making came in order. There is no man in all our country more popular as an off-hand talker than Gen. Fisk; no man, it may be added, whose talking gifts have been tested in more various ways, or on wider fields. He could speak to his newly-recruited regiment of soldiers in St. Louis with such persuasiveness that they agreed he should do all their swearing, well aware he would not swear a word. In camp, at the front, he could lead a prayer meeting with tender exhortation and fervent appeal. When Reconstruction days came on he could gather thousands, white and black, upon some Southern plantation, and win them to ready acceptance of the great change from slavery to freedom. And in these later years, South and North, at the General Conference of his church, as a fraternal delegate with Southern brethern, in the great Convention at Pittsburgh which nominated St. John, at some great business banquet where capital massed itself, or where old army comrades met in annual reunion—oftener than almost any other American he has been called to say the word most fitting, to lend the final grace of flowing rhetoric and felicitous quotation.

Scrupulous of his every duty, considerate of all men, the soul of personal honor, sensitive as a woman, Clinton B. Fisk shrinks from political warfare, and protests against all preferment as a political leader. The most conspicuous layman in the Methodist Church, to which, as a boy of ten, he gave himself, he gives to religious and denominational progress his chief concern; but he sees how closely the Church of God is related to this question of the ages, and his whole heart is alive, his entire nature consecrated to the moral issue now up for settlement along political lines. He will refuse no clear call of duty, whatever to him the cost.

Such is the briefest outline of the life of him who attained by acclamation the nomination of candidate for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Prohibition Party held at Indianapolis in May, 1888.

JOHN A. BROOKS, D.D.

John A. Brooks, the nominee of the Prohibition party for the Vice-Presidency, was born in Mason County, Ky., June 3, 1836. His father and mother were both Virginians. His mother was related to the Cooks and Andersons of Virginia, many of whom have figured in political life. His father was a prominent preacher in the Church to which the Doctor belongs.

Young Brooks was brought up on a farm; was educated at Bethany College, Va., then under the charge of Alexander Campbell; graduated from there in 1856, receiving afterwards from his Alma Mater the degree of A.M.; was for two years President of Flemingsburg College, in Kentucky, and, resigning that position, entered the ministry. He is a leading man in his denomination, both as an evangelist and a pastor.

When 15 years old he became a public advocate of temperance under the direction of Elijah Currans, G. W. P. of Kentucky. He was among the early supporters of Prohibition, hoping, with the great mass of temperance people in the South, to gain it through the Democratic party. He has been the life and soul of one of the most notable struggles for State Prohibition made in the nation.

In 1880 Dr. Brooks and 35 others, at a meeting at Sedalia, organized the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri. Dr. Brooks was chosen President, and for four years, at his own risk and without salary, he canvassed 100 counties of the State in the interest of submission. The first year's canvass (1880) resulted in the election of a Legislature pledged to submit, but political machinations caused the defeat of the amendment by two or three votes in the Senate. The Downing High License law was enacted as a compromise measure.

But the liquor interests were greatly alarmed, and in 1882 the brewers employed United States Senator Geo. G. Vest, the foremost Democratic leader and orator of Missouri, to canvass the State in their interest. Dr. Brooks's friends challenged Senator Vest to a joint discussion, but he had already made a list of appointments and could not change them. Despite Senator Vest's exertions, another Legislature pledged to sub-

mission, was chosen. Again the amendment failed by downright betrayal of the promises made.

Disgusted with the Democratic party, Dr. Brooks now looked with favor upon the Prohibition party, and when the canvass of 1884 opened he declared himself a member of it. In that year he was unanimously nominated for Governor, both by the Alliance and the party Prohibitionists. It was hoped that the Republicans would make no nomination and leave the field to Dr. Brooks and Gen. Marmaduke, the Democratic candidate. But the Republican party preferred defeat under the leadership of a liquor man to success under a Prohibitionist.

The campaign was very exciting. Senator Vest gave his whole time to combating Prohibition. Dr. Brooks, almost alone on the other side, canvassed the State as best he could with the limited resources at his command. Although Mr. Cleveland carried Missouri by over 30,000 majority, Marmaduke's majority was only 420. Dr. Brooks polled five times as many votes as were cast at the same election for St. John.

The agitation of 1880-4 gave an impetus to Prohibition in Missouri that has been followed by phenomenal progress. In 1886 the W. C. T. U. took up the Constitutional Prohibition struggle, another Legislature supposed to be in favor of submission was elected, the Amendment was defeated by a few votes, and the Wood Local Option law, under which 65 counties and 14 cities have been carried for Prohibition, was passed as a compromise.

Since 1884 Dr. Brooks has been actively engaged in the lecture field, speaking from Maine to Texas, and from Wisconsin to Alabama. As the General Agent of the National Prohibition Bureau for the Southwest, he has done splendid service, and much of the rapid advance made by the Prohibition party in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, as well as Missouri, is the result of his personal influence.

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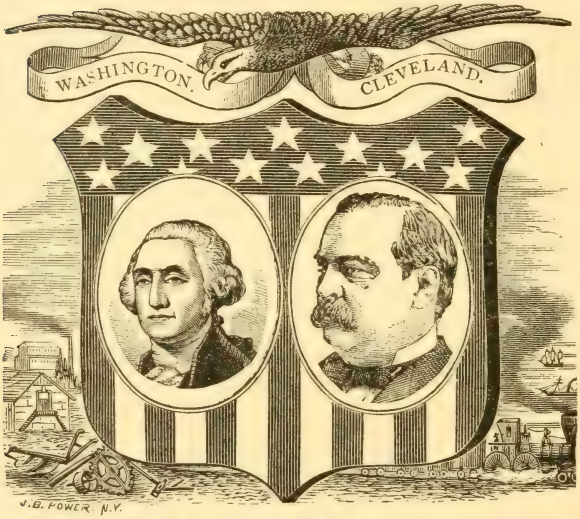

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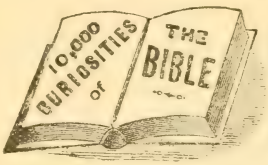

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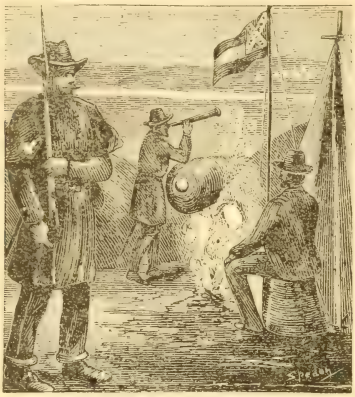

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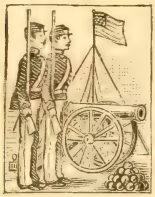

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